Political - 1924.
Elections.

Virginia.

# WEST VIRGINIA BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE FUNCTIONS TO GREAT ADVANTAGE OF COLORED PEOPLE

By T. Edward Hill

CHARLESTON, W. Va. June 19—In the Primary held in West Virginia on May 27th, the Negroes were successful in electing eight members of the Race as Alternate Delegates to the Republican National Convention; one Committeewoman on the Republican State Executive Committee; six members of the Kanawha County Republican Executive Committee; eight members of the McDowell County Republican Executive Committee; two members of the Fayette County Republican Executive Committee and one woman on the Wyoming County Committe.

For the first time, the Negroes of Mercer County, under the leadership of Prof. James L. Hill, Bluefield, and Editor S. R. Anderson, Bluefield, formed a strong and effective political organization and put over their entire slate, including Mr. Watkins, their Negro candidate for Justice of Peace in Rock District. This is the first time a Negro has been nominated for any office in Mercer County and demonstrates the effectiveness or organization.

The Negro alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention were: Mrs. Emma L. Irving, Charleston, Educator and Welfare Worker; S. R. Anderson, Bluefield, Editor, West Virginia Clarion; John C. Gilmer, Charleston, Recording Clerk and election expert in the Office of the Secretary of the State; Prof. Harry S. Jones, teacher and publicist, First Congressional District; Rev. J. W. Robinson, Clarksburg, preacher and educator, Third Congressional District; T. Edward Hill, Charleston, Publisher, and H. D. Durham, Amherstdale, Tailor, Fifth Congressional District; Brown W. Payne, Beckley, lawyer.

Mrs. Maggie M. Bailey, Kimball, is the first colored woman to be elected to the Republican State Executive Committee. She ran in four counties and was high woman over two white women.

There will be three colored men elected at large by the Republican State Executive Commitee, thus giving the Negro Republicans four representatives on the highest governing body of the Party in the State.

Political — 1924.

Elections.

Tennessee.

# COOLIDGE RECEIVES TENNESSEE'S 27 VOTES

Knoxville, Tenn., May 1.—Republicans of Tennessee will cast 27 votes for Calvin Coolidge as the party's presidential nominee at the national convention at Cleveland in June, and then launch a vigorous campaign to sweep the state into the republican colmun in November, carrying in its tide a state ticket and candidate for the United States senate.

Meeting in state convention here today, representatives of the party from every congressional district elected 17 delegates from the state-at-large who will cast 7 votes in the national convention; selected two electors from the state-at-large; indorsed Judge H. B. Lindsay, Knoxville, for the United States senate, and instructed the convention delegation to vote for re-election of Congressman J. Will Taylor, second district, as national committeeman from Tennessee, and Mrs. Mary Giles Howard, Chattanooga, as woman member of the national committee.

**Black and Tans Seated.**

The convention disposed of the factional fight between the "black and tan" and "lily white" delegations from the tenth district, Shelby county, by recognizing the Cameron-Church, or "black and tan" delegates, as representatives of the regular party organization of the district. The credentials committee brought in a report to accord the "lily white" delegation one-third of the voting strength, but this was voted down.

Subsequently John W. Farley, of the "lily white" organization, was elected a delegate from the state-at-large with R. R. Church, negro, from the tenth. Mr. Farley later said that he would not serve.

The delegates at large will be: Judge Dana Harmon, former Governor Alf A. Taylor and Miss Anna B. Hooper, first district; James Maynard, Capt. William Rule, Mrs. L. P. Miller, second district; Joe Brown, former Senator Newell Sanders, C. H. Huston, third district; former Congressman Wynne F. Clouse, Mrs. H. M. Rankin, fourth district; Mrs. James Beasley, sixth district; Marion Richardson, seventh district; former Congressman Lon A. Scott, eighth district; W. R. Landrum, ninth district; John W. Farley, R. R. Church, tenth district.

Paul E. Devine, first, and Roy R. Haggard, seventh districts, were named electors-at-large.

**Many Planks in Platform.**

The platform of the convention, containing a vigorous indorsement of President Coolidge, pledges its candidates to submission of the $75,000,000 road bond issue to a vote of the people; revision of the state's educational system and securing eight-month school terms for elementary schools; repeal of the state excise tax; exemption of women from payment of poll tax; elimination of poll tax payment as a prerequisite to voting. The platform urges acceptance of the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals if it is determined upon as the best one submitted; restriction of immigration, strict enforcement of the prohibition laws and enactment of the child labor amendment proposal to the national constitution.

**Big Parade Held.**

Preceded by a mammoth parade of delegates through the business section of the city, the convention assembled at 11 o'clock and was speedily organized, Congressman J. Will Taylor being chosen temporary chairman and delivering the keynote address of the session. Congressman B. Carroll Reece of the first district was later named chairman of the convention. Speakers at the afternoon session included Congressman J. N. Tincher, of the seventh Kansas district; C. H. Huston, former Governors Ben Hooper and A. A. Taylor, Captain William Rule, Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the national committee and Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina, woman member of the committee from that state.

# GENERAL TYSON ANXIOUS TO CONDUCT CAMPAIGN OF HIGH PLANE

## OTHER CANDIDATE ADOPTS METHODS OF INDIAN, BUSHES HOPING TO WIN FAVOR BY MAKING UNBUSHWHACKING AND SNEAKING UP BEHIND FAIR CHARGES.

"We had hoped that the Seatorial camnpaign would remain on the high plane upon which it was pitched and on which it has been conducted until this week," said Captain Jere Cooper, campaign Manager for General L. D. Tyson, today. "But", he continued, 'it is apparent that in his desperation Judge Bachman who is a hopeless third in this race, has stopped to a position beneath the dignity of any man seeking the honor of the United States Senatorship.

"My attention has been called to a card being circulated by Judge Bachman, which he has not the courage to sign, in which he seeks to leave the impression that General Tyson is in favor of the intermarriage of negroes and whites. The card reads as follows:"

'DOES GENERAL TYSON FAVOR MARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES?"

In a platform published in the Knoxville Sentinel, February 10th, 1924, and now being distributed in pamphlet form, Gen. L. D. Tyson says:

"Several months ago I announced my candidacy for the United States Senate, and I now wish to set forth briefly some of the things which I propose to *urge upon Congress*, if elected."

ONE of the things proposed reads as follows:

"I believe there should be uniform marriage and divorce laws THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY' Any lawyer knows that another amendment to the Federal Constitution would be necessary before CONGRESS would have the POWER thus to invade the secred right of the several States to regulate marriages and divorces.

Everyone at all conversant with the situation in Congress knows that no uniform marriage and divorce law which did not permit INTERMARRIAGE BETWEEN NEGROES AND WHITES could be passed through the Federal Congress. The representatives of the New England and most of the Northern and Western States would not vote for a law forbidding it.

It is astounding that any man seeking to represent the great State of Tennessee in the United States Senate should publicly advocate taking from the State the right to regulate its marriage and divorce laws to suit its own peculiar needs, especially since to do so and to transfer that right to congress would result in legalizing marriages between negroes and whites.

Yet General Tyson says:

1. That this is a conviction of his reached after 'SEVERAL MONTHS' of careful deliberation;

2. That he proposes to URGE IT UON CONGRESS? and

3. On the front page of his folder he says with emphasis that it is a matter of "PRINCIPLE" with him, and not a passing thought lightly considered.

What do you as a voter think of this?"

Judge Bachman bases his conclusions upon General Tyson's position in favor of uiform marriage and divorce laws. I wonder if Judge Bachman, knows that in this insinuating charge he has insulted every member of the various Women's organizations who have been urging this proposition for sometime, as well as casting a reflection upon the noble womanhood of Tennessee, and which has been endorsed by practically all the civic organizations of the ountry, as well as many of the churches.

Judge Bachman's methods are those of the Indian fighting from ambush. Judge Bachman is supposed to know and understand the laws, but when he makes the argument that a uniform marriage and divorce law means intermarriage of whites and negroes, he gives evidence of a less degree of learning than I have always given him credit. Any ordinary layman understands that uniform laws in the sense in which it is used in this connection simply means that the laws on this subject be uniform in all the states. That is all it means, and Judge Bachman knows that. He is simply trying to delude the uninformed element of voters, and his efforts are beneath the dignity of the commonest slum politician. I never would have thought that Judge Bachman, or my personal friend, Judge Maiden, who is his campaign manager, would have ever countenanced such tactics."

"General Tyson was born and reared in the South and is the son of a Confederate Veteran, and is himself a member of the organization of the Sons of Conederate Vetreans. He is a Southerner of the old school and a Democrat, and any one who konws him knows that he would not advocate anything that would result in the intermarriage of the two races.

"It is regrettable that it becomes necessary to correct such common and dirty charges as this, and I am surprised that Judge Bachman has lent himself to such an undignified and scurrilous attack upon an opponent. General Tyson would be as far from advocating a proposition of this sort as any other white Southern Democrat. The charge is ridiculous on its face, and only tends to show the desperation to which the Judge's supporters have been driven in an effort to get votes.

"This is not the only unfair thing they have started during the present week. They have circulated letters claiming that in the winter of 1917 General Tyson refused to allow labor organizers to organize the employees of his mills at Knoxville. At the time they claim this happened General Tyson was busy on the firing line in France, while Judge Bachman was holding an easy place on the Supreme Bench and running for United States Senator.

"As I said above, all this is to be regretted and I am sorry that it is necessary to have to mention it. I am surprised that Judge Bachman should be the man to go to such desperate lengths to bolster up a dying cause.

"Before I would be a party to such tactics I would resign my position as campaign manager and General Tyson would withdraw from the race, if it required such low practices to elect him.

"It becomes more apparent daily that Judge Bachman is running only as an aid to Senator Shields. Shields and Bachman never find anything to say about each other, while they both are busy stabbing General Tyson. Their newspaper organs never mention anything concerning Bachman but continually lambast Tyson. It means one of two things: Bachman and Shields understand each other, or they both understand what is a fact, that Tyson is the leading candidate, and the man that they must defeat if either of them goes to the Senate.

If anybody has any doubt as to who is the strong man to defeat Senator Shields they only need to look at the recent editorials in the News Scimitar and Nashville Banner, Shield's newspaper organs and see the attacks made on General Tyson while they say nothing about Judge Bachman to be convinced that they recognize Tyson as the senator's leading opponent."

Advertisement

Political—1924.
Elections.

# ROBERT R. CHURCH WINS

## DELEGATES ELECTED TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

## EX-GOVERNOR BEN HOOPER SUGGESTS MAN FROM WEST TO BE NOMINATED FOR VICE PRESIDENT

From Tennessean.

Knoxville, Tenn., May 1.—During the last minutes of the Republican state convention in session here today, Harry Burn of McMinn County moved that the convention indorse ex-Governor Alf Taylor for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Cries of "no" rang from every part of the auditorium. What impartial observers regard as a crisis was averted by reason of the fact that Congressman B. Carrill Reece of the First district, permanent chairman, refused to recognize Mr. Burn. Instead he recognized Hal Clements of Knoxville, who moved adjournment.

Delegates to the Republican national convention to be held at Cleveland were elected as follows: First district, Judge Dana Harmon and Miss Anna B. Hooper, daughter of ex-Governor Ben Hooper; Second, James Maynard and Mrs. Louise Henderson; Third, Joe Brown and C. H. Huston; Fourth, Mrs. M. H. Hankins and W. F. Clouse; Sixth, Mrs. J. S. Beasley of Nashville and Marion Richardson; Eighth, W. R. Landrum and Lon Scott; Tenth, John W. Farley and R. R. Church, Negro.

### Gov. Taylor Added.

When the committee on delegates reported it was moved that the names of Captain William Rule, editor of the Knoxville Journal and Tribune, Newell Sanders and ex-Governor Taylor, be added to the list of delegates. In this way 17 delegates from Tennessee will be sent to Cleveland. The state delegation is allowed only eight votes, so this number will be divided among the 17 delegates.

Former Governor Alf Taylor declared it would be one of the greatest honors of his life to be sent to the Cleveland convention to vote for Coolidge.

Warnings against a threatened sociolist party were sounded by ex-Governer Ben Hooper. He said it might be called some other name but that it was something to be avoided. He urged that, to run with Coolidge as Vice President a man from the Middle West or Northwest be nominated. Judge Kenyon of Iowa, former Senator, was suggested. Mr. Hooper declared that if this were done the Republican party would have no difficulty in carrying that section of the United States and, thereby, would save the nation from a socialist party.

In the platform adopted by the convention was a plank on Muscle Shoals, which was not interpreted to the convention. It reads: "In order that the farmer may have cheaper fertilizer and that he and the small manufacturer may have cheaper power, we favor the leasing of Muscle Shoals by the government to Henry Ford, if his offer will best contribute to this end. In any event we favor the prompt completion of this vast project and its utilization to the best interests of all the people of the South."

The platform also favored renomination of Calvin Coolidge as President, retention of J. Will Taylor as national committeeman; selective immigration; appropriation by the state legislature of sufficient funds to make it possible for every child to have eight months school; amendment of the constitution to regulate child labor; good roads bond issue of $75,000,00, or an amount sufficient to give the state good roads; opposition to the legislation enacted by the last legislature that taxes domestic corporations and does not tax foreign corporations; redistricting of the state; doing away with the poll tax for women and for both men and women as a requirement for voting; retention of the present legal primary law; adoption of a law that will give cheaper school books without lowering their quality.

B. Carroll Reece, who was elected permanent chairman of the convention, declared that the Republican party is not responsible for, nor does it condone the Teapot Dome affair. He recited that accomplishments of the Republicans during this term of Congress and said the various alleged scandals emanating from Washington had obscured the real work done on Washington.

Former Gov. Alf Taylor was defeated for delegate to the national convention in the caucus of the First district and former Gov. Ben Hooper was defeated as the district's choice for member on the resolution committee.

The threatened fight over recognition of the Shelby county delegation, caused by the contest between the Negro faction led by Bob Church, and the "Lily White" faction commanded by John W. Harley, was averted to some extent, but threatened to assume serious proportions. The committee on credentials agreed that the Church faction was entitled to two-third of the 14 delegates. When the committe reported in convention, Farley declared that if the report was adopted he would not be a delegate to the Cleveland convention. The report was adopted and Farley soon left. A few minutes thereafter Church moved that the convention recognize the Cameron faction controlled by Church, as the regular country Republican organization. Harley was not present to protest and the motion was carried with rare enthusiasm.

Judge H. B. Lindsey of Knoxville was indorsed as the choice of the degelates as the nominee for Senator. Judge Linsay declared that if not one else would accept it, he would.

Electors from the state at large are Major Paul E. Devine and Mrs. Eddie McCall Priest of Washington and Carroll counties, respectively.

Credit for the outcome of the Civil War was arrogated to the Negro race by Finley Wilson, Negro editor of the Washington Eagle.

"My people, the back bone of the Republican party, were emancipated by Abraham Lincoln, a Republican President, and we are hanging back on the Republican party," he declared. "We will win seven million strong in November and will place J. Will Taylor in the cabinet." The keynote address of the convention was delivered by Congressman J. N. Tincher of Kansas.

### Taylor Makes Keynote Speech.

(By Associated Press.)

Knoxville, Tenn., May 1—The Senatorial investigations at Washington came under the fire of Representative J. Will Taylor of Tennessee, who delivered the keynote speech here this afternoon at the Tennessee Republican convention.

"During the past three months," he said, "a performance has been going on in the city of Washington that for downright, unadulterated ridiculousness and depravity does not find a parallel in all history. A few designing demagogues and shyster politicians, by Senatorial sanction and authority, have deliberately undertaken to wreck the fortunes of the Republican party and blast the reputation of its leaders, and in their desperation to do so have employed methods and tactics that have not only riscredited themselvese, but have brought serious reproach and degradation upon the Congress itself."

Referring to the investigation of former Attorney-General Daugherty Mr. Taylor said in order to be a "star witness" before the investigating committee, "a headliner, a pinch hitter, if you plase, you must have been a murderer, a safe blower, a self-confessed bandit or must have committed some other high crime or misdemeanor to give a melodramatic flavor to your testimony."

The speaker asserted that 'not one scintilla of testimony has been adduced' that would be entertained for a moment in a court of justice."

Turning to President Coolidge, Mr. Taylor said "we have a man in the White House who has withstood the assaults of these archconspirators and character defamers, and whose sagacity, integrity and patriotism have blazed forth with fresh and increased effulgence with every attack. The breath of ed his garments. As Republicans we suspicion and scandal have never touchcan face the coming campaign with that assurance and confidence that we have a record on the Harding-Coolidge administration for which we do not have to apologize—a record, if you please, about which we can justly boast."

### Tincher Speaks.

Branding the Democratic administrations previous to the present Republican administration as one of misrule and asserting that a secretary of labor in the Wilson regime sought to displace the constitution of the United States in his department with the Third International, Representative J. N. Tincher of Kansas, launched into a bitter arraignment of the Democratic party in an address before the Republican state convention, which convined here today.

"There is a great contest on in Washington today," he said, "between the Democrats and the Republicans. On the one side are the Republicans, trying to clean up the waste and reform the system of eight years of misrule, while our Democratic friends are, by the most painstaking and concerted efforts, trying to overshadow with common, everyday gossip and scandal."

### Boshevism in Cabinet.

In regard to the department of labor of the Wilson administration at the time Harding took office, he said:

"We found the department of labor partially under the control of a man that describes himself as a 'social anarchist,' who required the help of the office to, so far as their personal appearance was concerned, conform to the rules and regulations of Soviet Russia. The girl employes were required to wear their hair bobbed after the fashion of the Soviet government. Our constitution had given way in that department to the Third International. Communists and anarchists of the rankest kind were given perference over those who loved the constitution of this country."

Among the accomplishments of the Republican administration Mr. Tincher listed the following:

Caused government securities to rise from 83 cents to 100 cents on the dollar.

Found employment for four million idle men.

Passed law restricting immigration.

Passed acts of Congress proclaiming peace.

Held Washington arms conference and ratified subsequent treaties.

Passed budget law.

Cut from federal payroll more people than live in Knoxville and Nashvill combined.

Appropriated money for department of justice to prosecute war grafters.

Dismissed "one cabinet officer who had gone beyond the bounds of common honesty and fair dealing."

Appropriated money to prosecute o frauds and to recover anything the government may have lost.

Reduced taxes by one and a half billion dollars.

Mr. Tincher also bitterly denounced William G. McAdoo for his alleged

dealings with Edward L. Doheny in the Teapot Dome affair.

**Grafters Prosecuted.**

The Kansas congressman told the Republican delegates that "we found that many of the war grafts were legalized as far as it was possible for our predecessors in office to legalize them; but we appropriated money for the department of justice, and started prosecutions, civil and criminad, to, as far as possible, cure the ills. The department of justice has convicted a few men of felonies, has collected and converted into the treasury millions of dollars. While our Democratic friends have been in the attitude of criticizing all the time, when the real showdown came, they would also offer all the defense they could. No better example of this can be had than the distinguished Mr. McAdoo, now a candidate for President on the Democratic ticket, crossing the continent from his California home to testifying on behalf of Mr. Morse whose acquittal he was successful in effecting.

Mr. Tincher said the "Republican party believed that one cabinet officer had gone beyond the bounds of common honesty and fari dealing, and the party disclaimed him. The Congress appropriated money and the President of the United States is seeking through the civil and criminal courts, to not only recover anything the government may have lost, but to make an example of the wrong doer."

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South Carolina.

Political—1924
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# COLORED MAN MAY BE DELEGATE FROM S. CAR.

Associated Negro Press

DARLINGTON, S. C., Feb. 20—The Rev. William Howard of this city, has been appointed as delegate from Darlington to the Sixth congressional district convention of the National republican party. The purpose of the convention is to select delegates to the Republican convention in Cleveland. General opinion has it that Howard has a good chance to be sent to Ohio.

Political—1924.
Elections.

South Carolina.

# So. Car. Republicans Elect Two Sets of Delegates To Repub. Nat'l Convention

Union, S. C.—The fourth congressional district convention of the Union Republican Party in South Carolina was held in this city last week and elected Dr. Henry C. Hardy of Spartanburg and J. T. Humbolt of Laurens to be delegate and alternate, respectively, to the National Republican Convention in June. Both are colored men.

After the adjournment of the regular convention Joe W. Tolbert, state chairman and National Committeeman from South Carolina, ordered B. J. Madden of Laurens, who operates a colored cafe business, to round up what delegates he could and they called what was styled as a "rump" convention. Chairman Tolbert had the "Rump" conference to elect his kinsman, James A. Tolbert, white and B. J. Madden, colored, as "black and tan" delegates to the convention in Cleveland.

The convention brought to the city well known party leaders from other parts of the State, among them were J. H. Goodwin, M. D., delegate-at-large from the State; Henderson H. Mobley state secretary of the central committee and Joel H. Jackson, all of Columbia.

Political — 1924 Elections.

Pennsylvania.

# New Men Endorsed For The Legislature; Editor Beats Banker

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 13. —The Republican conventions of the sixth and seventh legislative districts, meeting in sessions here this week, seated Samuel B. Hart to succeed Andrew F. Stevens and Attorney William Harvey Fuller to succeed Attorney John C. Ashbury.

Mr. Hart is a well-known newspaper editor and was one of the editors of the State Journal, founded by the late Robert G. Still and James H. Howard.

Representative newspapermen of the city are already planning a dinner at which plans will be worked out to support Mr. Hart. The committee includes Dr. N. F. Mossell, chairman; Peter Wood, secretary, and Thomas W. Swann, treasurer.

## Dr. Imes Loses Fight Phila. B'd of Education

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Board of Judges of the Common Pleas Court of this city recently appointed James J. Sullivan to the Board of Education, instead of the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, whose appointment had been urged by the Political Welfare Association and the colored citizens generally.

In a brief interview following the appointment, Charles Fred White, president of the association, said that his organization would not take the appointment of Mr. Sullivan as a defeat, but would continue to fight until representation had been secured on the Board of Education.

Political—1924.
Elections.

Ohio.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## DR. CANNON CALLS RACE DELEGATES TO MEET

May 2, 1924.

Dear Fellow Republican:

The Republican National Convention will convene in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 10, 1924. This is an occasion of great moment to us as we are passing through a political crisis and the attitude of the Republican National Convention towards those issues in which we are vitally concerned, will, in a large measure, determine the political activities of our race group in the coming national campaign.

With the above thought in mind and with the approval of advisors, it has been decided to call a conference to formulate a program to present to the Republican National Convention, to the end that united effort may obtain among ourselves, and also promote the best interest of the party.

You are therefore cordially invited to attend a conference to be held at my office, 354 Pacific Ave., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, May 22, 1924, at 2 p. m., for the purpose of outlining our program for the convention and the coming campaign.

It is desired that all race delegates and alternates attend this conference so please see that this invitation is extended to those in your state.

This conference is not restricted to any particular organization or group, nor is it being held under the auspices of any organization. It is a Republican conference, for and by Republicans.

Kindly favor me with a prompt reply and oblige,

Yours truly,
GEORGE E. CANNON,
Delegate at Large, State of New Jersey.

## Race Represented on Notification Committee

The formal notification of President Coolidge of his nomination by the Republican national convention, which met in Cleveland on June 12, will take place on Thursday, August 14.

The original date was July 24 but the death of Calvin Coolidge Jr., caused an indefinite postponement. President Coolidge yesterday notified Chairman Butler that he had selected August 14 for the ceremonies.

The notification will be held in Continental Memorial hall at 8 o'clock in the evening. Admission to the hall, which has a seating capacity of only 2,000, will be by card.

Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming, member of the War Finance Corporation, who was the permanent chairman of the convention, will make the notification speech.

There are three colored members of the notification committee. They are Aaron E. Malone of St. Louis, Mo., Dr. S. D. Redmond of Jackson, Miss., and John H. Goodwin of Columbia, S.C.

The notification of General Charles G. Dawes of his nomination for Vice-President of the United States is set for August 19 at Evanston, Ill.

Political—1924.
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New York.

# DR. J. W. BROWN MADE PRIMARY CANDIDATE TO REP. NAT'L CONV.

The Rev. James Walter Brown, pastor of Mother A. M. E. Zion Church, has been selected by the Republican organization of the 21st A. D. for the April primary as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Cleveland next summer. Robert S. Conklin is the leader of the district, and the selection of Dr. Brown has his backing as well as that of the organization Republicans generally.

The 13th A. D., Valentine J. Hahn, leader, has named Mrs. Christine Morro, prominent in the district, as alternate delegate to be voted for in the April primary election.

This is the first time that a colored man has been named as a delegate from New York to a Republican National Convention, and it follows the suggestion made in a recent editorial of The New York Age for representation of the colored voters at this convention.

# HAYWARD'S BOOM LAUNCHED BY NEGRO

## War Veteran in His Regiment Sings Him Into Race for the Governorship.

## COLONEL FOR DAUGHERTY

## Declares for Law Enforcement —1,600 at Federal Employes' Dinner—All Leaders There.

The helmet of Colonel William Hayward, United States District Attorney, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor was thrown into the ring last night at a dinner given him by the Federal employes in New York City at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The actual casting of Colonel Hayward's helmet was done by Lieutenant Charles Sisson of the band of the 359th Infantry, the negro regiment which Colonel Hayward commanded with distinction in France. Lieutenant Sisson, known in the American Expeditionary Force as the "singing Lieutenant," put Colonel Hayward in the race with a parody of 'Joan of Arc," which he sang in a clear tenor voice.

The song caused an ovation for Colonel Hayward, who sat smiling in his seat on the speakers' platform. More than 1,600 persons, including practically every Republican leader in New York city, were present. Those at the speakers' table included, in addition to many of the local Federal judges, Samuel S. Koenig, New York County Republican Chairman; Richard W. Lawrence, Bronx County Chairman; Joseph H. DeBragga, Queens County Chairman, and F. J. H. Kracke, one of the strongest Brooklyn Republican leaders. Collector of the Port Philip J. Elting presided and former Governor Benjamin B. Odell was also at the speakers' table.

Colonel Hayward in his speech defended Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty, whose subordinate he is, and urged the need for strict law enforcement, including the prohibition law.

### Boom Launched With Song.

What was taken by those present to be the announcement of his candidacy for Governor was apparently prearranged by Colonel Hayward's friends. The negro regimental band, sixty strong including its field music and wearing olive drab uniforms and camouflaged trench helets entered the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf immediately after the conclusion of the service of the dinner. Their first selection was "Auld Lang Syne," followed by a lively jazz elody, after which Lieutenant Sisson mounted a stand and sang a verse of "Joan of Arc" in French. Waiting briefly for the vigorous aplause to subside, he then sang the following verse to the same air:

Dear old Bill, dear old Bill,
All your comrades are pulling for you.
For we saw you go through shot and shell;
You did your best and did it well.
Dear old Bill, our hearts you thrill
With your spirit of loyalty.
If New York loves her sons of democracy,
Dear old Bill, our next Governor you'll be.

The applause which followed this song must have been gratifying to Colonel Hayward and his supporters. There was more applause after the negro band filed out ,and still more when Mr. Elting declared that Colonel Hayward deserved every honor he might get.

Colonel Hayward made no reference in his speech to his reputed Gubernatorial ambition, except to emphasize his adherence to the creed of law enforcement. In his defense of Attorney General Daughtery, who is under fire at Washington, he said:

"Of the higher officials at Washington there is one of whom it is my special privilege to speak at this time. I want to record the fact that in my relations for three years, both official and personal, with my chief, the Attorney Geeral of the United States, I have always found Harry Daugherty to be a man of kindliness, a man of honesty, a man of ability and a man of great courage. In the efforts and problems of my office we have uniformly had his sympathetic consideration and his unflinching and unfailing support, no matter who or what was on the other side."

### Tells of Interview With Harding.

In illustrating the occasional difficulty of law enforcement, Colonel Hayward said it was frequently necessary for an official to choose between violation of his oath of office and the disruption of friendship, but that a man could not quit but must accept the obligations of office. He told a story of a visit to the late President Harding in 1921, at a time when great resentment had been caused by his investigation of an unlawful combination of dealers in building materials which had caused great resentment among those investigated.

"It was obvious that this resentment had been expressed to President Harding by these men or their representatives," Colonel Hayward said in telling of his visit to the White House. He asked me about these cases. I told him just where we stood.

"He asked me if I could convict, and my answer was that no prosecutor could ever guarantee a conviction. This big magnetic man thought a moment, then walked around the table to where I stood and placing his hands on my shoulders, looked into my etes and said, 'Colonel Bill, you are the United States Attorney in New York. You go ahead with your work. As long as I am in the White House you will never be asked not to enforce all the laws of this land.'

The fact that I was later able to report what I had not been able to guarantee, convictions all along the line, added nothing to that thrilling moment of reaffirmation by the Chief Magistrate of our nation. In so simple and solemn a way, of the supreme principle that all laws are made to be enforced, that there must be equality before the law, that no one is above the law. I have had no special orders and the general orders remain the same, 'Enforce all the laws of this land.'

### Says Coolidge Is for Justice.

"And I am sure if I went to the White House now I would be instructed to seek stern justice for the guilty but a fair trial for every accused. That is the word that that would come from our great President, Calvin Coolidge. All the laws of this land—that is the point. Not the laws that you like or that I like or that the other fellow likes. No law is too good or too important to be amended or repealed by orderly processes of legislation but, my friends, no man or no woman in in America, is too goaod or too important to be compelled, if necessary, to obey all the laws put on the statute books by the orderly processes of a free government.

"For two years now I have been saying that, wherever I have gone, in public and private. In other parts of the country other men have been preaching it to less hostile audiences. But in New York it seemed at times as if mine was a voice calling in a wilderness. But things are changing. A rising tide of sentiment for law enforcement is setting in. Great committees are being formed, great conferences are being held. We are beginning to see daylight. The campaign of education has progressed a long way toward its objective of seeking the support of the country by sentiment for law enforcement. During the past few weeks we have witnessed melodramatic campaigns for the punishment of violators of law in a number of the greatest cities of the country. We all know that such spectacular campaigns could not have been staged without the backing of public opinion.

### Sees Trend Toward Enforcement.

"During the past few weeks we have witnessed the obvious conversion of some of our greatest leaders of public opinion to this principle, leaders of such standing as to make it practically impossible for us to seek hidden motives in their expressions in spite of the fact that their proclamations and exhortations of today for the enforcement of law are in direct opposition to their public utterances and to their influence by example of but yesterday.

"Ladies and gentlemen, our fight for law enforcement has today progressed to the point where we are on the popular side. We have won our fight in principle, and it is for that reason that I am so happy over such a public celebration as that in which we are engaged here tonight."

Other speakers were Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals, Judge Henry Wade Rogers of the United States Circuit Court, Representative Ogden L. Mills and former Governor Charles S. Whitman.

Others at the speakers' table included Judge William Bondy, Henry W. Goddard, Francis A. Winslow, John C. Knox, Augustus N. Hand, Charles M. Hough, Julius M. Mayer, Martin T. Manton, Learned Hand and Marcus B. Campbell, Charles W. Anderson, Frank K. Bowers, Louis Wiley, Henry W. Taft, Ogden Reid, Arthur Brisdane, William C. Hecht ,Edward M. Morgan, William M. Calder, Miss Helen Varick Boswell and Thomas W. Whittle.

# NEGRO LAWYER SEEKS MADDEN SEAT IN HOUSE

BY PARKE BROWN.

TRIBUNE Convention Bureau, New York, June 22.—[Special.]—George E. Brennan has named Earl B. Dickerson, a young Negro attorney, as Democratic candidate in November against Congressman Martin B. Madden of the First Illinois district, veteran chairman of the appropriations committee of the house.

Brennan authorized the announcement after a conference with Martin J. O'Brien, chairman of the Cook county managing committee, and other Chicago leaders, who at once predicted that Madden will have the biggest election contest of his career next fall. Some of them went so far as to declare Dickerson's election certain.

### Rely on Negro Vote.

They pointed out that there has been a steadily increasing Negro vote in the First district and prophesied that this swinging en bloc on top of the Democratic vote in the district would spell defeat for Madden. They also contended that Brennan's fight against the klan here insures a big Democratic Negro vote in November.

James F. Boyle, 549 West 31st street, won the Democratic nomination in the primary, but it is said that because of bad health and eagerness to insure party success he has agreed to withdraw. This creates a vacancy which goes to Dickerson.

### Attorney of Experience.

Dickerson is an associate corporation counsel assigned to the city attorney's office. Before his appointment there he was attorney for two of the largest Negro corporations in Chicago, a life insurance and a taxi cab company. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and received his degree in law from the University of Chicago law school.

He is head of Giles post of the American Legion and has been a leader among his people in tne Sprague senatorial campaign. He is head of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

# Demand Republicans Run Negro for Congress

**New York City—A committee of prominent Republican leaders called on Samuel S. Koening, County Chairman of the Republican party, and demanded in recognition of their support a Negro be placed on the Republican Congressional ticket this fall, from the 21st district.**

This is the district that was formerly represeted by Mr. Ansorage. He was defeated in the last election by a Tammany Hall Democrat.

The Republicans have slim hopes of capturing the district, although it is largely populated by Negroes, because of the Tammany Hall strength.. Therefore the Colored Republicans argue that if they nominate a Negro, the G. O. P. can recapture the district.

No definite agreement has yet been made however, for the procuring of a Negro on the ticket.

A negro has been offered for Congress in a New York district and some of the people there are fearful that he will be elected. One man in the State has gone so far as to write President Coolidge and ask him to keep the negro from ruuning.

Mr. Coolidge declared that he was "amazed" at the request and declared further that he had nothing to do with the matter. He stated that the negro has the right to be a Congressman if duly elected by the voters.

The negro is being offered in a district that has many negro voters and for that reason he has an excellent chance of election. A Democrat now represents the dis-

trict but it is generally admitted that the negro Republican candidate has the better chance of election. The negro, by the way, was raised in North Carolina, according to a Washington report published several days ago. He has been in New York a number of years and is a physician.

## ALL PARTIES WANT A NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR NEW YORK

New York City, Aug. 14.—(A. N. P.)—The movement to nominate a Negro for Congress in the 21st Congressional District, which comprises Harlem and has a majority of colored voters, received a big impetus when the Republican County Committee met last week and agreed to name a colored candidate.

Since then both the Democratic and the LaFollette groups have held out offers to back colored men in the 21st District. Among those being considered by various parties are, James Weldon Johnson, William Pickens, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, John B. Nail, Geo. W .Harris and Fred R. Moore.

FRANKFORT KY STATE JOURNAL
AUGUST 12, 1924

### THE NEGRO IN THE NORTH

The withdrawal of Martin C. Ansorge, former Congressman from the Twenty-first New York district, from a race which, it seems he could win easily, to make room for the nomination of Dr. Charles Roberts, a negro dentist, for the sake of party harmony, shows that political opportunity for the American negro in the North is not inconsiderable.

In the South the negroes hope for appointive offices as a reward for party services, in the event of Republican victories, and many of them are regularly employed by the Government in Washington, some of them under civil service and not removable when there is a change in the party in power. But running for Congress in the South is not a promising project for a negro. In the North he may hope reasonably, to be elected.

It is not inconceivable that there may be a good many negroes in Congress from northern States eventually. The migration of negroes from the South is a migration of laborers mainly, but there are many well educated negroes in the North and as northern cities fill up with southern negroes of the rank and file there should be increasing political opportunity for such negroes as Dr. Roberts, a dentist who has been a resident of New York for many years, and who has won distinction in his profession.

WORLD
AUGUST 4, 1924

# NEGRO CANDIDATE MAY LOSE HIS JOB

### Fellow Organizer After Scalp of Crosswaith for Remark About Federation.

Frank R. Crosswaith, Negro, who was nominated last Sunday for Secretary of State on the Socialist ticket, may lose his job as organizer of the Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union, Local No. 67, for having said in an interview published in The World last Tuesday that "the Negro in many instances is discriminated against by the American Federation of Labor."

A resolution calling for his discharge was introduced at a meeting of his union last Friday night by Matty F. Fiori, white, also an organizer, it was learned yesterday. When the move was opposed, Fiori said he instituted it with the authority of the international union. He was unable to produce written communication granting such authority, and no representative of the international body was present.

For this reason, following heated debate, action was put off until a meeting to-morrow evening. At this time Fiori will renew his demand. Crosswaith has been an organizer of the union about six months, and Fiori four years.

Crosswaith pointed out yesterday that in the interview complained of he said:

"I see no beenficial change coming to the Negro in this country except it be through organized labor."

He added he had not criticized his union and had not intended criticizing the American Federation of Labor, having in mind only unions which discriminate against the Negro.

# N. Y. County Committee Decides To Support Colored Man For Representative

## From 21st District

(From N. Y. Age)

The Republican County Committee at a conference held on Monday night, August 4th, agreed to name a Negro as candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress from the 21st New York District.

Ex-Congressman Martin C. Ansorge, who was defeated at the last election by Royal H. Weller, Democrat, and who would have otherwise been renominated, will probably receive one of the nominations to the Special Sessions Judiciary.

Among the leaders taking part in the conference Monday night were, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, eLader David B. Costuma, of the 19th A. D., eLader R. S. Conklin, of the 21st A. D., Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Collector Frank Bowers, Attorney John A. Bowles, William T. Turner ,representing Valentine J. Hahn, leader of the 13th A. D., and Colin H. Woodward, Fred. R. Moore, Editor of The Age, and Chas. W. B. Mitchell, co-leader of the 21st A. D., took part in the conference.

It was agreed that names of prospective and desirable candidates should be submitted to caucus consideration by leaders, associate leaders and captains of the five assembly districts composing the 21t Congressional District, the 13th, 19th, 22nd and 23rd, this meeting being held Tuesday evening, August 5th.

The conference was held Tuesday night at the 21st A. D. Republican Club, Broadway, the conferee sbeing William T. Turner, representing Leader Valentine J. Hahn, of the 13th A. D.; David B. Costuma, leader of the 19th; Robert S. Conklin, leader, and Mrs. Richard E. Warner, woman associate, of the 21st; Colin Woodward, leader of the 22nd; and John A. Bowles, leader of the 23rd.

A committee consisting of Associate Leader Chas. W. B. Mitchell, of the 21st, and Fred. R. Moore, editor of The Age, presented to the conferees the names of those who had been presented as prospective candidates for a seat in Congress. The committee then withdrew from the conference. The names presented included Dr. Charles H. Roberts, former Alderman; James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., John B. Nail, real estate operator; George W. Harris, editor of The News and former Alderman; William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and Fred. R. Moore.

rM. Moore declined to allow his name to be considered and requested its withdrawal. The conferees will hand its findings in the matter to County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig after which the name of the nominee decided upon will be made public.

Political—1924.

Elections.

New York.

# ROBERTS THANK HARLEM VOTERS FOR SUPPORT

## Defeated Republican Nominee Pays Tribute To To Friends and Supporters For Their Loyalty.

## 10,000 MAJORITY IN HARLEM OVERCOME BY WHITE VOTE ON HILL

## Defection of Republican Organization On West Side Responsible For Election Of Democrat.

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, who was defeated for election to Congress as the regular Republican nominee from the 21st New York District, has issued a statement in which he thanks his friends and supporters for the loyal manner in which they stood by him. This applies especially to the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts, in which the colored voters gave him a majority of approximately 10,000, and which would have insured his election had the white Republicans in the 13th, 22nd and 33rd districts been true to their promises.

It is pointed out by Dr. Roberts as a significant fact that the colored districts gave splendid majorities to Grenthal and Billups, Republican candidates for the State Assembly, and that every Republican candidate was given a majority vote in these districts.

Dr. Roberts' statement is as follows:

"Despite the fact that the voters of my race rolled up a majority of 10,000 it appears that I have been defeated by about 7000 votes. My defeat, of course, may be attributed to the majority given my opponent in the white districts which went against me by a two and three to one vote."

The campaign in this section was directed by Hamilton J. Travis, who assumed the task with the definite understanding that his management would be restricted to the colored section and that the conduct of the campaign in the white districts would be in other hands. The splendid majority given me here is a tribute to the Roberts Congressional Campaign Committee, the various organizations, the captains, and the people of the district, and this majority speaks for itself.

There can be no question but that the men and women of my race supported this cause with the highest degree of energy and loyality.

"My managers are now engaged in analyzing the vote and until this analysis is in hand I do not care to comment upon what appears to have been a breakdown in the Republican organization in the Hill section. It is highly significant that the colored districts not alone gave me a magnificent ization in the Hill section. It is ities for every candidate on the Republican ticket, sweeping into office the candidates for the Assembly in the 19th and 21st districts, which left the white districts hundred of votes in the rear."

I wish to express my appreciation of the support given me in this election; the indefatigable efforts of the men and women, clergy and laity, spent in this battle to win for our group a place in the Congress of the United States.

"The battle is not ended—it has just begun—the militant and sincere men and women of our race, stimulated by this contest will continue the fight for merited representation within the Party."

Not in the history of Harlem have our voters turned out in such numbers to register what approaches a unanimous opinion. I view their action largely as a personal tribute and am satisfied.

(Signed)

CHAS. H. ROBERTS

### DR. ROBERTS' DEFEAT.

If any individual or group of men are responsible for Dr. Roberts' defeat for Congress in the Twenty-first District, New York, let us place the responsibility and not misplace it. Our information is that in the district there are one hundred six thousand registered voters, twenty-five thousand of whom are Colored voters, composed of Republicans and Democrats. These are divided between the two parties. At least 60 per cent of the Negro vote is Republican, and 60 per cent of the Negro Republican vote would have been 15,000. Dr. Roberts received only 7,000 votes, according to our information, and we get our information from the New York office of the Pittsburg Courier.

Fred R. Moore, Editor of the New York Age, charges the defeat of Dr. Roberts to the treachery of white Republicans. The Pittsburg Courier charges it to factionalism among the Negroes in the district. How the defeat can be charged to white electorate, we cannot understand, when we realize that Dr. Roberts received only 7,000 votes out of a total of 25,000 Negro votes. We were in the Twenty-first District observing conditions the week before the election. Every white man who spoke, including Teddy Roosevelt, made an appeal for Roberts. Each candidate running for office said to the Colored voters: "If you can't vote for Roberts, do not vote for me." Mr. Ansorge advised the Colored voters, that if you do not put Dr. Roberts over this time, the Republican organization of the Twenty-first may not give you a Colored candidate again for you to murder and betray. Dr. Roberts ought to be elected and he will be elected if his group will stand at his back as our group will."

If the figures of the Courier are correct, and Dr. Roberts only received 7,000 votes to Mr. Weller's, Democratic nominee, 11,000, where were the 25,000 Negro voters on election day? Where were the 18,000 Negro voters or where were the 81,000 white voters, whose votes are not accounted for in the figures given by the Pittsburg Courier? If all the Negroes in Harlem had voted for Dr. Roberts, both Republicans and Democrats, and all the whites that voted against him, Republicans and Democrats, Roberts would have been defeated. We rather believe that the white people are not responsible for the defeat of Dr. Roberts, but the Negroes themselves are responsible, and the Republican Negroes at that. It was a common thing for us to hear leading Negro Republicans in New York say Roberts would be defeated. "I want him elected, but he is not the man. He is not competent. He hasn't the intelligence. He is hand-picked, and hasn't put any money in it. He has money, and ought to put five, eight or ten thousand dollars in the election." These Negro leaders used this dope in the bar-rooms, in barber shops, hooch joints, on the streets, and wherever they assembled. It was treachery on the part of Negroes themselves rather than treachery on the part of the white folk.

Fred R. Moore was the only leader in Harlem whom we found consistently, honestly and industrially supporting Roberts all the time. You could hear half dozen or more Negroes saying: "Roberts is Fred Moore's candidate. Let him put him over. Mr. Moore is mistaken." The responsibility is misplaced. It was Negroes and not white folk who defeated Roberts. Purely race prejudice and treachery.

Negro speakers out of Harlem even spoke in other states against Roberts, where he was not even running.

### THE DIAGNOSIS CONTINUES.

"The Democratic party," writes a contributor to the New York World, "has been losing ground for half a century. Indisputable evidence of this is found in the Presidential election returns from 1860 to 1924 inclusive."

The correspondent—his name is Harold Rowntree—here adopts an ingenious device to strengthen his premise. He says that in order to obtain the "real opinion" of our citizenship as to the fitness of the Democratic party to rule, "we must eliminate from consideration all votes of all parties in the so-called Solid South, as the South is predominantly Democratic from local necessity and not from any particular preference for a national Democratic administration."

Omitting all votes cast in the South and taking all votes cast in the balance of the United States, the writer finds that in the 17 presidential elections, 1860 to 1924 inclusive, the Republicans had a majority of all the votes cast in all but three elections, and in two of these three they had a plurality, and only in 1912, due to the Roosevelt split, did they fail of a plurality. During the same period "the Democrats never once had a majority, and only once, in 1912, had a plurality."

What, then, "is the matter with the Democratic party? Not only have the Democrats never succeeded in obtaining a majority, if the Southern vote is omitted, but their percentage of the total vote cast has been steadily diminishing—almost uniformly diminishing—for half a century. They reached their highest percentage in 1876 with Tilden, when they received 47.4 per cent. In 1924, from the latest unofficial reports, they received 25.5 per cent, and in the intervening years, with the exception of 1904 and 1916 the drop has been almost uniform, as evidenced by the following figures," which Mr. Rowntree quotes:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1876..... | 47.4 per cent. | .....Tilden |
| 1880..... | 44.6 " | .....Hancock |
| 1884..... | 45.7 " | .....Cleveland |
| 1888..... | 45.4 " | .....Cleveland |
| 1892..... | 43.5 " | .....Cleveland |
| 1896..... | 43.8 " | .....Bryan |
| 1900..... | 42.9 " | .....Bryan |
| 1904..... | 34.2 " | .....Parker |
| 1908..... | 40.0 " | .....Bryan |
| 1912..... | 38.6 " | .....Wilson |
| 1916..... | 46.6 " | .....Wilson |
| 1920..... | 30.8 " | .....Cox |
| 1924..... | 25.5 " | .....Davis |

Concluding, Mr. Rowntree says: "Manifestly a persistent downward trend for half a century cannot be blamed upon any individual candidate or any particular campaign. There must be something fundamentally wrong somewhere."

The gloomy diagnostician, who ends by failing to diagnose, conveniently excludes from consideration the ante-bellum period of National party history. We submit that in asking what is the matter with the Democratic party today, he should ask what was the matter with the opposition forces prior to the War Between the States; nor should he regard so lightly the four Democratic national victories since the close of the war, in which both Cleveland and Wilson were twice elected, nor should he forget that in 1888 when Harrison beat Cleveland, the latter nevertheless received a plurality of the popular vote, nor should he forget that Tilden was elected in 1876 only to be euchred out of his victory. That makes six victories since the War Between the States.

Mr. Rowntree should remember that the Democratic party is but slightly less old than the republic. It was born in Jefferson's time. Jefferson was twice elected; Madison was twice elected; Monroe was twice elected; Van Buren was elected once and beaten once as a Democrat, the last time by a very narrow margin; Jackson was twice elected; Polk, Pierce and Buc-

nanan were each elected once—all of them Democrats; then came Lincoln and the war.

Had the party been united in 1860, Lincoln would have been badly beaten. He was essentially a minority President in his first term.

A party with so long and distinguished a history, marked by many great victories, is not dead. Only two defeats lie between the present hour and the last great victory which occurred in 1916.

Nor does Mr. Rowntree rise above mere speciousness when he arbitrarily excludes the Solid South from the field of reckoning, by saying, in effect: "Since the South votes Democratic anyhow, why consider its vote?" Whether the South should or should not vote solidly Democratic every four years isn't the question. We must consider questions from the facts. Now the fact is that the South does vote; the further fact is that it is a part of the Union; the further fact is that it votes Democratic, and the beneficiary of its vote never has any trouble getting himself credited with the electoral vote of the South. The South's vote must be considered, even by diagnosticians. The South's vote is one of the symptoms.

And there is another fact which Mr. Rowntree should not overlook, namely, that the South was a Democratic stronghold before the momentous events of the sixties. It generally happened that the South voted Democratic from the time of Jefferson to the time of Douglas and Lincoln, though it was not then regarded as the Solid South; it was doubtful in the sense that Ohio and Indiana today are doubtful; that is to say, while Ohio and Indiana usually go Republican, they sometimes go Democratic. The old South usually went Democratic, but it sometimes went Whig.

# ROBERTS LOST

New York—(By Telegram, AFRC Bureau)—Pope B. Billups, Republican, lost to Henri D. Shields, Democrat, for Assembly. Both colored

Royal H. Weller, white, Democrat defeated Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Republican, for Congress. All from 21st Associate District.

A later telegram declares these returns doubtful and Roberts may be New York's first Negro Congressman.

Roberts vote, 7810; Royal Weller, white Democrat, 11870.

Political—1924.
Elections.

Mississippi.

# INAUGURAL FEATURES RELATION OF RACES

MISSISSIPPI'S NEW GOVERNOR ASKS FAIR PLAY FOR NEGROES.

## HEALTH, EDUCATION, JUSTICE

These Among Rights That Must Be Guaranteed—Cooperation Uurged.

Jackson, Miss., Jan. 7—The inaugural address delivered by Governor Whitfield when taking office here last week embodied what many regard as the most significant and thoroughgoing pronouncement on race relations ever voiced on such an occasion. The state, said Governor Whitfield, must take the Negro into consideration in all its plans for progress, improve his working and living conditions, look after his health, provide better training and see that he gets a square deal in business relations and in the courts.

The law enforcing officers were called upon to put an end to lynching, and every citizen was urged to see that the colored people are protected from violence and injustice, and encouraged in their efforts for self-improvement. Cordial co-operation for the common welfare was pointed out as the one path to peace and prosperity. Governor Whitfield's statement follows:

"The Negroes still make up slightly more than one-half of Mississippi's population. Any plans for a new era, any change in our economic life, any reorganization of our agriculture or industry which leaves them out is doomed to failure. If we would work out our own economic salvation, we must at the same time take their well-being into consideration. There is a definite relation between their happiness and prosperity and that of the state as a whole.

"If we would hold these laborers in the South we must compete with the northern employer on his own terms. We must improve working and living conditions, look after the Negro's health, foster manual training and modern agricultural methods, and see to it that at all times the less favored black man shall get a square deal in business relations and in the courts. Our own self interest prompts it; humanitarian considerations demand it; our Christian duty as a more favored people enjoin this upon us.

"It is encouraging to learn of a fifty per cent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past twelve months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order and a blot upon our national life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every man before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynching, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling.

"Wise leaders among the Negroes must be encouraged in their splendid efforts to aid their own people. Points of agreement between the races must be emphasized and points of friction minimized. Every man and woman in the state must see to it that the laws protecting the Negroes in their lives and property are rigorously enforced; that the occasional white man who seeks to profit through the ignorance of his tenants or laborers be forced by the overwhelming weight of an aroused public opinion to give a square deal to all whom he employs, regardless of race or color, and that the fullest cooperation between man and the black, to the peace and prosperity coes and black alike through operation in the agricultura dustrial upbuilding of the state

# Inaugural Features Relation of Races

Mississippi's New Governor Asks Fair Play for Negroes.

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"The negroes still make up slightly more than one-half of Mississippi's population. Any plans for a new era, any change in our economic life, any reorganization of our agriculture or industry which leaves them out is doomed to failure. If we would work out our own economic salvation, we must at the same time take their well being into consideration. There is a definite relation between their happiness and prosperity and that of the state as a whole.

"If we would hold these laborers in the South we must compete with the northern employer on his own terms. We must improve working and living conditions, look after the negro's health, foster manual training and modern agricultural methods, and see to it that at all times the less favored black man shall get a square deal in business reltions and in the courts. Our own self interest prompts it; humanitarian considerations demand it; our Christian duty as a more favored people enjoins this upon us.

"It is encouraging to learn of a 50 per cent decrease in the number of lynchings in the past twelve months. While mob violence is by no means limited to any section, its presence anywhere and everywhere is a blow at law and order, and a blot upon our nationl life. I recognize only the supremacy of the law, and the equality of every mn before the bar of justice. I call upon all the law enforcing officials in the commonwealth to use every means within their power to prevent lynchings, and thus eliminate a potent cause of race friction and ill feeling.

"Wise leaders among the negroes must be encouraged in their splendid efforts to aid their own people. Points of agreement between the races must be emphasized and points of friction minimized. Every man and woman in the state must see to it that at all times the less favored black man shall get a square deal in business relations and in the courts. Our own self interest prompts it; humanitarian considerations demand it; our Christian duty as a more favored people enjoin this upon us.

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"Wise leaders among the negroes must be encouraged in their splendid efforts to aid their own people. Points of agreement between the races must be emphasized and points of friction minimized. Every man and woman in the state must see to it that the laws protecting the Negroes in heir lives and propery are rigorously enforced; that the occasional white man who seeks to profit through the ignorance of his tenants or laborers be forced by the overwhelming weight of an aroused public opinion to give a square deal to all whom he employs, regardless of race or color, and that there be the fullest co-operation between the white man and the black, to the end that peace and prosperity comes to white and black alike through cordial co-operation in the agricultural and industrial upbuilding of the state

# MISSISSIPPI WILL BACK COOLIDGE FOR NOMINATION

## Republicans Unanimous in Instructing Delegates for President.

Vicksburg, Miss., March 26—Twelve delegates to the Republican national June, were elected by the Mississippi convention to be held in Cleveland in state Republican convention and instructed to vote for President Coolidge for the presidential nomination. The delegation is headed by M. J. Mulvihill, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi.

The convention was met at noon at the county warehouse. E. T. Williamson, vice-chairman, presiding. Resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The following were named as electors:

First District, G. M. Flynn; Second District, Walter Hovis; Third District, R. S. Colvin; Fourth District, A. M. Storer; Fifth District, S. B. Smith; Sixth District, J. W. Zinko; Seventh District, Charles F. Zoller; Eighth District, T. A. Helgason.

The delegates at large and their alternates elected were: Colonel M. J. Mulvihill, Vicksburg; Major L. E. Oldham, Oxford; Dr. D. W. Sherrod, Meridian; Wesley Crayton, Vicksburg, alternates; John A. Howard, Greenville; S. B. Smith, Meridian; E. F. Brennan, Brookhaven; T. G. Ewing, Vicksburg.

The convention ratified the district election for delegates and alternates. They are as follows:

First District—L. W. Graham, Macon; alternate, W. L. Goodman.

Second District—J. L. Romsey, New Albany; alternate, H. A. Moore, Oxford.

Third District—Dr. E. T. Williamson, Greenfood, alternate, J. E. Skinner, Indianola.

Fourth District—James H. Spence, Grenada; alternate, D. W. Turner, Okolona.

Fifth District—William Cleveland Newton; alternate, A. Buckley, Enteralternate, H. B. Miller, Gloster.

Eighth District—Dr. R. T. Johnson, Jackson; alternate, H. J. Kelly, Vicksburg.

Colonel Mulvihill gave a history of his leadership for the past four years. He was liberally applauded. Other addresses were made by T. J. Huddleston of Louise; C. T. Stamps of Biloxi, and W. H. Clark of Vicksburg.

prise.

Sixth District—J. C. Tyler, Biloxi; alternate, A. P. Russell, Magee.

Seventh District—Charles Isaacs,

MERIDIAN, MISS.—Dr. D. W. Sherrod has been elected chairman of the Republican State Central Committee for the ensuing term.

Political – 1924.
Elections.

Michigan.

**COLORED ELECTOR ON TICKET IN MICHIGAN**

Detroit, Mich.—For the first time in the history of Michigan, a Negro has been named as a Republican elector, in the person of Dr. James W. Ames, a graduate of Howard University.

The nomination of Dr. Ames was made possible through the support of Governor Alexander J. Groesbeck.

Baltimore Afro-Am 6-18-24

# W. G. MATTHEWS CONFERS WITH RACE EDITORS

Michigan Chronicle 9-20-24

New York (K. N. F. Service)—At a conference-dinner held at the Hotel Dunlap, Friday evening, William Clarence Matthews, director of the Coolidge-Dawes campaign among the Negroes in the east, conferred with editors of newspapers in cities from Georgia to New York. At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was passed authorizing a committee appointed by Robert Vann, of the Pittsburgh Courier to congratulate Chairman Butler upon his choice of Matthews to lead the campaign among colored people. This resolution was introduced by Benjamin Davis, editor of the Atlanta Independent.

The consensus of opinion prevailing among the editors is that with the appointment of Matthews, who was chosen by Negro delegates to the G O. P. convention, that a new day under new leadership has arrived for the Negro Republican.

Dr. Charles Roberts, candidate for Congress from the Twenty-first Congressional District; Attorney Pope Billups, candidate for the Assembly of New York State from the Twenty-first Assembly District, and several others were guests of the newspapermen.

Practically every newspaper east of Pittsburgh was represented.

Political — 1924.

Elections.

Missouri.

## A VICTORY FOR THE RACE

We are pleased to learn that the highest court of the State has said that a Negro though elected Judge by the people, is entitled to hold the office just as any other citizen. The principal in this instance happened to be Crittenden E. Clark. who was elected Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District, nearly two years ago.

In aspiring for the office of Justice of the Peace, stern opposition on the part of certain white politicians was naturally to be expected, just as all other efforts on the part of the Negro to advance himself in politics. But in this case, it so happened that the would-be victim was Crittenden E. Clark, who is ambitious and a "fighter," and as such it was easy to enlist the help and assistance of our group who nobly backed Judge Clark both morally and financially until the victory has been won.

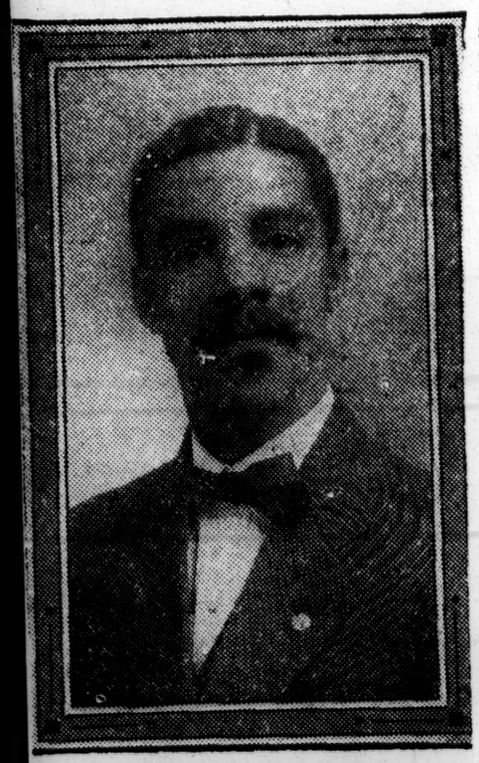
To be sure, each time when the right of Clark to hold office was brought before the court, it was necessary that some charge be made as a bases for the suit, but to the Negro, it was understood that the complainants, deep down in their hearts, were depending upon that hydra-headed monster, Race Prejudice, to deprive Judge Clark of the office to which he was rightfully elected.

And while such suits have been expensive and cost many thousand dollars to defend, yet the final victory justifies all that was done to win.

In commenting on the case it is fair to state that the Courts of the State whose duty it was to pass on this case, have been quite fair when the facts were put squarely before them.

Justice is an element to which every person is entitled, but it must be fought for.

## DELEGATE TO REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION



AARON E. MALONE

The first St. Louis delegate elected to the Republican National Convention which meets at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, was Aaron E. Malone, president of Poro College.

Mr. Malone was one of the two delegates elected from the Eleventh District last Friday afternoon during the session of the District Convention.

The Eleventh was the first and is the only district in St. Louis that has elected delegates to the National Republican Convention. And the election of Mr. Malone is regarded as a new achievement for the race, inasmuch as he is the first colored man to be honored from this district. He is a resident of the 20th Ward, and it is understood that he had the strong support of Committeman John Hurley, which enabled Mr. Malone to be unanimously elected.

**Lay Delegate to A. M. E. Conference**

As a lay delegate to the General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church which meets at Louisville, Ky., in May, Mr. Malone has been chosen by the Bishop's Council to deliver the welcome address on behalf of the laymen of the great church. This is an honor of rare distinction of which any one may well be proud.

# NEGROES WIN AS DELEGATES TO STATE CON.

### Get A Nice Representation From Largely Colored Populated Wards To Republican Convention At Springfield, Mo., April 29

At the Ward Mass Meeting in St Louis last Thursday night, a nice representation of colored delegates were elected to the Republican State Convention which meets at Springfield Mo., April 29.

The Fifth Ward, three were elected: John Davis, A. Gibbs and Al Harris. Sixth Ward, Langston Harrison, Alphonse Gordon, J. W. Diggs and Mrs. Charlotte Davis. Seventh Ward, Montel Graves and Mrs. Bell. Sixteenth Ward, Green Moore, James Massengale and Mrs. Carrie Tillman Seventeenth Ward, Wm. H. Banks, Joseph Cannon, Lewis Scott and Mrs. Pearl Ruby Perdeau. Eighteenth Ward, Arthur Rice. Nineteenth Ward, Ira Dorsey. Twentieth Ward, J. W. McIntyre, Jeff Covington and J. W. Johnson. Twenty-third Ward, I. H. Bradbury, Mrs. Bertha T. Buckner and Mrs. J. H. Gallian.

There were equally as many alternates elected to the State Convention, and while it is not expected that all the alternates will attend, there will be as many other interested citizens from St. Louis in attendance at Springfield.

## AARON MALONE ELECTED DELEGATE TO G. O. P. MEET

St. Louis, Mo., March 28.—Aaron E. Malone, president of Poro college who served as a member of the executive committee of the Republican state committee during the campaigns of 1920 and 1922, was elected last Friday by the Eleventh district Republican congressional convention as a delegate from the Eleventh district to the Republican national convention. Marion Costa, a white man, was the other delegate elected.

The delegates were not instructed to vote for the nomination of President Coolidge, but are known to be favorable to him.

The Eleventh was the first congressional district in St. Louis to elect delegates to the national convention.

## Mrs. McDowell, Delegate

Special to The Argus.

HANNIBAL, Mo., March 18.—Among the delegates elected to the Republican State Convention which meets at Springfield, Mo., in April, was Mrs. C. R. McDowell, of this city.

Mrs. McDowell is well known in religious and fraternal affairs of the State and her selection meets the general approval of the people of is county.

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM
MARCH 22, 1924

## Eleventh District Elects Negro as Convention Delegate

### Aaron E. Malone and Marion Costa to Go to National G. O. P. Meeting Uninstructed.

Marion Costa, 5859 De Giverville avenue, president of the Sciales Grocery Company, and Aaron E. Malone, 4300 St. Ferdinand street, president of Poro College, who served as a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee during the campaigns of 1920 and 1922, were elected yesterday by the Eleventh District Republican Congressional Convention as delegates from the Eleventh District to the Republican National Convention. Malone is a negro.

Mrs. William F. Otto, 1519A Cass avenue, a member of the Republican Women's State Committee and of the Women's City Committee of St. Louis, and Mrs. Harry W. Hoffman, 5858A Easton avenue, a member of the Women's City Committee, were elected as alternate delegates.

**Delegates Uninstructed.**

The delegates were not instructed to vote for the nomination of President Coolidge, but are known to be favorable to him.

Costa and Malone were slated by the members of the Republican Congressional Committee of the district and were elected without opposition. Women delegates agreed in advance of the convention upon Mrs. Otto and Mrs. Hoffman, and only one vote was cast against that slate.

No resolutions were adopted. Although members of the Congressional Committee of the Eleventh District met recently and indorsed Congressman L. C. Dyer for national committeeman, his name was not mentioned in the convention and the delegates were not instructed to vote for him. It is believed, however, that they will be for Dyer if it develops that Dyer has a chance of election.

**First to Name Delegates.**

The Eleventh was the first congressional district in St. Louis to elect delegates to the national convention. Congressional conventions for the Tenth, which embraces St. Louis County and a number of city wards, and the Twelfth District have not been called.

George Hohman, Twenty-second Ward committeeman, was chairman and John J. Hurley, Twentieth Ward committeeman, was secretary.

Upon the suggestion of Gabe Roth, Fifth Ward committeeman, Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, national committeewoman, who is a candidate for reelection, was invited to speak before the convention.

Mrs. Hocker strongly commended President Coolidge and declared that Republicans will have performed a work of value to their country if they nominate and elect Coolidge to the presidency.

## FIRST NEGRO TO GET ON EDUCATION BOARD

### Rev. W. L. Johnson Is Elected To The Office In Kinloch On Republican Ticket, Tuesday

At the regular election held at Kinloch, Mo., Tuesday, April 1, Rev. Walter L. Johnson, pastor of the First Baptist church of that town, was elected by a large vote on the Republican ticket as a member of the Board of Education of St. Louis county. He is the first of our race to be thus honored in Missouri.

A mass meeting, characterized for its warmth of enthusiasm, was held at the First Baptist church a night prior to the election, under the auspices of the Colored Women's League of Kinloch. Judge Crittenden E. Clark, Constable Langston Harrison and Deputy Constable Ernest Patillo of St. Louis, were speakers who inspired the large audience of colored and white people to vote for the Rev. Mr. Johnson.

# ANNOUNCES CANDIDACY FOR STATE LEGISLATURE

**ATTORNEY JOHN A. DAVIS**

Attorney John A. Davis, with offices at 1401a Market St., has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the State Legislature, from the third district, in the primaries to be held August 2, 1924.

St. Louis

Mr. Davis is successfully engaged in the general practice of law in this city. He received his collegiate and professional training at Howard University, Washington, D. C. He has practiced law in St. Louis for two years, and since coming here, has been actively identified with various civic and social movements.

Clipped

There are four men to be nominated by the Republicans for the State Legislature from the third district, which comprises the fourth, fifth, seventh, seventeenth and twenty-fifth wards.

5-16-24

Mr. Davis is a Race man through and through and believes in a square deal for all people, regardless of race or color.

Political—1924 Elections.

Georgia.

# HARMONY MARKS STATE CONVENTION OF 'LILY WHITES'

## Eighteen Delegates, With Same Number Alternates, Instructed To Vote for Coolidge.

### *ONLY THREE NEGROES AT REPUBLICAN MEET*

## J. L. Phillips and Mrs. Julia Tillson Chosen National Committeeman and Committeewoman.

In a meeting marked by extreme harmony and entire absence of any division in opinion, the Georgia state republican convention of the faction headed by J. L. Phillips, known as the "lily white" section of the party, was held in Taft hall in the City Auditorium Wednesday.

Eighteen delegates to the national republican convention in Cleveland were chosen and instructed to vote for the nomination of President Calvin Coolidge.

Mr. Phillips was chosen national committeeman from Georgia and Mrs. Julia R. Tillson was named national committeewoman. In addition to the 18 delegates, 18 alternates to the national convention were also chosen. The delegates were named, four from the state at-large and one from each congressional district, with the exception of the seventh and ninth districts. They received two delegates each under the rule that an additional delegate is given each district casting 10,000 or more votes for the republican presidential nominee in the last election.

**Tumlin Sounds Keynote.**

Albert N. Tumlin, of Cave Springs, Ga., chairman of the convention, sounded the keynote when he said he was thankful that at last, after 30 years of patient waiting, there was a republican organization in Georgia to which a man could belong with a sense of pride.

Out of a possible total of 412 delegates and alternates to the convention yesterday, the roll call disclosed there were 396 present. Of this number, eight were women and three were negroes. These three, however, had nothing whatever to do with the running of the convention, were not on any committees and did not speak, sitting by themselves behind one of the large pillars in the hall.

**Phillips Not Present.**

Mr. Phillips was not present at the convention, being detained in Washington, where he is being tried on a charge of war frauds against the government in the disposal of surplus lumber from army cantonments.

Half a dozen speakers, none of whom spoke more than five minutes, addressed the convention. The keynote of their speeches was their gratitude that at last there was a republican organization in Georgia composed of representative high-class men and women, to which they could point with pride and which would, they asserted, soon become an important factor in political affairs in Georgia.

Predictions that President Coolidge would be reelected in November were made by all, together with the forecast that Georgia would cast the heaviest republican vote in her history.

**Write Platform Later.**

A committee to adopt a party platform for the state was named, with instructions to report at a later date.

The other republican faction in Georgia, composed principally of negroes, but with a small percentage of white men, held its convention about one month ago. They also selected delegates to the national convention in Cleveland and named Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, and Mame Williams, a negress, national committeeman and committeewoman, respectively.

The decision as to which of these factions is to recognized as the regular party organization in the state, and which delegation is to be seated at Cleveland, will be settled when the credentials committee of the national convention passes upon the rival delegations. A warm contest for the seats is freely predicted by both factions.

**Davis Denied Admission.**

Ben Davis, an Atlanta negro, editor of "The Atlanta Independent," and secretary of the rival faction, was refused admittance to the convention, though Davis tried to gain entrance on the plea that he was a "newspaper reporter."

The opening prayer was read by Rev. Frank A. Clarke. Mr. Crawford, who opened the meeting in the absence of Mr. Phillips, named Mr. Tumlin as temporary chairman after the national and state calls had been read by Secretary Barclay. Later the temporary organization was made the permanent organization for the convention. John R. Barclay was secretary, Mrs. Ruby Harris, assistant secretary; Fred A. Doughman, sergeant-at-arms, and George McLeod and F. C. Brown, assistant sergeants-at-arms.

**Phillips' Integrity Indorsed.**

Resolutions of regret on the death of President Warren G. Harding were read and adopted, and every action of his administration, for the good of the nation, was indorsed. Other resolutions indorsed President Coolidge for the nomination in June, and expressed the convention's entire confidence in the ability, integrity and honesty of its state chairman, J. L. Phillips. A telegram was read from Mr. Phillips and one sent in reply, signed by the convention as a whole.

The following state organization was selected:

L. H. Crawford, state chairman; Will Richards, first vice chairman; Mrs. Ruby Seely Harris, second vice chairman; Albert N. Tumlin, treasurer; John R. Barclay, secretary, and Mrs. Fred S. Gould, assistant secretary. These names were put in nomination by a committee of five appointed by the chair. They were Fred G. Boatwright, A. S. Anderson, F. P. Dismukes, F. C. Davis and I. N. McAlister.

The four delegates-at-large from the state to the national convention and their alternates were named as follows:

**Names of Delegates.**

L. H. Crawford, Dalton; F. G. Boatwright, Cordele; Lindsey Hopkins, Atlanta, and W. J. Tillson, Atlanta, delegates. Josiah T. Rose, Atlanta; George E. Richer, Fitzgerald; Max Isaac, Savannah, and W. Terrell Kitchens, of Mitchell, were named alternates.

The district delegates and alternates, chosen by each district in separate caucus, after the main convention had adjourned, are as follows:

First District—A. S. Anderson, of Millen, delegate; E. V. Dunleavie, of Allenhurst, alternate.

Second District—A. H. Hough, of Thomasville, delegate; H. J. Bruton, of Bainbridge, alternate.

Third District—Ed Richardson, of Marshallville, delegate; C. W. Bazemore, of Butler, alternate.

Fourth District—Sid Holderness, of Carrollton, delegate; H. Q. Lovvorn, of Carrollton, alternate.

Fifth District—Frank A. Doughman, of Decatur, delegate; R. J. Davidson, of Lithonia, alternate.

Sixth District—W. E. Small, of Macon, delegate; Henry C. Davis, of Macon, alternate.

Seventh District—Albert N. Tumlin, of Cave Springs, and W. S. McClellan, of Buchanan, delegates; Fred D. Nobles, of Rome, and M. A. Greene, of Tallapoosa, alternates.

Eighth District—J. C. Massey, of Hartwell, delegate; Dr. H. H. Hampton, of Colbert, alternate.

Ninth District—Will Richards, of Jasper, and W. T. Day, of Jasper, delegates; Ed Puett, of Cumming, and J. S. Dorn, of Woodstock, alternates.

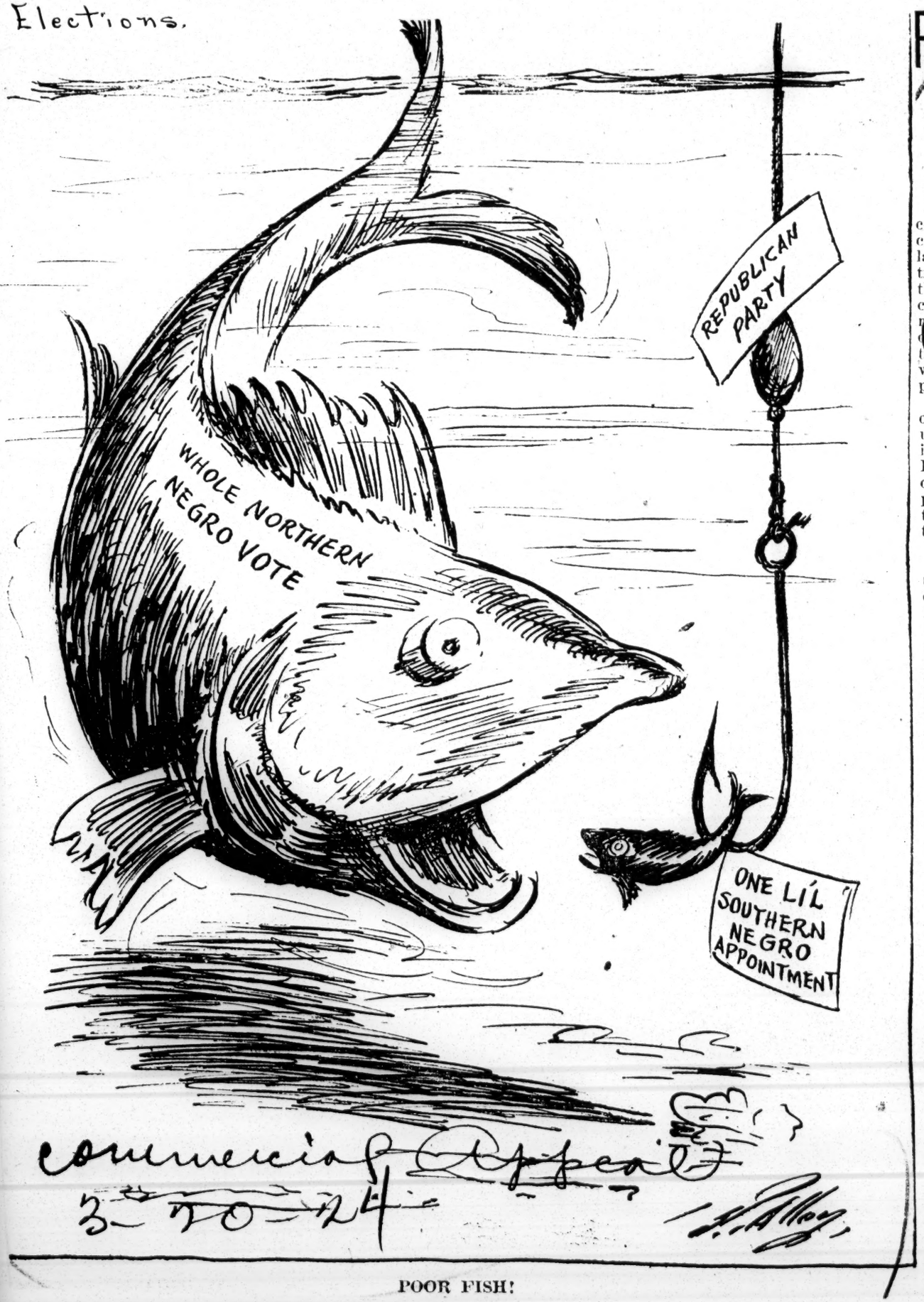
Tenth District—L. S. Ingram, of Sparta, delegate; P. C. Langston, of Lincolnton, alternate.

Eleventh District—J. D. McLean, of Hazelhurst.

Twelfth District—I. N. McAlister, of Pitts, delegate; J. H. Rush, of Lumber City, alternate.

Political — 1924
Elections.

General.




POOR FISH!

# FIGHTS ON FLOOR TO SETTLE SEATS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Cleveland, June 8.—With few exceptions the contests for seats in the convention which were threshed out last week before the republican national committee will be carried to the committee on credentials. This committee will get down to work immediately after the opening session of the convention Wednesday so as to have the permanent roll completed when the permanent organization is perfected Wednesday.

National Committeeman Mulvihill of Mississippi, whose delegation was unseated by the national committee in favor of the delegates headed by Perry W. Howard, a negro lawyer of Jackson, has employed counsel to present his case and will make a determined fight to retain his place on the national committee.

**Johnson Must Fight.**

Meantime, a row has developed in the victorious Mississippi delegation over the selection of a successor to Mulvihill. Howard is opposing E. E. Hindman, of Jackson, United States prohibition director, for the place and there were indications today that the controversy might be taken to William M. Butler, newly selected chairman of the national committee, in advance of the election by the delegation tomorrow night.

Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro national committeeman from Georgia, will be called upon again to defend the seats of his delegation against the contest brought by delegates headed by L. H. Crawford, of Dalton, Ga. Johnson won his fight before the national committee, 22 to 14, a letter written by President Harding to C. Bascom Slemp and produced at an executive session of the committee upsetting plans of the party managers for "cleaning up" the long standing fight in Georgia.

**Appeals Numerous.**

Old line managers on the committee had decided that Johnson and his delegates must go to make place for those representing the faction formerly headed by J. L. Phillips, but the Harding letter turned the tide. In it the former president said a blunder had been made in recognizing the Phillips faction and suggested that action be taken to alter the situation.

Besides the Mississippi and Georgia contests, the committee on credentials will be called upon to dispose also of appeals of the Arkansas delegation, under Scipio A. Jones, a negro; the District of Columbia fight in which Aaron Bradshaw and John T. Rhines seek to unseat William T. Galliher and Thomas L. Jones, and the tenth Tennessee district, where J. M. Johnson and H. O. True seek to unseat G. T. Taylor and Wayman Wilkerson.

An appeal by contestants from Texas also may be carried to the credentials committee by J. E. Elgin, of San Antonio, acting for the delegation headed by E. H. R. Green, of Terrell, Texas, son of the late Hetty Green. The national committee sought to iron out this situation by giving additional representation to the eighth and ninth district, but Elgin declares he will fight to have the entire slate of National Committeeman Creager unseated.

# SIMMONS TO HEAD G. O. P. PUBLICITY

Winning the stiffest fight of his political career Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons has been appointed by Chairman William M. Butler as director of publicity and the speakers' bureau of the Republican national committee.

Though opposed by his political enemies and others seeking to break his hold on the people, Simmons was able to summon to his aid Chairman Butler and Roy O. West, secretary of the national committee. Butler backed Simmons because of his service to Coolidge and his wide influence with the masses. West backed him because he is a citizen of Illinois and because of his close friendship.

The personnel will be, in addition to Colonel Simmons, William C. Matthews, Boston, national organizer; M. J. Mason, Boston, secretary to organizer; M. T. Francis, St. Paul; George N. Lee, Memphis, Chicago headquarters; C. Mitchell, West Virginia; R. L. Vann, Pittsburgh, New York headquarters; Mrs. C. Cohen-Jones, executive secretary and assistant to Colonel Simmons; Miss Hallie Q. Brown, director of women's bureau.

The fight on Simmons was called a fight on The Chicago Defender, the largest Republican Newspaper in the United States. A story of enmity and treachery to their benefactor might be told on the effort to unhorse the "Mighty Roscoe." It is the old story of "Roscoe has lost" until the news gets out.

The new political alignment will be Simmons-Matthews. The effort to leave Simmons "out in the cold died "a'bornin'." Until new quarters are arranged for him Colonel Simmons is occupying the office of Chairman Butler. Both Charles S. Deneen, Fred W. Upham and Roy O. West took a hand in the contest to read Chicago and Illinois out of the management of the G. O. P.

# NEGRO VOTE A PUZZLE IN NORTH

By KELLY MILLER,
Dean Junior College, Howard University

THERE is much discussion about the probable effect of the negro vote in the approaching Presidential election. In all except twelve Southern States the negro votes as freely as the white citizen. There are at least ten doubtful States where this vote may easily be the deciding factor. According to traditional bias, politics is looked upon as a masculine pursuit. The female of the species, when considered at all, is regarded merely in an auxiliary or secondary sense. There is all but complete oversight as regards the negro woman, the weaker sex of the weaker race. The Nineteenth Amendment places the two sexes on a footing of political equality.

The injection of women, and especially negro women, into the political arena may affect the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment as it concerns the basis of Congressional representation. Massachusetts and Mississippi place restrictions upon the right of the franchise on the basis of a literary qualification. Both States are subject to penalty in having the number of Representatives in Congress reduced under the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that "representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians, not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any male inhabitant of such State being 21 years of age and a citizen of such State, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

In case any State that limits the franchise, on any pretext whatsoever, should be required to square its representation with this provision, would its representation be reduced on the basis of the number of males excluded, or of both the number of males and females? The female citizen is not mentioned. Much judicial ingenuity would doubtless be exhausted in the decision of this point. Important practical results might hinge upon the outcome of the decision.

**Negro Vote in Doubtful States.**

New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are generally regarded as doubtful States. All of these States contain a sufficient number of negro votes to constitute the balance of power. Indeed, any one of the political parties would be greatly relieved if it could be assured beforehand of victory in any one of these States by a margin as large as the negro vote. The number of negro voters, male and female, in these doubtful States has been tabulated as follows:

| State. | Number of Negroes Over 21. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware ..... | 18,113 | 9,657 | 8,456 |
| Illinois ..... | 127,450 | 67,846 | 60,604 |
| Indiana ..... | 54,135 | 28,851 | 25,284 |
| Kansas ..... | 37,010 | 19,562 | 17,448 |
| Maryland ..... | 142,091 | 73,086 | 68,905 |
| Missouri ..... | 121,328 | 63,452 | 57,876 |
| New Jersey.... | 75,671 | 37,511 | 38,160 |
| New York..... | 142,545 | 69,295 | 73,286 |
| Ohio ..... | 126,930 | 70,853 | 56,087 |
| West Virginia. | 51,145 | 29,826 | 25,284 |
| West Virginia.. | 51,145 | 29,826 | 25,284 |

These figures are based upon the census of 1920. As there has been a constant stream of negroes to the North during the past two years, the numbers will doubtless be increased much beyond the totals shown in the table. There are other States where the margin between the contending parties is sufficiently close to make the negro vote a decisive factor.

It is conceded that the negro vote will not be centred in one party to the same extent as formerly. It is apparent, when one reads the negro newspapers, that the race has become restless and dissatisfied with the treatment meted out by the party of its early loyalty and love. The negro is halting, not only between two political opinions but three. No party makes any special appeal to him. None lays particular stress upon his grievances. The three contending candidates are of such high type of character that there is little room for personal choice. The three platforms are silent upon the issues about which the negro is insistent. He resents the imputation that he has been bought and paid for. Lincoln and Grant and Sumner are dead. Their memory will be forever revered by a benefited race; but the negro stoutly refuses to assign his gratitude in perpetuity to a party or an organization. He is insisting more and more upon dealing with the living as they rise.

**National Association Backs La Follette.**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the largest and most active civil rights organization among negroes, recently turned its back on both the old political parties and sought more agreeable terms from the Progressive movement under the leadership of Senator La Follette. The negro in this campaign will more generally than ever before vote for men and measures as they appeal to his interest and his judgment, and will not be impelled by blind racial attachment.

When one considers the negro woman one finds her apathetic and indifferent. It requires a strong appeal to arouse her interest. The American electorate as a whole shows great indifference on election day. Not more than half of the potential vote was cast in the last Presidential election. Perhaps not a fourth of the recently enfranchised women availed themselves of the opportunity to cast their ballot. Certainly a very small proportion of the potential negro woman voters did so.

In the doubtful States the negro female vote is almost as large as the male. New York and New Jersey, two States of strategic importance, have a larger voting population of negro women. These women are largely newcomers from the South, where the participation of negro women in public elections is not only unheard of but unthought of.

Special agencies are being introduced to meet this situation. The recent Republican and Democratic National Conventions have doubled the strength of their National Committees by adding committeewomen from each State. It turns out that two Southern States, Georgia and Mississippi, have been turned over to negro management by the Republican Party. There are, therefore, not only two negro men members of the National Committee, but two negro women as well. The colored woman is being brought into the political arena with serious aim and purpose. Voters' clubs for women are being organized in many places. Every effort is being exerted to realize on this reservoir of potential political resource.

**Effect of Nineteenth Amendment.**

The Nineteenth Amendment, without intention, aided the Republican Party in States with a heavy negro vote. So far as white women are concerned, enfranchisement merely doubled the electorate without any particular partisan advantage. The reasonable presumption is that the female of the species will vote essentially as the male. The added white female vote would distribute itself among the several parties in about the same proportion as the white males distribute themselves. But every added negro woman voter is a sheer gain for the Republican column. Thus the Nineteenth Amendment contributed 73,286 voters to the Republican strength of New York State, with practically no Democratic offset. Experience shows that it has been difficult to pry the negro loose from the G. O. P. It is all but impossible to induce the negro woman to seek any other fold.

Doubtless many thousands of negro men will vote for the Democratic and Progressive tickets; but comparatively few negro women will do so. The mind of the negro man has grown somewhat indifferent to recital of the wrongs that the race has suffered at the hands of Southern Democrats. But the woman is stirred with each recital. The acute politician knows how to capitalize the negro woman's emotions. Practically the entire female contingency, or at least as much as can be persuaded to register and vote, will cast the ballot for the party of Lincoln.

Frederick Douglass said in his day that "the Republican Party is the ship; all else is the sea." A negro wit retorted that while this may be true, the ship has caught fire, and the negro passengers may elect either to burn on board or jump over and try conclusions with the sea. Many negro men will take the risk, but the negro woman will remain on board the ship.

## COMPETITION FOR NEGRO VOTES IN PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

A FEW weeks ago the MANUFACTURERS RECORD, alluding to a statement of Mr. Davis, the Democratic Presidential nominee, that if elected, he would know neither race nor creed in his appointments, raised the question as to whether the Democrats would try to split the negro vote with the Republicans, especially in the debatable states where the negro vote largely holds the balance of power.

Referring to this situation, Frank R. Kent, one of the editors of the Baltimore Sun, in a dispatch to that paper reports that the Democrats of New York have already established a negro bureau, with a negro in charge, for the purpose of gaining negro votes. Writing on this subject, he says:

"The Republican danger is not there, but with the defection of the negro vote; to split, that is, to strike, at the very cornerstone of the Republican party. Unquestionably, the three most alarming words to the negro are these—'Ku Klux Klan.' In recent elections in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Indiana and Ohio, Republican managers have had trouble in preserving the solidity of the colored vote. There has been a tendency to revolt. That the anti-Klan declarations of Davis and La Follette has started an early drift among them is not denied. In New York the Democrats have already established a negro bureau with a negro in charge."

It is an interesting question as to what will be the outcome of this movement on the part of the Democrats to gain a fair share of negro votes. Will this spread to the Southern states, or will it be confined wholly to the debatable border states? Will its final influence be for good or evil?

Florida.

Political—1924.

Elections.

**COUNTY REPUBLICANS SELECT DELEGATES**

The Palatka Advocate

The County Republicans held a meeting here last Thursday for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State Republican convention, to convene in Palatka on Thursday, April 17th. Geo. E. Gay, S. W. Rowley, W. T. White and J. J. Prince were named as such delegates. 4-12-24

At the same meeting were named four delegates to the congressional convention for the fourth district which convention will immediately follow the State convention at the Howell. These are T. B. Merrill, W. T. Wood, D. G. Days, and A. B. Nelson.

The Palatka Fla.

At the session nearly every precinct in the county was represented, and vacancies in the county executive committee were filled. S. W. Rowley was chosen chairman of the committee and A. B. Nelson, secretary.

New Jersey.

Political—1924.
Elections.

# New Jersey Elects Dr. Cannon as Delegate-at-Large After Big Battle

## Heated Contest in Which Colgate, Noted Manufacturer, and Dr. W. G. Alexander Figure Ends in Victory For Dr. Cannon, Prominent Political Leader and Outspoken Advocate of Keener Politics For Race

By R. T. Lockett.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 12— (A. N. P.) Following sensational charges in which he claimed that Former Assemblyman Dr. W. G. Alexander of Orange, N. M. was "double-crossed" when Dr. George E. Cannon state leader, was placed on the State Republican Committee's slate as a candidate for election a the April primaries as one of the Big Seven delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention to be held in Cleveland, J. E. Sadler, secretary of the Colored Republican Conference of New Jersey, has acknowledged the wisdom of the choice of Dr. Cannon and has fallen in line and will, along with the regular state organization, "make a determined effort to win for each of the candidates named an overwhelming success at the polls."

Just what changed Sadler's attitude in the matter has not been ascertained but it followed a denial by State Organizer W. P. Burrell of Newark in which he offered irrefutable facts to show that there was nothing underhanded in the proceedings. Burrell pointed out that Alexander had been endorsed by the State organization of which he, (Cannon) is president for a place on the Big Six as alternate. Several weeks later Cannon and other influential leaders had a conference in Washington with the leaders of the Republican National Committee which resulted in the restoration of Southern representation, thus giving each state that went for Harding in 1920 an extra delegate.

When it became known that through the effort of Cannon and his committee seven delegates had been secured for New Jersey instead of six it was decided to ask that this seventh place be given to Dr. Cannon, the one most instrumental in New Jersey in securing the increase. At the balloting in Trenton later, both names appeared and and were voted on. Cannon came and in seventh, just two votes ahead of Colonel Colgate, famous soap and perfume manufacturer. Dr. Alexander was elected as an alternate.

This somewhat peeved Sadler, but he has recanted as gathered from the following statement which he sent to each member of the State Committee of which Ex-Governor E. C. Stokes is chairman, realizing that the big thing now is to put the whole slate over with a big majority.

"The officers and members of the Colored Republican State Conference of New Jersey" says Sadler, "wish to extend to you individually and collectively the deep appreciation and gratitude of the Colored citizens of New Jersey, regardless of political faith, for the honor which was recently bestowed upon the Colred citizens of this state and county by the selection of two members of the Colored race to represent this Grand Old Republican State at the National Republican Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, 1924.

"It shall be the great pleasure of this organization to make a determined effort to win for each of the candidates named an overwhelming success at the polls.

"Whatever difference of opinion there was over the selection of Dr. Alexander or Dr. Cannon was a matter of principles which must not be permitted to enter into the discussion of their election now that the matter of selections is over. The big outstanding thing now is to put the whole slate over with a big majority.

"Any service you, as members of the official family of New Jersey Republicans, desire of us as race group please let us know."

Others chosen for the Big Seven, which virtually assures them of election, are United States Senator Walter E. Edge, former United States Senator, Joseph Frelinghuysen Mrs. Everett Colby of West Orange, Mrs. A. Haines, Lippincott of Camden, Daniel E. Pomroy of England and former Governor Edward C. Stokes, who will act as chairman. The candidates have been pledged by the committee to the candidacy of President Calvin Coolidge

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
JANUARY 14, 1924

## Groom Negro G. O. P. Units for Coming City Election

### Little Change Is Noted as Annual Tilt Approaches. Expect Hot Fight in Third Ward—Favors Soldiers' Home—Harding Club to Meet—New York Quintet to Meet the Vandals

By R. T. LOCKETT
1711 Arctic ave.

With the usual annual elections in the many political organizations over, very little change is found in the official forces of these clubs, and with the exception of a slight break in the Fourth Ward, all of the leaders have been returned to their places with added confidence of the memberships. Already talk is heard of plans for the coming election of City Commissioners and the clubs are getting their forces in line.

In the First Ward, a veritable Republican stronghold, Johnny Johnson's leadership, as president of the strong Citizens' Protective Association, was challenged, but to no avail, as he was returned as president of this club for the third successive year by an overwhelming majority over his opponent, sweeping his entire ticket into office with him. This club has an active membership of almost 300 and an auxiliary with more than 100. The auxiliary is headed by Mrs. M. A. Edwards, as president, and Mrs. Bessie Walker, County Committee woman, as leader.

No change at all was made in the official force of the Atlantic County Conservative League, all being re-elected unanimously, with J. H. Kennedy as president and H. T. Nelson as leader. This league is a branch of the Colored Republican State Conference, organized in New Jersey last July by the Cannon-Alexander forces and which has since gained national prominence with branches in 17 different states. The club has grown rapidly in membership and interest and at the last regular meeting a committee was appointed by the chair to find a bigger place to meet in order to accommodate the increasing number. Of the Second Ward clubs very little is heard and none seem to stand out with a distinctive individuality, although there are several clubs in this ward.

The coming battle will in all probability be waged in the Third Ward with the Young Men's Colored Republican League, the Third Ward Regular Republican Club and the Third Ward Republican Association in the thick of the fight. The leadership in the Young Men's club, which seems to be the most formidable in the ward, remains the same, with Russell Allen, president and Charles Grassby, solicitor. A big smoker is being planned in honor of the solicitor which will be staged the latter part of this month at which is expected to be divulged plans for the campaign. Thomas G. Ross, the genial "gentleman from Georgia," still retains the reins in the Regulars, but was given a set-back last week when his secretary, W. F. Cozart, Jr., resigned.

A contest for leadership in the Fourth Ward is now being waged between J. A. Page, recently elected president of the Fourth Ward Colored Republican Club, and W. H. Clark, who is reported to have supplanted Page. According to published newspaper statements, however, Page seems to have the edge in the fight and is expected to retain the leadership.

**Mrs. Moore Honored**

Mrs. Juanita Moore, one of the sort's popular young matrons, was tendered a delightful party on Friday evening in honor of her birthday, by her husband, Fred Moore, at their home, 121 Center st. Dancing, games and other forms of social amusement were indulged, followed by a dainty repast. Aside from her social duties, Mrs. Moore is interested welfare work, and is a leading member of the Climbers' Club, of the Young Women's Christian Association.

Those present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Moore, Dr. and

Mrs. Oley Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Esters, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Moore, Cortez Mosley, Marie Sheppard, Dr. John Lassiter, Dr. James Wilson, and William L. Benson.

**Favors Soldiers' Home**

W. Forrest Cozart, Sr., 22 N. Indiana ave., on Saturday issued a formal statement in which he denies the report which has been circulated that he is against the proposed Memorial Home for colored ex-service men, to be erected here by the city in recognition of the service rendered by these soldiers in the World War. Mr. Cozart stated that he is heartily in favor of the home and added further that he is a strong advocate of the Soldiers' Bonus Bill.

**Miss Harris Entertains**

Miss Rosalyn P. Harris, 206 N. New Jersey ave., entertained at her home on Friday evening in honor of J. Walter Williams, well-known business man of Washington, D. C., and a group of friends. Mr. Williams, aside from operating one of the largest printing establishments in the Capital City, is also well known in Washington theatrical circles, and has financed many of the successful performances staged in Washington in recent years. Miss Harris, who is also well known dramatic and theatrical circles, proved a most charming hostess. Among those present were: Miss Rosalyn Hunter, of Toronto; Miss Thelma LaMott, of Buffalo; Miss Vivian Page, of Chicago; Hon. Jones, of New York; Fred Jackson, Baltimore, and Albert Thompson, Boston. An elaborate dinner was served, and the evening was pleasantly passed in singing, dancing and games.

**Thomas Re-elected**

Dionysius Lodge No. 37, Knights of Pythias, held its annual election and installation of officers on Thursday evening of last week at their headquarters. Leon Thomas was re-elected head of the lodge for the second time. The ceremonies were in charge of Clifton Dorsey, Grand District Deputy of the New Jersey District of this order.

The officers installed were Leon Thomas, C. C.; John W. Gordon, V. C.; Henry Carr, Prelate; R. P. Hill, Keeper of Records and Seals; Alexander Jeffries, M. E.; Robert H. Poole, William Taylor and A. Jeffries, Grand Lodge Representatives, with Robert Overby and Richard McDonald, alternates; Charles Dubois, trustee.

Following the installation a discussion was entered into anent plans for Grand Lodge convention which will meet in this city next Fall.

**Commonwealth to Play Here**

The Commonwealth Big Five, of New York City, last year's runner-up for the basketball championship of America among colored teams, is scheduled to appear in this city as the stellar basketball attraction for the week, and will be pitted against the Vandals in the cage at the Waltz Dream. This team is considered second only to Loendi, of Pittsburgh, and is the leading team of New York. It is composed of George Fiel, Fatz Jenkins, Hop Hubbard, Slocum Forbes and other well-known cage stars. All of these players have been seen in aition in the local cage, and, although they are considered world beaters, always find a warm reception at the shore, and on many occasions this same combination has been trounced by the Vandals.

**Meeting of Harding Club**

The regular meeting of the Warren G. Harding Club, Inc., of the First Ward, will be held this evening at 29 N. Delaware ave., at 8.30. All officers and members have been urged to attend, as there will be several important questions to come before the club for action. Mrs. L. Kennedy is president, and Mrs. C. Banning is secretary of this organization.

**Miss Hawkins Entertains**

Miss Ione Hawkins, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. P. L. Hawkins, 1813 Arctic ave., was hostess to a few of her friends on Saturday evening at the home of her parents. The evening was most pleasantly passed in games and other amusements, and a dainty collation was served by the hostess. Specialty numbers by Miss Ruth West and Miss Christine Hawkins featured the evening's entertainment. Those present were: Misses Eva Evans, Louise Lucas, Wilma Lucas, Peggy Wood, Ruth West, Gwendolyn Hawkins, Enid Lucas, Christine Hawkins, Ione Hawkins, Mrs. Hawkins and Mrs. Lucas; Messrs. George Wood, Russell Minus, Oscar Harris and others.

**Brief News Notes**

Mrs. Maynard Derricks, 619 N. Kentucky ave., left Saturday for Baltimore, where she was called on account of the death of her sister. Mrs. Derrick's former home is in Baltimore.

Miss Evelyn Jefferson, 1809 Arctic ave., is reported improved after an illness of several days, as is also Miss Marie Green, 325 Rosemont ave. Both of these young women are porminent members of the Usher Board of St. James' A. M. E. Church.

Mrs. A. E. Patterson, 1815 Arctic ave., returned Friday from Wilmington, Del., from the bedside of her niece, Mrs. Lola Walker, who is critically ill and not expected to recover. Mrs. Patterson, who conducts a school of beauty culture and a beauty shop at the above address, will return to Wilmington as soon as her business will permit.

Mrs. Alice Ganges, a prominent resident of West Chester, Pa., is at the shore and is the guest of relatives, Mr. and Mrss Sharpless J. Currie, 714 Arctic ave. Mrs. Ganges is just recovering from an attack of pneumonia. She is accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Florence Jackson, of Ithaca, N. Y.

Daniel Braxton, 345 N. Ocean ave., has returned from a delightful visit to friends in Baltimore and Washington. He was gone for a week and reports a wonderful trip.

Raymond Green, the plucky little guard of the Atlantic City High School's basketball team, played a wonderful game on Saturday night in the High School gym against West Philadelphia, and richly deserved the tremendous applause of the student body, as he was compelled to leave the cage due to four personal fouls. Green is a former captain of the "Y" Reserves for several seasons city junior champions, and is considered one of the best guards of high school age in the city.

# Official Count of Primary Vote in New Jersey Showed Dr. Geo. E. Cannon Second

## Negro Physician Was Only 62 Votes Behind Mrs. Everett Colby, Popular Woman Leader—Dr. W. G. Alexander, Also Colored, Received Highest Vote of the Seven Alternates—All For Coolidge.

The official tabulation of the Republican Presidential primary vote, naming New Jersey's choice for the nomination and selecting the seven delegates at large to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, was completed here on May 3, and shows that President Coolidge carried the state over Senator Hiram Johnson of California by a majority of 98,113.

New York City 5-4-24

Unofficial returns have seemingly showed that Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, the only colored man on the delegate ticket, had received the highest vote, but the official report showed him second, by 62 votes, behind Mrs. Everett Colby of Llewellyn Park, West Orange. Mrs. Colby received 100,807 votes, while Dr. Cannon had 100,745.

Former United States Senator Frelinghuysen, Senator Edge and former Governor Stokes ran fourth, fifth and sixth.

The final official tabulation of the state total was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Coolidge | 111,739 |
| Johnson | 13,626 |
| Mrs. Colby | 100,807 |
| Cannon | 100,745 |
| Pomeroy | 99,795 |
| Frelinghuysen | 99,207 |
| Edge | 98,544 |
| Stokes | 98,544 |
| Mrs. Pippincott | 98,164 |

Dr. Walter G. Alexander of Orange, former State Assemblyman, the first colored man in New Jersey to be elected to the State Legislature, led the alternates, receiving 100,546 votes, leading the second man, Robert Carey of Jersey City, by 15 votes, Carey receiving 100,529.

The other alternates and their votes are:

Lewis T. Stevens of Cape May, 100,411; Ogden H. Hammond of Bernardsville, 100,261; D. Harris Smith of Salem, 100,241; Charles Lethrop Pack of Lakewood, 99,597, and Ridley Watts of Morristown, 99,557.

The two colored physicians are being congratulated by friends of all races from all sections of the country over the splendid result of their campaign. Both are instructed for Coolidge.

The relative position of the big seven that the state will send to Cleveland as shown by the final count follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cannon | 102,365 |
| Pomeroy | 101,479 |
| Colby | 101,364 |
| Frelinghuysen | 100,735 |
| Edge | 100,226 |
| Lippincott | 99,743 |
| Stokes | 99,578 |

Dr. Cannon so far is the only Negro selected as a delegate-at-large from a northern state.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JULY 20, 1924

## NEGROES ENDORSE EDGE.

**Senator's Work for Anti-Lynching Bill Wins All of 215 Delegates.**

WESTFIELD, N. J., July 10.—Negro Republicans at a conference tonight in the Shady Rest Golf Club enthusiastically endorsed the Republican national ticket and the candidacy of United States Senator Walter E. Edge for re-election, as Edge nad earned their favor by his work in behalf of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City presided and 215 delegates from fifteen counties were present. Assistant United States Attorney Oliver Randolph of Newark and Dr. Cannon lauded Edge and condemned the candidacy of his opponent, Hamilton F. Kean of Elizabeth.

Former Attorney General McCran of Paterson, the principal speaker, said Edge had been responsible for all the big onstructive work under way in New Jers v.

# DR. CANNON HEADS N.J. DELEGATES-AT-LARGE TO G. O. P. NATIONAL CONVENTION

Newark, N. J., May 1—Running as a candidate for delegate-at-large on the Collidge ticket, Dr. George E. Cannon of this city led his party's ticket in the recent elections. Dr. Cannon topped the seven delegates with a record vote of 102,365. His lead over his nearest man, was 888.

Washington Tribune 5-3-24

This is the third time in the history of New Jersey that a Negro has been elected as a delegate-at-large to a national convention.

Dr. W. G. Alexander, of Orange ran as alternate to Dr. Cannon.

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Missouri.

# IS FIRST OF HIS RACE TO WIN HONOR

## Five Women Also Elected To Committeeships. Walthall M. Moore Nominated For State Legislature

## John A. Davis, Other Legislative Candidate, Loses By Small Margin

For the first time in the history of St. Louis, a colored man, Robt. T. Scott, was elected a member of the Republican City Central Committee. Scott won out over a hot fight in the Sixth Ward in which he defeated two white opponents by a nice plurality of 166 votes. The Sixth Ward has a larger Negro vote than any ward in the city. At the same time, Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble, a prominent business woman, was elected Committeewoman of the same ward. Mrs. Gamble succeeds herself in office, she having been appointed to the office some time ago by the retiring Committeeman, Anton Schuler. She was opposed by Mrs. Jean Colbert, white, who received 540 votes and Gertrude Williams, colored, who received 718. Mrs. Gamble received more than both of her opponents.

**In Twenty-third Ward**

The next battle ground where colored candidates played an important part for Committeeship, was in the twenty-third ward. Mrs. Geo. Gallian colored, won over six white women in a hot contest, receiving more votes than all the other five together. Walter B. Cathrell, who ran for Committeeman, lost to Maffitt Bates, white. The Twenty-third Ward, it will be remembered, has been dominated by Jas. N. McKelvey for many years. But the defeat of his man, Gilsinn for Committeeman is regarded by many as the undoing of Mckelvey in city politics. While his man Gilsinn was being defeated for Committeeship, McKelvey, who was candidate for Sheriff, lost his own ward to Tony Schuler, who carried the ward by a nice majority.

**Five Women in Committee**

Aside from the two, Mrs. Gamble and Mrs. Gallion, who had contests for Committeeships, there were three more colored women who were elected without opposition. They were: Mrs. Cassie Harris, Fifth Ward; Mrs. Carrie Tillman, Sixteenth Ward and Mrs. Florence Davis, Nineteenth Ward.

**Moore Nominated**

There were two Negroes who filed for the State Legislature from the Third District, Walthal M. Moore, who ran and won the office four years ago, and John A. Davis, attorney, who was making his first trial for office. There were also five whites who filed for this office, one of whom was a woman. Moore led the ticket for that office, while Davis lost by far less than two hundred votes. Moore had organized support while Davis had no such support.

**Negro Ward Against Hartmann**

The fight made on Judge Moses Hartmann because of his decision in a golf case, was felt in several wards of the city. Hartmann lost several thousand votes in wards largely populated by Negroes. He ran behind in Wards fourth, fifth, sixteenth, seventeenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-second and twenty-third which shows that they used their votes wisely.

## Negro On St. Louis G. O. P. Committee

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 14.—(A. N. P.)—In the person of Robert T. Scott, of the Sixth Ward, in this city, the Republican City Committee with a vote of 1,303 elected its first Negro member this week. The nearest competitor was William L. Tamme, Jr., son of the recorder of deeds, who received 1,327 votes.

Three colored women, Mrs. Carrie Harris, of the Fifth Ward; Mrs. Elizabeth Gambel, of the Sixth Ward, and Mrs. George Callian, of the 23rd Ward, were also elected to the Republican Women's City Committee.

Walthall M. Moore, who served one term in the State Legislature, who is the only Negro in Missouri who has had this honor, was renominated to this post with a plurality of 2,540 votes.

# PATILLO WINS OVER BRADBURY FOR STATE COM

## Latter's Opposition To Negroes' Interest Said To Cause His Defeat. No One Would Speak Word In Behalf Of Bradbury.

## Patillo Is Popular And Was Unanimously Elected On Republican State Committee From Twelfth Dist.

At a meeting of the Twelfth Congressional Committee at the Odd Fellows Building last Tuesday afternoon, Ernest Paillo, a deputy constable of the Fourth District, was elected as a member of that body to succeed J. H. Bradbury.

It was said by those present that Bradubury, who got much newspaper comment recently because of his opposition to a Negro delegate at-large to the Republican National Convention, was on the scene when his defeat came but could not get any one to present his name.

None of the Negroes present would say a word in his behalf, it being pointed out that Bradbury had not rendered any service to the race since he had been on the Committee, but had generally opposed them.

During the recent primary, Bradbury, one night at Pleasant Green Baptist church, bragged about how he had spent $40 to defeat a Negro of the place of delegate-at-large. So now the laugh is on him, according to those present at Tuesday's meeting.

**Patillo Popular**

Ernest Patillo, the new member of the State Committee, is regarded as altogether a different type of man. He at one time ran for City Central Committeeship against the present committeeman, Frank . Slater, it being said at that time that Patillo won and was "couned out." He is a strong believer in the possibilities of his race. He was unanimously elected by the State Committee. His election will, no doubt, meet the general approval of his people.

Mrs. Ione Penrose of the Sixteenth Ward, was elected Committeewoman on the State Committee from the Twelfth District.

New York.

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# DR. G. E. CANNON LEADS NEW JERSEY IN VOTE

By C. BION JONES
(Special Interview for The Pittsburgh Courier)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 1—Dr. George E. Cannon, one of the foremost citizens of this state, ran in last Tuesday's primaries, for delegate-at-large for the Republican National Convention, to be held next month in Cleveland, O. Running as a Coolidge delegate, he led the entire ticket throughout the state of New Jersey. At the final tally he polled more votes than United States Senator Walter E. Edge, the present senator at Washington, ex-Governor Stokes, ex-United States Senator Frelinghuysen and the remaining three delegates. The following tabulation indicates the number of votes polled by each of the big seven:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cannon | 102,365 |
| Pomeroy | 101,479 |
| Colby | 101,364 |
| Frelinghuysen | 100,755 |
| Edge | 100,226 |
| Lippincott | 99,743 |
| Stokes | 99,578 |

Two of the list are women, Mrs. Edith H. Colby and Mrs. L. E. Lippincot.

This is a signal honor for Dr. Cannon. When interviewed, Dr. Cannon said that "his head would fit the same hat he had been wearing." Past custom would have Cannon head the New Jersey delegates to the National Convention, but the honor will go to Senator Edge because of his official position and because Cannon is willing that it should be so. Cannon said that "I believe that the big victory for President Coolidge at Tuesday's primaries foreshadows a Coolidge landslide next November. There is no doubt as to the strong hold that the President has on the voters of the country."

He is further quoted as saying, "Surely New Jersey is no place for the Ku Klux Klan. It has no sympathy for the narrowbacks who would raise the cry of race prejudice and religious prejudice. Of course, I am personally much pleased, but I consider this not a personal matter. It is much bigger than that. I was merely the representative of the colored Republicans of New Jersey, and the vote of confidence given me is a sign that the work of the loyal colored Republicans is appreciated by the rank and file of the party.

Plans are being perfected for a testimonial in honor of Dr. Cannon before he leaves for the convention. This will be a stupendous affair, and already the Republican organizations of record are working on it.

Dr. Cannon is president of the New Jersey State Federation of Clubs, also chairman of the State Political Conference, a member of the Colored Republican Association of Hudson County, Inc., and numerous other organizations and civic bodies. He appeared before the National Committee in Washington recently at which time he laid before them the claims of the race and fought the lily white policies of the Southern Republicans. At the end of the committee meeting New Jersey was given the additional place for a delegate-at-large. Although many well-known and leading Republicans of the opposite race were in line for this place on the state ticket, it went unanimously to Dr. Cannon, and at the finals received more votes than any other person on the entire ticket.

# DuBois Approves Race Democratic Candidate For Congress From Illinois

**The only colored delegate here is Dr. Paul A. Collins, 221 W. 135th street, from the 21st Assembly district, which elected Hulan Shields to the Assembly and another race man Alderman on the Democratic ticket this year. Dr. Collins is a graduate of Lincoln and New York University and the first colored man ever to sit in a National Democratic Convention.**

(Special to the Afro-American)

New York, June 26.—The rank and file of the Democratic delegates assembling for the National Convention were as surprised as the listening in world when George E. Brennan, white, Illinois Democratic State Chairman, called the reporters in and told them that the Democrats of Chicago had been unanimous in the selection of Attorney Earl B. Dickerson as their candidate for Congress in the First District of Illinois against Representative Martin B. Madden, white, who was unsuccessful in influencing the Republican platform committee to adopt an anti-Ku Klux Klan plank.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was the first to commend the stand of Mr. Brennan in his demand for an out and out denunciation of the Klan by name in the Democratic platform committee and he followed it up with the sledge hammer announcement of his endorsement of a Negro for Congressman of the United States not to a private audience, but to the wide, wide world through the International Daily Press.

Earl B. Dickerson, said to be the first race man to be named as a Democratic congressional candidate is at present assistant corporation counsel for Chicago. He was named on the congressional ticket to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of James Doyle, the primary nominee, on account of illness.

Mr. Dickerson is Commander of Giles Post of the American Legin, a graduate of the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago and a member of the Kappa Alpha Upsilon Fraternity.

In urging the nomination of Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Brennan said he had received many letters from Chicago Negroes commending him for his assistance on an Anti-Klan plank and suggesting the nomination of a Negro in this district. The First Congressional District is entirely in the city of Chicago and nearly two-thirds of the voters in it are Negroes.

Senator Walsh, of Massachusetts, offered a klan plank today before the resolutions committee. It follows:

"We vigorously denounce the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, which has been spreading religious bigotry and exciting racial hatred.

"Equal protection under the laws must be secured for all, irrespective of religion or race, and we deplore the superlegal activities of this association as violating in letter and spirit the guarantees of freedom of worship and equal standing before the law contained in the Bill of Rights. Those guarantees the Democratic party unequivocally pledges itself to preserve."

AMERICAN

JUN 28 1924

28

## The Negro in Politics

A negro, Harry Smith, is running for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio. Another negro is running for Lieutenant Governor of a far Western State. In New York State still another negro is actively campaigning for a seat in Congress. Georgia Republicans, white and black, must bend the knee at their pie counter to a negro man and a negro woman, the national committeeman and committeewoman of the Empire State.

Republican success at the polls means more negroes lifted to political high places. The South is and always will be able to take care of itself, but all this sort of thing is unfair to the negro.

From day to day his political aspirations become higher and more acute. He is demanding absolute political equality, something that never has been and never will be his. The black man's newspapers are filled with such expressions as this:

"America cannot be a democracy until all of these 110 million people think it as fair for a black man or a black woman to hold any office, from the presidency of the United States down to the pettiest position in our tiniest hamlet, as it is for the best Anglo-Saxon in the world."

The miserable duplicity of the Republican party is shameful—a disgrace. The only earthly use the G. O. P. has for the negro is his vote in the convention once every four years, and this is bought and sold at will.

The great mass of the negroes are duped and traded, not alone by the Republican party, but by their own so-called po-

Political-1924 Elections.

New Jersey.

# Dr. Cannon Gets Great Ovation

(K. N. F. Service)

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 26.—A former Governor of New Jersey, a United States senator, as well as many other persons prominent in public life, joined with a large number of citizens in paying tribute to Dr. George E. Cannon, colored delegate-at-large to the Republican National convention, who made the address seconding the nomination of Coolidge, at a testimonial given in the Monumental Baptist church last Monday.

Prior to the ceremonies held in the church, a crowd of 2,000 persons assembled in front of the pastor's residence and escorted by Elks' band marched to Dr. Cannon's home. All along the line of march white and colored admirers swelled the throng.

Dr. Cannon, in company with former Governor Edward C. Stokes, who was in waiting at the doctor's house, were called outside to the front porch, where prolonged cheers were indulged in by the multitude. With the ex-governor and Dr. Cannon in the lead, the procession then marched to the church, which was already filled to overflowing.

Among those present were Senator Edge, Dr. Walter G. Alexander, alternate delegate-at-large; Mrs. M. C. Lawton, president of the Empire State Federation of Women's Clubs; Mr. Stokes and others.

# Negroes Indorse Coolidge and Dawes

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 5.—Nomination of Calvin Coolidge for President and Charles G. Dawes for Vice President, was indorsed Friday by the National Colored Republican Conference at its second annual convention. Indorsement was made in a set of resolutions which touched on various issues, including demand that the Republican Party abolish the "system of Jim Crowism perpetrated under the Democratic administration" and passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill.

The conference denounced lynching and the Ku-Klux Klan and demanded enforcement of the fourteenth amendment and urged the United States to lend financial aid to Liberia, if requested.

7-6-24

[illegible] NEWS
MARCH 15, 1924

# Inter-racial Union In Politics Urged

## Solid Support of Coolidge Delegates by All Republicans, Colored Rally Plea.

## State Leaders Address Meeting

Closer political affiliation of the white and colored [illegible] and united support of all Republicans for Coolidge delegates to the Republican National Convention in June were urged at a rally of the Colored Republican Voters' Union of Essex County held yesterday afternoon and last night at the New Hope Baptist Church in Sussex avenue.

The speakers at the two sessions included Mrs. Charles S. Conklin of Hackensack, a member of the Republican State Committee from Bergen County and a candidate for election as an alternate delegate from the Sixth Congressional District; Mrs. Elizabeth A. Harris of Glen Ridge, member of the Board of Freeholders; Mrs. E. F. Feickert, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee and president of the New Jersey Women's Republican Club; Hamilton F. Kean, member of the Republican National Committee; Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, candidate for delegate-at-large to the national convention; former United States Senator Frelinghuysen, Dr. Norman T. Cotton of the Paterson Health Board, Assemblywoman Margretta Fort and Captain Robert J. Foster of the Coolidge for President Club.

United States Senator Edge sent a telegram to the rally expressing regret at his inability to be present because of the pressure of his work at Washington, and Republican State Chairman Stokes wrote that he would be glad to accept an invitation to speak before the union in April.

The rally opened with a round table discussion, led by Mrs. W. P. Allen of the Colored Women's Political Study Club of Montclair, the subjects including methods for the complete organization of colored Republicans, political inter-racial co-operation and civil service and its application to negroes. It was under these heads that Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Feickert spoke.

**Urges Better Understanding.**

Mrs. Conklin stressed the importance of a better understanding between the colored and white races on the ground that entire frankness would work for mutual benefit. Mrs. Harris discussed the responsibility of all women to the institutions of the state. She denied that there is any discrimination on the basis of race in the institutions and added a belief that there should be colored parole and probation officers. She held that colored people should take a more direct interest in the delinquent members of their race.

Mrs. Feickert praised the organization work being carried on by the colored Republican voters, emphasizing the importance of political ideals and the power of service rather than jobs. She believed that the colored race should have elected representation in the Republican State Committee. In conclusion, she asked support for the Coolidge national convention candidates and pledged that the white women of the state will work just as hard for the success of Dr. Cannon and Dr. Walter G. Alexander, candidates for alternate delegate-at-large, as they will for the representatives of their own race on the ticket.

**Praise Colored Appointment.**

Resolutions of commendation were adopted on the stand taken by President Coolidge in the appointment of Walter L. Cohen, colored Republican leader of Louisiana, as controller of customs for the New Orleans district, and his interest in the colored race.

J. E. Sadler, president of the union, presided at the afternoon meeting and he was succeeded by Dr. Alexander at the evening session, when Mr. Frelinghuysen was the principal speaker. The former Senator defended the record of the Republican administration, picturing the late President Harding as a martyr to the work he insisted on performing for the American people despite the handicap of physical disability.

Mr. Kean told of the work of the national committee, including the plan to increase the state's delegation in the national convention. He complimented the colored voters on their interest in the party and assured them that his unqualified support for their race would continue.

Miss Fort, who was received with demonstrations of enthusiasm, urged support for Mrs. Everett Colby and Mrs. A. Haines Lippincott, candidates for election to the Republican convention Big Seven.

There were solos by Mrs. Bertha Burnett and William Vonner of Montclair.

Political—1924.
Elections.

Massachusetts.

# DR. ROBINSON IS G. O. P. DELEGATE

Boston, Mass., May 16.—Dr. Benjamin E. Robinson, chairman of the executive committee of the Coolidge Republican Club of Massachusetts, achieved a most notable victory at the polls in the 11th Massachusetts district on Thursday, April 29, in the election of delegates to the Republican national convention. The only aspirant of his Race in the state for a place in the district delegations, he not only won a position as alternate delegate, but he led the entire ticket of two opposing slates for both delegates and alternates, all indorsing Calvin Coolidge, incidentally. Dr. Robinson was fully and irrevocably endorsed by President Coolidge.

Dr. Robinson

The vote of 6,8[illegible] given to Dr. Robinson exceeded by 448 the total of the other alternate teamed with him, and by 371 that of the leading candidate for delegate. Outside of Dr. Robinson all of the eight candidates for delegates and alternates were white men and women. The district is about eight to one white. Most remarkable is the fact that Dr. Robinson carried every ward with his largest proportionate endorsement in several of the white wards. However, he carried a majority in every ward in the district.

Dr. Robinson was the founder of the Coolidge club back in 1919, in the dark days of Calvin Coolidge, when he, as governor, made his sturdy appeal for "law and order." It is to the everlasting credit of a group of men that they were the first in all of the United States to emblazen his name upon their charter.

Today, with a membership of over 3,000, and a five-story up-to-date clubhouse at 115 Dartmouth St., standing in their own name, the club is the strongest political club in the East.

Atlanta Constitution 6-7-24

Political—1924.
Elections.

Arkansas.

# Compromise Plan Settles Contest In Third District

## Johnson Agrees To Seat Both Felton and Richardson as Delegates.

Cleveland, Ohio, June 6.—A compromise agreement was made today by Henry Lincoln Johnson, republican national committeeman from Georgia, for settlement of a contest from the Third Georgia district.

The compromise was ratified by the national committee.

By the terms of the agreement A. L. Felton, of Americus, Ga., the Johnson delegate, and E. S. Richardson of Marshallville, were seated with one half vote each. In addition Richardson, superintendent of a negro orphanage school, was recognized as chairman of the district organization.

Richardson's case was taken up after the committee had voted unanimously to seat the delegates-at-large from Arkansas, headed by National Committeeman H. L. Remmell, over a contesting delegation, under the leadership of Scipio A. Jones, a negro.

Political—1924.
Elections.

# THOS. L. JONES ELECTED OVER JAS. A. COBB

## Cobb, however, is named as alternate after other candidates withdraw

The District Convention of the Republican voters which was held at 1324 New York Avenue, Northwest, last Friday night, resulted in the selection of William T. Galliher (white) and Attorney Thos. L. Jones as Delegate-at-Large to the Republican National Convention to be held in Cleveland in June. The delegates were instructed for Calvin Coolidge for president.

The Convention was made up of some ninety delegates of which only about one-third were colored. After the usual speeches and ceremony were over ,the convention settled down to the task of electing the delegates. Mr. Galliher's name was the first one voted on. He was unanimously elected. Then Attorney Thos. L. Jones's name was placed in nomination by Attorney J. Franklin Wilson & Marshall Snyder seconded the nomination. After this Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University nominated Attorney James A. Cobb, vice-dean of Howard University School of Law; Dr. Emmet J. Scott also of Howard University, seconded it. At this point Attorney Cobb rose and in a speech practically withdrew his own name from nomination.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones was elected unanimously. The election of Atty. Jones over Atty. Cobb was a big blow to the Cobb faction of the party.

C. C. Glover, Jr., was nominated and elected alternate without any trouble; but the selection of the second alternate required more time. Several nominations were made including one white woman, one colored woman and Atty. Jas. A. Cobb. The convention then recessed for 10 minutes, after which time, through a series of withdrawals, the job of second fiddling to Atty. Jones was voted to Atty. Jas. A. Cobb.

The precinct elections were held during the first part of last week. The delegates convened on Tuesday night of last week at 1324 New York Avenue, Northwest, and formulated plans for the convention of last Friday.

D. C.

# National Committee To Review Contests Involving 35 Seats

By MORRIS BROWN
(Washington Correspondent)

Washington, D. C., May 14.—When the Republican National Convention meets in Cleveland to make up the temporary roll for the National Convention, it will be called upon to decide five contests involving the seats of 35 delegates. The hearings in these contest cases will begin on June 4.

These contests include the seats of the eighteen delegates allotted to Georgia; the twelve allotted to Mississippi, the two allotted to the tenth congressional district of Tennesse, and the one allotted to the sixth congressional district of South Carolina.

**Chief Interest in Georgia Case**

Interest will center in the Georgia contest case. The decision in this case will determine whether or not Henry Lincoln Johnson will be re-elected to the National Committee.

This contest is the culmination of a series of events in Republican politics in Georgia. In July, 1921 a delegation of outsiders were dispatched to Georgia for the purpose of setting up an organization in place of the existing one in order to eliminate the Negro from the councils of the party.

J. L. Philips, now on trial in the supreme court of the District of Columbia with five other defendants for conspiracy to defraud the government in the sale of surplus war lumber, was made the chairman of this newly set up organization. Through him all patronage has been distributed in Georgia, notwithstanding that Henry Lincoln Johnson is the National Committeeman.

The regular organization, which claims an existence co-equal with that of the Republican party itself, continued to exist. It has elected its delegates to the National Convention. They are of both races.

On April 30 the Philips organization held its state convention in Atlanta and elected its delegates. They are all white. Only three Negroes were in attendance at the meeting and they did not participate in the deliberations. On that very day the trial of Philips was begun.

Inasmuch as the distribution of patronage in Georgia through Philips was stopped prior to the convening of this session of congress not a single federal appointment has been made in the state since last summer, it is the belief that Henry Lincoln Johnson and his adherents will triumph.

**Mississippi Contest**

The Mississippi contest is the result of an agreement entered into by M. J. Mulvihill, National Committeeman, representing his faction, and Perry W. Howard, representing the Ligon faction, of which he is the head in fact.

This agreement had the approval of John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Under its terms the two existing organizations in the state were to be consolidated and court proceedings instituted by the Ligon faction were to be dismissed. Mr. Mulvihill balked at the consolidation of the organizations and two state conventions resulted.

**No Notice**

The contest from the District of Columbia is based upon an alleged failure of the organization to issue a call for its convention. The call of the National Committee provides that before any state or district convention shall be held, notice of the call for such convention shall be published in a newspaper or newspapers of general circulation in the state or district as the case may be, not less than fifteen days prior to the date of the convention.

Charging that due notice was not given by the organization headed by Samuel J. Prescott, chairman, and Edward F. Colladay, National Committeeman, a call signed by Aaron Bradshaw and Benjamin L. Gaskins was issued and a set of delegates elected.

The organization delegates are William T. Galligher and Thomas L. Jones. The contesting delegates are Aaron Bradshaw and John T Rhines. Mr. Jones and Mr. Rhines are colored.

The contest coming up from the tenth congressional district of Tennessee is one of those "lily-whites" and "black and tan" scraps. This one is the aftermath of a bloody battle with chairs, fists and hammers. Charles B. Quinn and John Farley were the leaders of the "lily-whites." Robert R. Church and Wayman Wilkerson were the leaders of the so-called "black and tans." Mr. Church himself is a delegate from the state at large.

Official notice of this contest has not been filed with the National Committee to date; but it is understood that credentials will be filed by both factions before May 20 when the time limit expires.

The contest from South Carolina is just simply a contest. The whys and wherefores are not known, as Joseph Tolbert, the National Committeeman, has been liberal in his recognition of colored Republicans in his state. The seat of the organization delegate, William Howard, of Darlington, is being contested by J. R. Levy, of Florence.

N. Y. WORLD
JUNE 29, 1924

# DEMOCRATS PICK NEGRO OF CHICAGO TO OPPOSE MADDEN

## Assistant Corporation Counsel Earl B. Dickerson to Be Offered Congress Nomination.

## 75 PER CENT. OF DISTRICT POPULATED BY NEGROES.

## Disgruntled Feeling of Race in North Against G. O. P. Expected to Swing Election.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Negro leaders here are greatly interested in the announcement by George Brennan, in New York, that Earl B. Dickerson, Negro Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago, will be offered the Democratic nomination for Representative in Congress to run against Representative Martin B. Madden (R., Ill.), Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

The race in that district, which includes the Chicago "black belt," will attract national attention because it will manifest whether the Negroes will leave the Republican Party—which many Republicans doubt—to support one of their own race running as a Democrat. Madden has won by easy majorities, though the same district has sent Negroes to the City Council and the State Legislature.

Dickerson was graduated from Illinois and Chicago Universities, headed an American Legion post in Chicago, and when William E. Dever was elected Mayor of Chicago with the aid of some Negro votes Dickerson shared in the patronage.

**Important Bearing on Future.**

It is pointed out here the Democrats have conceded the impossibility of beating Madden with a white nominee and are taking advantage of the disgruntled feeling of Northern Negroes against the Republican

Party this year.

The outcome may have important bearing on the future of the Negroes, who maintain they have the balance of power in a score of Northern States. The district is attracting the attention of the Negro press. The Washington Tribune, a race organ of the capital, referred to it to-day editorially as follows:

"More than 75 per cent. of the population of this district is colored. They are supposed to be loyal to the Republican Party. One Negro leader is reported as saying Martin B. Madden could have the nomination and election from that district as long as he wanted it.

**Urges Backing of Dickerson.**

"The Democrats realize they would lost the district, at any rate, if they were to run a white man against Madden. Hence, in order possibly to turn the colored voters from the Republican Party in this district and give the Negro recognition for his vote all over the State, they will nominate Earl B. Dickerson.

"The question naturally arises: Will the Negroes of the 1st Congressional District of Illinois place race pride or racial consciousness above Republican loyalty? In the person of Mr. Dickerson they will have the first opportunity in more than a score of years to be represented in the Congress of the United States. Not only will it be an honor to the Negroes of Chicago but an honor to more than 12,000,000 Negroes of this country to have a man of the race elected this fall to the 69th Congress.

"If Mr. Dickerson runs this fall, every Negro voter in Chicago's 1st District should be early to the polls and cast a good solid vote for him as their representative and win a victory that will be Nation-wide."

## LETTERS ASKING FOR COLORED JUDGE SENT TO DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Letters of endorsement of Thomas L. Jones, a local attorney, to be a judge of the police court of the District of Columbia in place of Judge McMahon, whose term expires next month, have been forwarded by the White House to the Department of Justice. They will be carefully considered by the Attorney General in making a recommendation to the President. Attorney Jones is the only colored candidate whose name so far has been advanced by his friends.

# NEGRO WAS THEME IN THAT WILBUR SPEECH

## Coolidge Suppressed It to Save the Border States.

## CARAWAY HAULS IT OUT

**Secretary of Navy Was Wrought Up Over Alleged Injustice to Negro Voters in the South—Thinks "Negro Question" Big Issue.**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—Reading extensively from an authorized copy of the suppressed speech which Secretary of the Navy Wilbur was to have delivered at Denver, Senator Caraway, Democrat, of Arkansas, in a speech here tonight threw considerable light on the reasons which prompted President Coolidge to recall Wilbur from his western tour.

Caraway addressed a Democratic club at the Shoreham Hotel. He ironically explained his use of the suppressed speech by saying he desired to "help Wilbur voice his sentiments on political questions since Coolidge had muzzled him."

The portions of the Denver speech quoted by Caraway revealed that it was a discussion of the alleged race question in the south, accompanied by a strong plea for "equality at the polls for the negro race." Wilbur's speech, according to Caraways' version, assailed the white people in southern states for "not granting full exercise of the voting franchise to the negroes."

Caraway expressed the opinion that Republican managers had Wilbur recalled because they feared delivery of the speech would spoil whatever chance they might have of carrying "border" states, such as Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee, for the Coolidge-Dawes ticket.

"Politics is a trade," said Caraway. "And just as soon as you lift a man out of some profession and give him a prominent political berth he puts his foot in it. That is what Wilbur did, and it is a good thing for the Republican party that he was recalled else Coolidge would have received less votes on Nov. 4 than did Taft in 1912."

Caraway read passages from the "suppressed" Wilbur speech, which, he said, showed conclusively that Wilbur considers there is but one issue in the campaign, that being what he calls the "negro question." He said Wilbur is in favor of reviving the race question by emphasizing the "right of franchise of the negro."

**Other Points in Speech.**

He expressed the opinion that when the Republican leaders learned of the "dynamite" in his proposed Denver speech, they devised the story about the necessity for him to confer with the budget bureau over the naval programme as a mere subterfuge.

"The Wilbur address," Caraway said, "discloses the fact that President Coolidge opposed the senatorial investigation, which revealed crimes which led to the indictment of Forbes, Doheny and Sinclair for trying to exploit the naval oil reserves and the retirement from the cabinet of former Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty and Edwin Denby, former secretary of the navy.

"Wilbur says the president believed that the proper procedure was through a grand jury. In other words, the president is more concerned about procedure than the exposing of crimes and criminals. We infer that the president would prefer that the government be plundered, rather than have the rogues and rascals discovered by any other means than by a grand jury."

Caraway said he is anxious to know if the secretary of the navy was to speak for the administration on the negro question.

"If that question is to be revived," he said, "the American people have a right to know it now. They are entitled to know what the present administration proposes to do, if returned to power. Are the Republicans on the verge of trying to enact the old Force bill, the most iniquitous piece of legislation ever conceived by a depraved mind?

**Wilbur's Remarks on Negro.**

In the Wilbur speech, which Caraway quoted, it was stated:

"The fact is that there is only one issue in American politics" and there has been only one great issue since the division between the Republican and Democratic parties, and that is the issue of the negro. The white men of the south are Republicans in their attitude towards the country. They believe in a strong nation. They believe in the American flag. They want the Blue and the White to remain in the national emblem. They offer their sons freely for the nation. They send their sons to West Point and Annapolis. They believe in the protection of American industries, and, although they vote for free trade, they pray for the protection of their own industries. They are a fine type of men and women and are Democrats for one reason and for one reason only, aside from heredity, and that is fear of the negro. The short taste of negro domination they got after the Civil War has so frightened the white men of the south that they will never vote the Republican ticket under any circumstances.

"I have said the south is solidly Democratic and history for 75 years demonstrates that fact, but if there could be free expression of the voters at the polls as there is in every state which supports the Republican administration, there are enough colored people in some of the southern states, if not in all of them, to carry the south for the Republican party.

"The political problem in the south since the war has been how to prevent the Negroes from exercising their rights guaranteed them by the federal constitution."

**Says South Has Unfair Advantage.**

Secretary Wilbur's speech contained instances of alleged attempts to prevent negroes from voting, which, he stated, had been told to him. The speech continued:

"The south has had an unfair advantage in our whole political history, and particularly since the Civil War, because the Republicans of the north were willing to forget. Under the Constitution of the United States the representation of a state in Congress could be decreased in proportion as its voters were deprived of the right to vote, but the south was given a representation based upon slave ownership, five slaves being equivalent to three citizens for the purpose of representation. Since the war, we have witnessed the effort of the south to deprive the negro man of the south of his vote and notwithstanding the fact that it has been successful in that endeavor, the Republican Congress has failed and has refused to cut down the south's representation in Congress correspondingly.

"The people of the south do not vote. The total vote cast in the various states of the solid south in the campaign of 1920 was 2,500,000, while the vote cast in New York state alone exceeded the vote cast in all those states, being 2,600,000."

After reading these portions of the speech, Senator Caraway asserted that Secretary Wilbur did not know the political history of his country, or of his own party. He also commented satirically upon Wilbur's declaration in favor of the League of Nations, in which Wilbur said he was for the league, "and am now for the league, but am glad we did not join it."

Mrs. Emily Newell Blair of Missouri, vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, also spoke at the meeting, referring to the Denver speech. She said that in her opinion the speech "contained enough dynamite to blow the Republican party to the skies."

Political—1924.

Elections.

Delaware.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, of this city, has been sent as a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention called to meet at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10th.

Evening Journal
5-10-24

Political—1924 Elections.

Georgia.

## 8TH DISTRICT NAMES NEGRO REPUBLICAN

Athens, Ga., March 5.—(Special.)—Republicans of the eighth congressional district met here today to name delegates to the Cleveland convention in June and chose Dr. W. H. Harris, Athens negro physician, as delegate to the State convention; J. A. Duncan, of Cannon, as alternate, and recommended Clarke Greer, of Augusta, for chairman of the state convention.

The delegate from the district was instructed to cast his vote for Calvin Coolidge for president. P. L. Johnson was recommended for national committeeman.

# Johnson Renominated For Committeeman

### NEGROES GET TWO DELEGATES FROM GEORGIA TO THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Atlanta, Ga.
April 2, 1924.

Special To The Birmingham Reporter:

That Henry Lincoln Johnson, and the regular Republican Party is in control in Georgia was again demonstrated at the State meeting when four delegates at large were elected to the National Convention and were instructed to vote for the nomination of President Calvin Coolidge. Two Negroes were elected and two white men.

The delegates chosen were Clark Grier, of Augusta, Ga., and Clint W. Hagar, Federal District Attorney. Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman, and Benjamin J. Davis, Editor of the Atlanta Independent, both colored. Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, was again endorsed by state meeting for National Committeeman. He is the only member of his race who is now a member of the National Committee. Miss Mammie Williams, of Savannah, Ga., was endorsed for Mr. Johnson's secretary, as National Committee-Woman of Georgia.

# G. O. P. IN GEORGIA TO BACK COOLIDGE

### Johnson Faction Instructed at Meeting Wednesday — Opposing Forces in Party Meet April 30.

With about thirty white delegates, and the remainder of an accredited total of 256, negroes, the state convention of one faction of the republican party Wednesday elected Coolidge-instructed delegates and alternates from the state at large to the national republican convention to be held in Cleveland on June 10. The convention, which met in Taft hall, also elected officers of its permanent state organization.

This faction claims to be the old, or "regular" republican party organization in Georgia. It recognizes Henry Lincoln Johnson, colored, as national committeeman from Georgia, and claims that the faction known as the "lily-whites," headed by J. L. Phillips, as chairman, is irregular. On the other hand, the Phillips faction has been recognized by officers of the national committee, who sent it the republican national call after Johnson had refused to deliver the notice. This faction will hold a state convention in Atlanta on April 30, and also will elect delegates to the national convention, credentials of both groups to be passed upon before the national convention in Cleveland.

**Delegates Named.**

Delegates chosen by the convention Wednesday were P. L. Johnson (colored), Clarke Grier (white), C. W. Hagar (white), and B. J. Davis (colored). Alternates are Dr. H. E. Stockbridge (white), E. W. Sherman (colored), John W. Martin (white), and A. T. Atwater colored).

Dr. W. Y. Gillam (white), of McCaysville, was elected chairman of the state central committee, with W. R. Tucker (white), of Dawson county, chief deputy United States marshal for the northern district of Georgia, as vice chairman. B. J. Davis (colored) was named secretary and Dr. H. E. Stockbridge (white), treasurer. C. W. McClure, of Atlanta, had been named, by the committee on nominations, as an alternate delegate, but on objection from the floor, John W. Martin was substituted.

This change, however, was the only one successfully put over from the floor, the slate as drawn up in caucus before the convention going through in approved steam-roller fashion.

**Negress Is Appointed.**

Mame Williams, colored, from Savannah, was named as associate member of the national committee from Georgia by Johnson, the national committeeman, and the convention later unanimously indorsed this action.

The delegation was instructed to vote in the national convention for Calvin Coolidge for the republican nomination for the presidency, as long as his name might remain before the delegates.

Wednesday's convention was held under difficulties. Taft hall was not completely cleared of the "Ideal Home" exhibit of last week and the noise of the workmen removing the lumber and brick frequently interrupted the speakers. There were no chairs and so it was under extremely uncomfortable circumstances that the convention was held. A suggestion was made that the convention adjourn to Big Bethel church but Committeeman Johnson ruled that such a change in meeting place would not be "regular unless forced by an act of God."

**Goree Is Barred.**

Johnson also stated that C. P. Goree, chairman of the state committee, could not preside at the meeting because he is an assistant United States attorney of the northern district of Georgia. Therefore Clarke Grier, of Augusta, acted until former State Senator Roscoe Pickett was chosen temporary chairman. On final organization Dr. W. H. Harris (colored) was named permanent chairman.

The convention also adopted a resolution indorsing the work of Johnson as national committeeman and pledging its support to him to succeed himself in this place.

Johnson was the only speaker to make an extended talk to the convention. He stated that, since President Coolidge went to the White House, its doors always were open to him.

"Nowadays," he said, "the doorkeepers are all glad to see me. They invite me in and I am on terms of utmost friendship with President Coolidge. But Phillips (referring to J. L. Phillips, chairman of the opposing republican faction in Georgia) can't get in at all. I'll give a hundred dollar bill to any man who can prove to me that Phillips can get even on the White House grounds now that Coolidge is president. He'd be arrested if he tried."

Coolidge is the only clean and upright candidate for the presidency in either party, said Johnson. Referring to the Teapot Dome investigation, he said the only individuals hurt by the oil graft scandals were live democrats and a few dead republicans. Ex-Secretary Fall he classed as completely dead.

The convention was called to order at 12:35 and adjourned sine die at 3 o'clock. A collection was taken up to defray expenses, such as postage and advertising, which Johnson started by contributing $5, "part of his fee," he said, "for getting Marcus Garvey out of jail."

A resolution forming a permanent state organization was adopted. This resolution provides for sixty members of the state committee, nineteen from the state at large, five ex-officio as officers, and three each from the twelve congressional districts.

# Regular Republicans Hold State Convention; Delegates Elected: Perfect Harmony Prevails

Atlanta Independent 4-3-24

The regular Republicans of Georgia met in a State Convention at Tart Hall on Wednesday, April 2, at noon, for the purpose of electing delegates and four alternate delegates to the Republican National Convention called to meet in Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1924, and for the purpose of reorganizing. Hon. Roscoe Pickett was elected as temporary chairman and Hon. B. J. Davis, temporary secretary. A committee on credential was appointed. Pending the report of the committee on credentials Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman for the state of Georgia addressed the convention. Col. Johnson's address was well received. Following the report of the committee on credentials, Dr. W. H. Harris, of Athens, Ga., was elected permanent chairman, and Hon. B J Davis, of Atlanta, was elected permanent secretary. Other committees were appointed.

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the administration of President Calvin Coolidge, also endorsing the administration of Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Committeeman. A resolution was passed instructing delegates-at-large support the nomination of Calvi Coolidge for President.

The following members of the convention were elected from the state at large as delegates to the Republican National Convention:

**Delegates**

Henry Lincoln Johnson.
B. J. Davis.
Clark Grier.
Clint W. Hager

**Alternates**

E. W .Sherman.
H. E. Stockbridge.
A. T. Atwater.
John W. Martin.

The committee on re-organization made its report and the same was adopted by the organization Officers elected were:

Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, Chairman.
W. R. Tucker, Vice-Chairman.
B. J. Davis, Secretary.
Mrs. Lula A. Davison, Assistant Secretary.
Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, Treasurer.

Col. H. L. Johnson, Republican National Committeeman, presented to the convention Mrs. George S. Williams, of Savannah, Ga., whom he announced had been appointed by him as associate member of the National Committee. Mrs. Williams made remarks which were well received.

Most interesting and most commendable was the fact that perfect harmony prevailed throughout the meeting. All forces were united in one solid phalanx for the promotion of good will and party interest in particular. There was in evidence the most sincere spirit of cooperation for the advancement of the party that has ever been witnessed by the writer. Rules for the government of the organization for the next two years were adopted as follows:

Political—1924.
Elections.

# SIX NOMINATED AT PRIMARIES IN ILLINOIS

## Four Republicans Named for Legislature and One for State Senate

## TAYLOR LOSES TO MADDEN

## But Albert George Is Nominated for Judge of Municipal Court

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Albert B. George, race attorney was nominated for Judge of the Municipal court, a position which under the new budget pays $12,000 a year. He will be elected in November if white republicans do not knife him.

Negro members of the state legislature nominated at the primary were Warren B. Douglas, a former member, Sheadrick Turner and Geo. Kersey, present inumbents, and Charles Griffin, a newcomer.

### Candidate for Congress Loses

The only race candidate to lose was Nathan S. Taylor, who ran aganist Martin B. Madden, white, for congress. He polled 6,000 votes to Madden's 10,000.

It is the concensus of opinion that Taylor lost his own battle aided and abetted by incompetent campaign managers. Two weeks prior to the primary election day the Taylor host were legion. It was expected that friends of the present congressman would begin to bear down on Taylor's fitness for the office as his most vulnerable point More and more persons began to express their desire for a Negro in congress but to question the ability of Taylor who handled figures and history in his campaign speeches in an amazing fashion.

### Lynch Pastor Causes Arrest

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Birmingham Reporter

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

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Illinois.

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It would signify that the Democratic party as a party could no longer be regarded as the enemy of the race and would force the voters of the race to cut loose from party ties and vote for individuals of either party who stand for the principle of human rights and a square deal in politics.

The plan of the Chicago Democratic leaders is intensely interesting. We hope that in New York or some other Northern State it will be met with a Negro Republican nominee who will be elected. If the Democratic leaders are alive and awake as to the Negro vote, it is high time that the Republican leaders should be fully aliv and fully awakened.

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# DEMOCRATS STIR UP REPUBLICAN HORNET'S NEST

## Select Colored Man To Run In Chicago For Congress Against Madden. Race Man In Indiana Is Democratic Candidate Against Ku Klux Republican.

Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Did you ever run into a hornet's nest? The experience, to say the least, is invigorating, and not soon to be forgotten. One may be basking in the sunshine of sweet memories and delightful anticipations only to be rudely awakened by the mad dart of the fiery hornet, by instinct with a vengeance, set to protect his bailiwick.

Democratic strategy has awakened Republican indifference, and the colored voters are in the position of the proverbial hornet's nest—being the said nest—with the Republicans the hornets, and the Democrats, the barefooted boy who is scampering over the farm, and with the poke of a long stock, seeks to discover "What's on the inside?"

Republicans regard Colored Americans as their rightful heritage. It is like a man having so much of every thing that he feels it unnecessary to bother, and then some day he awakens to the fact that what he is supposed to have, has slipped away. Thanks to 8 years of Woodrow Wilson and an attempted Lily White policy of the early Harding regime, the "always certain and dependable" Colored vote was well on the road to "Nevermore" in the Republican party. Unselfish leaders—not always political—came out boldly denouncing the trend of events. Newspapers from one end of the country to the other, called the G. O. P., as conducted, bitter names and on and on rose the tide of opposition.

Democrats in big centers took advantage of this disaffection. Tammany, under Ferdinand Q. Morton and his associates in New York, made a practical appeal to the racial voters, and got away with it. They nominated a man for the legislature, and elected him. The late Tammany leader Murphy, talked with the present Chicago leader, Brennon, and told him the fun he was having appealing to the colored vote. Brennon sat up and "took notice," with the results that the Democratic party went after the colored vote in the Mayorality campaign, as it had never been done before in Chicago, and got away with it. Patterson, Grey, Dickerson and others were given outstanding positions in the city government.

### Colored Man for Congress

Now comes Brennon, waiting until the psychological moment in New York during the Democratic national convention, and anounces that the regular white Democratic nominee for Congress from the First District—which is four to one Colored—has withdrawn on account of his health and that Attorney Earl Dickerson will be named to take his place. That announcement means that Congressman Martin B. Madden will have the bitterest fight of his entire career in order to hold his seat as a member of the United States Congress. All political observers declare that Brennon is playing the "cleverest game of his life." Dickerson is an unusually high class, intelligent, popular and successful man. He has that which promises to elect Calvin Coolidge, personal appeal. Party appeal will mean nothing to the majority of the voters in Chicago, when it comes to voting for a man like Dickerson. Congressman Madden and his co-workers will have to dig down in the library of politics and bring out some new leads. This will be done, but the hornet's nest has been stirred up. It would, indeed, be the darnedest irony of fate if the next colored Congressman since the passing of the late George H. White, of North Carolina, in 1901, should be a colored Democrat from Chicago. Taggart, of Indiana, while the Ku Klux Republicans failed to nominate a colored man for the legislature in Indianapolis, has placed one on the Democratic ticket in Indiana. The question is on which is the more favorable, a Negro Democrat or a Ku Klux Republican? Indiana will give the answer to that little question.

In the meantime, the Republicans, nationally, under Chairman William M. Butler and Secretary Roy O. West with their grand galaxy of associates, are facing the issue seriously. They are not scoffing at either advice or suggestions. They are listening to the words of the most humble citizens on the way to bring back the swaying sheep to the fold. They are not starting with the hand wave of indifference, no, no. They are accepting the situation just as it is—the hardest fight in the history of American politics. That's the fact. The national Democrats during the Cleveland campaign in 1884, and again during the Wilson first campaigns of 1912, made a strong bid for colored votes, and got them, to a considerable extent. Those, too, were the days of party fealty. It took nerve, then, to be a Democrat, even white in the North, but conditions have changed materially. Republicans have learned wisely and well that "Sure I must fight if I would reign; increase my courage, Lord."

# PICK CHICAGO NEGRO AS MADDEN'S OPPONENT

## Earl B. Dickerson Is First of Race to Be Selected for Congress by Democrats.

By direction of George E. Brennan, the Illinois Democratic State Committee named a negro yesterday as Democratic candidate for Congress in the First Illinois Congressional District to run against Representative Martin B. Madden, candidate for re-election on the Republican ticket. The negro, said to be the first man of his race to be named as a Democratic Congressional candidate, is Earl B. Dickerson, Assistant Corporation Counsel of Chicago, who was named to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of James Doyle, the primary nominee, on account of illness.

Mr. Dickerson is Commander of Giles Post of the American Legion. A graduate of the University of Illinois and the University of Chicago, and a member of the Kappa Alpha Upsilon Fraternity.

In urging the nomination of Mr. Dickerson, Mr. Brennan said he had received many letters from Chicago negroes commending him for his assistance on an Anti-Klan plank and suggesting the nomination of a negro in this district. The First Congressional District is entirely in the City of Chicago and nearly two-thirds of the voters in it are negroes.

# CHICAGO, ILL.

Chicago—(By Telegram) — The colored voters of Chicago marched to the polls with the determination of electing A. H. Roberts, State Senator; Geo. T. Kinsey, W. B. Douglass, Wm. E. King, representatives in the General Assembly and Albert George for judge of the municipal court.

The electing of these race men is regarded as a rebuke to the Democratic party who seemed to be elated over the fact that the Negro vote helped to elect Mayor Deaver.

Mr. King is running ahead of his opponent, G. G. Noonan, the regular Democratic nominee. Returns show S. B. Turner to be re-elected to the General Assembly.

Political – 1924 Elections.

Indiana.

# The Freeman Nominates Local Man Delegate to National G. O. P. Convention

The Freeman wishes to present Dr. Sumner A. Furniss, prominent local physician and surgeon, as our nominee for delegate-at-large to the Republican convention, to be held in Cleveland, O., in June, 1924.

In announcing this election, we are pleased to present a short sketch of Dr. Furniss and his activities which have peculiarly fitted him for this representation of the people of Indianapolis, in particular, and Indiana in general. A resident of long and active standing, Dr. Furniss graduated with honor, from the Medical college of the University of Indiana in 1894. He was one of the first colored men to serve as an interne in a general hospital and served in Indianapolis city hospital in this capacity.

The Freeman

Following his internship he engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery in Indianapolis and, by virtue of merit, became a leader in civic and fraternal affairs and an authority on political developments. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Masons, and is a 33rd degree Mason, standing at the head of the Scottish Rite for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction.

He was the first president of the prayer band which later became the colored branch of the local Y. M. C. A.

4-5-24

A. Twice elected alternate-at-large to the National Republican convention, he is well versed in the mode of procedure there and can be seated this time with a splendid working knowledge of how to best protect our interests and insure our participation in the rights and privileges granted under the Constitution and guaranteed us by the G. O. P.

Dr. Furniss attracted national interest when he was elected Councilman-at-large for the city of Indianapolis in 1918, the first colored man to hold an elective office in the State of Indiana for 25 years. His fine intelligence, scientific grasp of things political and administrative, and his lofty adherence to an unsullied sense of honor created a favorable impression that is still the wonder and the admiration of men, white and colored.

Dr. Furniss is in no sense an aspirant for the candidacy of delegates to the coming National convention but with true greatness of character will not refuse to serve if chosen. Therefore, The Freeman urges the endorsement of Dr. Sumner A. Furniss for delegate-at-large for the State of Indiana, to the National Republican convention, as the logical man for the position.

**Delegate to G. O. P. Convention**

DR. SUMNER A. FURNISS

## DEMOCRATS NAME Him for State Legislature

While Indiana Republicans cut loose from Negro support last week and lined up with the Ku Klux Klan, Democrats came out and nominated John Bankett for legislature.

Says Bankett: "I belong to a party which will not put a man on the ticket and then knife him like Republicans knifed two colored candidates for legislature. Next fall I will need votes of my people, but I did not need them to get the nomination."

Chicago Defender May 3, 1924

## RACE MAN NAMED BY DEMOCRATS

By Alvin D. Smith

Indianapolis, Ind., May 12.—At the election here on Tuesday, the complete return today show that John C. Bankett, a race candidate, who was on the Democratic ticket for State representative, was nominated.

Two race Republicans running for legislature lost. The State G. O. P. is supported by the Ku Klux Klan.

Political — 1924.
Elections.

Louisiana.

# Walter L. Cohen Is One Of "Big Four" From La. To Rep. Nat'l Convention

Associated Press dispatches of March 6 convey the information that Walter L. Cohen of New Orleans, whose nomination as Comptroller of Customs at New Orleans has become a *cause celebre*, is named as one of the four delegates from Louisiana to the Republican National Convention.

The other delegates are Emile Kuntz, member of National Committee; Dr. D. A. Lines, Collector of Internal Revenue, both of New Orleans, and B. V. Baranco of Baton Rouge.

**DELEGATE TO G. O. P.**

Shreveport, La., Mar. 26.—Chas. M. Culberson, local attorney, has been elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Coolidge was endorsed as the party nominee.

Political—1924
Elections.

Maryland.

# FITZGERALD NAMED DELEGATE-AT-LARGE

Wm. L. Fitzgerald was named delegate at large to the Republican National Convention by the State Convention in session here at the Lyceum, Wednesday.

Lawson N. Duffin was named delegate from the 4th District. Jeremiah Hawkins was named alternate from Prince George County. He declined. The chairman explained he would have to do so in writing. Mr. Hawkins wanted to go as delegate and refused the alternate post.

Democratic
5-16-24

County delegates here were Chas. Given, Lewis Kelly, Howard Co.; J. H. Conway, Jeremiah Hawkins, Prince George; Jas. Sewell, Calvert County; L. Nunally, Kent County; Henry Johnson, Eastern Shore; Mrs. Rachel Thomas, Anne Arundel County; Aldermen Dorsey Carver and Henry Bell, Annapolis. City delegates were Mrs. Anna McMechen, Jno. Cole, Marse Calloway, Chas. B. Bishop, Alex. Williams, M. Anderson.

Political—1924.
Legislation Suggested, etc.,
See Also: Political;
Elections
Office Holding
Politics; Women in
Suffrage, etc.,

Political – 1924.

Legislation suggested, etc.

New York.

BROOKLYN [illegible]

## Celler Favors Negroes' Rights in the South

Congressman Emanuel Celler is departing from traditional Democratic policy in calling for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. The main purpose of these amendments is to establish the political equality of the colored race, the Congressman declared, in reply to a questionnaire from O. D. Williams, of 405 Carlton avenue, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored Peop[illegible]

# WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS PRESENTS RACE PLANK, ASKS FOR APPROVAL

## Seventeen Demands Included in Comprehensive Survey of Conditions As They Confront Negro.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—Marking a new era in the political era of the Negro race, and formulating a plan which may have far-reaching effects, Hon. William C. Matthews, National Organizer for the Republican Campaign Committee, in dismissing those leaders who had aided the Republican cause, expressed his appreciation for their co-operation during the campaign and proposed a constructive program of action. His speech in its entirety, together with his program, follows:

My fellow Americans! Early returns from the polls indicate that President Calvin Coolidge has been elected to succeed himself as Chief Executive of the Nation. The country is to be congratulated. I believe it to be my duty to express to the members of my group my deepest appreciation for their hearty support of me and my program during the campaign. My designation as leader in the fight was only incidental but the loyal co-operation I have enjoyed is positive proof that the right kind of leadership is all our people require to inspire them to follow. The election is at an end but our work as a group must be continued. My associates have made these happy results possible.

Believing that next in importance to the election of President Coolidge is a constructive program of procedure dedicated to the civic and political improvement of the thirteen millions of Colored citizens of America; and, believing that the loyal support of the Colored voters in this country registered at the polls on November 4th, 1924 justly entitled them to a recognition commensurate with the spirit of the New Day; and, expressing our appreciation of the new spirit in the Republican party in its designation of a Negro candidate for the United States Congress, and accepting the new spirit of the Republican party as genuine, this program of constructive action is submitted for your consideration and approval:

Pittsburgh, Pa.

**No. 1.—Representation in the Diplomatic Corps.**

We believe that the ground lost in recent years in the Diplomatic Corps should be restored to the Colored citizens as a just recognition of the right through representation in the Consular Service and as representatives to foreign governments.

**No. 2.—The establishment of a staple representative government in the Virgin Islands by Act of Congress.**

The problem of government in these recently acquired Islands, rich in resources and valuable in strategic importance to our Government, entails a responsibility, seeing to it that a representative government is provided for the inhabitants by the United States Government. The inhabitants of the Virgin Islands are Colored and the initiative for the institution of a proper government must come from the United States.

**No. 3.—The Appointment of an Under-Secretary of State.**

The appointment of a representative in the Department of State is a recognition by the United States Government of its Colored citizens which we can rightfully claim and with Colored men in the Consular and Diplomatic Service, establishes a connection between these representatives and the Government of a sympathetic and friendly nature.

**No. 4.—The Appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner.**

Much complaint, some of which is undoubtedly justified, has been made of the Administration of affairs by the Civil Service Commission. As a practical measure the appointment of a Colored man as one of the Commissioners will allay the feeling of distrust and ought to enable a system of appointments and classifications to be arranged to the satisfaction of the Colored employees and at the same time protect the Government's interest in the maintenance of the standard of efficiency.

**No. 5.—The Appointment of an Assistant Postmaster General.**

The problems of the Post Office Department are many and varied and in many of the large centers of population, much criticism has been indulged in of the Administration of this Department. A representative in this department will be of aid to the Government in the working out of general policies of operation, lessening racial friction and the adjustment of difficulties brought about by racial contact in an equitable manner.

**No. 6.—Restoration of the Office of Registrar of the Treasury to the Race.**

One of the most heartening effects of the Administration will be the appointment of a Colored man to this office. It will have the tendency of restoring the confidence of the Colored people in the Administration and the Republican party.

**No. 7.—Appointment of a Minister to Haiti and a Consul General to Port au Prince.**

The present conditions in Haiti, in fact in many of the countries inhabited by Colored people is in itself and the strongest reason for urging that contact between this country and these people be established through the appointment of representative Colored men from America. The aims and aspirations of the inhabitants of these countries can be best served and friendly co-operation maintained through the sympathetic understanding had by a representative of Kindred Race.

**No. 8.—Appointment of an Assistant Attorney General.**

The growing importance of this Department's relationship to the status of the Colored citizens of the Nation, in that it is intrusted with the maintenance and sustaining of the Constitutional questions arising incident to Governmental functions, makes it imperative that we have representation in this office as a safe-guard.

**No. 9.—Representation upon the Railroad Board of Review; Farm Credits Bureau and in the Department of Commerce.**

The large number of railroad employees working under varied conditions in the Administration of the railroad system of the Nation should have a representative upon the Board that devises, controls and directs this industry. The question of equal accomodations upon the railroads of the country, is a subject that must be called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a ruling secured prohibiting discriminations against our people. The operation of the Farm Credits Bureau has not been brought home to the Negro farmer, so that he may become a beneficiary of its operation. Certainly the large number of colored people dependent upon agriculture for livelihood and the resulting benefit to the Government as well as to the farmers themselves, demands that every available facility be furnished in the interest of production in this industry. The Back-to-the-Farm Movement must be preceded by conditions and surroundings conducive to permanency and security.

**No. 10.—Recognition of our Women in the Public Service.**

We believe that since the infranchisement of women, the Colored woman has not received the recognition in and welcome to participation in the Public Service as her number, intelligence and equipment for Public Service demand.

**No. 11.—West Point and Annapolis Appointments.**

We believe that the responsibility of bearing arms in defense of the Government carries with it the right for recognition in the highest offices of the War Department. Certainly we believe that the policy enforced in the past of discouraging appointments to and attendance of our boys to West Point and Annapolis is an unjust reproach on the part of the Government upon the most loyal class of its citizenship and should be

Political – 1924.

Legislation Suggested, etc.,

New York.

BROOKLYN DAILY TIMES

NOV 27 1924

## Celler Favors Negroes' Rights in the South

Congressman Emanuel Celler is departing from traditional Democratic policy in calling for the enforcement of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution. The main purpose of these amendments is to establish the political equality of the colored race, the Congressman declared, in reply to a questionnaire from O. D. Williams, of 405 Carlton avenue, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

# WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS PRESENTS RACE PLANK, ASKS FOR APPROVAL

### Seventeen Demands Included in Comprehensive Survey of Conditions As They Confront Negro.

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stopped.

No. 12.—**Appointments in the Veterans Bureau and Regional Districts.**

The Veterans Bureau is charged with one of the greatest humanitarian commissions this Government has ever been called upon to perform and it is urged that all the friendly co-operation of the Negro people in caring for its own, be drawn upon and used and that administrative offices in the Bureau at Washington and in the Regional Districts be appointed with a view of intelligently directing these forces for service to the Colored Veterans.

No. 13.—**Appointments in the Educational Department.**

The practical workings of this Department in many of the states is so adjusted as to inflict injustices and discriminations by its operatives when the manifest intention of the law is to be beneficial. In many of the states where separate schools obtain, money is withheld from Colored pupils and applied for the donation of white pupils in addition to the amount set aside specifically for such white institutions. This obtains in many of the states where separate schools are provided for by law. The appointment of a highly trained and practical educator in this department would provide against these injustices and at the same time would be an aid to the Government and serve a need to the colored people of the nation in their intellectual development.

No. 14.—**The 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as Combat Divisions.**

The colored people of the nation have a right to expect of the Government that its defenders, when called into service, be not used merely as laborers and that so long as the obligation to serve the nation as war units is a responsibility which can not be evaded, we insist that the representatives from our class of citizenship be recognized as Combat Troups in the service of the Government.

No. 15.—**Abolition of segregation in the Government Service.**

We feel that we need but call attention to the fact that this Government cannot maintain its reputation as a democracy if segregation of citizens, because of color, is a Governmental policy and we urge the abolition of discrimination in all of the departments of Governmental service.

No. 16.—**Approval of Liberian Loan.**

The obligations incurred by this Government to the Liberian Government during the war for services rendered by that Government are too plain and just for division of opinion. The promises made by this Government through its representatives in all honor ought to be kept and the principle maintained that America is too broad, too big and too just to break its word when solemnly given. We therefore urge that a loan of suitable size commensurate with the needs of the Liberian Government be made.

No. 17.—Without attempting to determine the method to be employed, we urge that the Government take suitable cognizance of the crime of lynching in the United States.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM C. MATTHEWS

Political — 1924.
Legislation Suggested, etc.,

D.C.

# Measure Considered Gross Insult to Women Of Race Being Fought

## *Leaders of Fight Against Passage Say If Bill Were to Become Law, Race Women Would Be Victims of White Ravagers.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3.—With the Sixty-eighth Congress in full swing, an amazing bill has been introduced into the Senate, "prohibiting the intermarriage of the Negro and Caucasian races in the District of Columbia, of members of those races so intermarrying outside the boundaries of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, and providing penalties for the violation of this act."

This bill is sponsored by Senator Caraway of Arkansas, and reads as follows: "Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that hereafter the intermarriage of a member of the Negro or black race with a member of the Caucasian, or white race, in the District of Columbia shall be unlawful.

"That it shall be unlawful for any person so married to reside in the District of Columbia; provided, that those who are thus intermarried and have heretofore established a residence in the District of Columbia shall not fall within the provisions of this act and be subject to its penalties; provided, however, that should such persons so married remove from the District of Columbia they are hereby prohibited from returning for the purpose of re-establishing a residence in the District of Columbia.

"That any such marriage hereafter contracted in the District of Columbia shall be null and void, and the issue born of any such marriage shall be illegitimate.

"That any person residing in the District of Columbia and whose intermarriage is forbidden by this act who leaves the District of Columbia for the purpose of evading the provisions of this act and intermarries with another whose intermarriage is hereby forbidden in the District of Columbia is hereby declared to fall within the provisions of this act and to be subject to all of its provisions, and upon conviction shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

"That any minister or other person authorized by law to perform a marriage ceremony who shall in the District of Columbia knowingly perform a ceremony intended to unite any person of the Negro, or black race, to any person of the Caucasian, or white race, shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished as hereinafter provided.

"That any person violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of felony and shall upon conviction be subject to a fine of not more than $1,000 and imprisonment for a period of not less than one year, nor more than five years."

Prominent members of the race see in this bill an attempt to reduce colored women to the status of slaves, where they will have no comeback at white men of wealth and social standing for jilting or fooling them. It is said that under such a law white men could seduce any colored woman, and she could get no redress. The bill is being fought tenaciously as a gross insult to Negro womanhood.

Another resolution introduced into the Senate by Senator King is designed to take the U. S. heel of oppression off the neck of Haiti, where it has been since 1916.

The resolution reads: "Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate of the United States that the President should withdraw the naval forces of the United States now in Haiti and should arrange an abrogation of any treaty, protocol, or other agreement providing for the control of the revenues of Haiti by the United States, or providing for the intervention of the United States in the political affairs of said country, and that it is the sense of the Senate that Haiti should be free from any external interference with its domestic policies or internal administration."

# RACE WATCHES THREE OF BILLS IN CONGRESS

Afro News Bureau

Washington, D. C., Dec. 9.—The second session of the Sixty-eighth Congress, which began yesterday and ends on March 4, next, will consider three bills of importance primarily to Negroes. They are the second deficiency appropriation bill, the Dyer Anti-lynching bill and the Foster bill to create a Negro industrial commission. They are part of the unfinished business which came over from the last session of Congress.

Capitol-American

$50,000 FOR BEACH

The second deficiency appropriation bill contains a section apropriating the sum of $50,000 for the construction and maintenance of a bathing beach and bath house for the colored population of Washington. It also makes available the unexpended balance of the appropriation for this same purpose, which was contained in the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the fiscal years of 1923 and 1924.

DYER BILL 12-13-24

It is not likely that any action will be taken on either the Dyer Anti-lynching Bill of the Foster bill to create a Negro industrial commission. This session of Congress is expected to devote its time to the passage of appropriation and supply bills. The President himself has turned thumbs down on general legislation at this session. Baltimore, Md.

The second deficiency appropriation bill, however, will be one of the first measures upon which action will betaken. This bill passed both the Senate and House during the last session and was sent to conference on June 6th last, the ady before the first session adjourned.

Political - 1924. General.

Legislation Suggested, etc.,

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
MAY 14, 1924

## THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Sixteen years ago the Philadelphia Inquirer declared that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment was a mistake, and that it would have been better to let the South settle its own problem in its own way.

The occasion of this observation was the publication of a volume of reminiscenses of Senator Stewart, of Nevada, then in his 83rd year. "It seems," said the Inquirer, "that he was the man who actually wrote both the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and secured their passage. He was opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment academically, but considered that the people demanded it, and, in any event, was so angry with President Johnson that he was willing to do almost anything that the latter didn't want. Stewart wanted a progressive arrangement effected, so that only the intelligent, property-holding freemen might vote, but finally went the whole way, with results that are well known."

So the "people demanded it," did they? What people? Let us see.

In last Sunday's issue of the Daily Press there was a review of a paper read before the Virginia State Bar Association in 1903, showing how the Fifteenth Amendment was jammed through Congress by irregular, illegal and revolutionary tactics.

It was also exposed how it was jammed through some of the State Legislatures in the same manner.

Mr. Braxton showed by the record that up to January 1, 1865, the sentiment in favor of unrestricted negro suffrage was not strong enough to impress itself upon any political party or any State Legislature in the United States. In June, 1866, the people of Nebraska adopted a Constitution in which suffrage was limited to white persons.

In February, 1867, the Legislature of Tennessee undertook to change the Constitution of that State so as to create negro suffrage by a simple statute, without daring to submit it to the people.

In April following, the Ohio Legislature proposed negro suffrage to the people of that State but in the election it was voted down by a majority of fifty thousand.

In November, the people of Kansas and Minnesota were invited by their Legislatures to try negro suffrage, but voted the proposal down by large majorities in each State.

The Radical Republicans were discouraged, so they decided to try the proposal out in some States which had no negro population large enough to reckon with. The first selection was the State of Iowa, which had a white population of 289,162 and a negro population of 1,542. So an amendment to the Constitution of that State was submitted striking out the word "white" from the suffrage clause. The amendment carried, but by a majority 22,000 less than that of the regular Republican ticket.

Encouraged by success in Iowa, it was resolved to try the proposal out in Minnesota which had 114,344 white men of the voting age, but only 246 negroes. The amendment carried on November 4, 1868, but by about three-fifths of the vote given the regular Republican ticket, indicating a very strong minority sentiment against negro suffrage.

In Missouri, the question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people, and rejected by a majority of 18,000.

In Michigan, where the negro men numbered less than one per cent of the white voters, the negro suffrage proposal was declared by a majority of 39,000, although the Republican majority in the same election was only 32,600.

Senator Stewart's State, Nevada, through whose Legislature the Fifteenth Amendment was railroaded even before it had been officially communicated by Congress, had but recently adopted a State Constitution which restricted suffrage to "white men."

It was well known at the time the people of California and Oregon were violently opposed to extension of the elective franchise to any but white men, because of the large Chinese population in those States. At the time that the Legislature of New York ratified the Fifteenth Amendment, there was pending before the people a proposed amendment to the State Constitution extending the suffrage to negroes, and later on in the same year, the proposal was defeated by a majority of 32,000. "To give effect to their views," said Mr. Braxton, "the people of New York at the same time elected new members of the Legislature who rescinded the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment."

In Indiana sentiment was so strong against the Amendment, that when an attempt was made to rush it through, seventeen Senators and thirty six Representatives in the State Legislature resigned and broke the quorum. But by an arbitrary ruling of the Speaker, the Amendment was finally ratified. In seven of the Southern States, ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was practically left to the negroes, most of the whites being disfranchised, and in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, ratification was made a condition of the enfranchisement of the white men, and re-admission of these States to the Union.

So whence came the popular demand to which Senator Stewart referred? The people had no opportunity to express themselves on the subject. The Fifteenth Amendment was forced into the Constitution by the Radicals, because, as some of the leaders frankly confessed, it was necessary to have the negro vote to keep the Republican Party in power. That is the whole story.

Political—1924.

Legislation, Suggested, etc.

Maryland.

## THE LEGISLATURE ENDS

The legislature which ended its session last week to reconvene in 1927 has been very kind to the race.

In the lower house, the jim crow street car bill for Maryland towns and the segregation bill for Baltimore City were killed in the judiciary committee and never reached the body. The measure authorizing the governor to appoint a commission of 21 of both races to study the welfare of the Negro in the State was passed.

Morgan College appropriation was increased to $7,000, and Victory Hospital was increased to $2,000 by Governor Ritchie were also authorized.

In addition both houses passed the bill appropriating $100,000 for a school for colored feeble minded children. This measure was later vetoed by the governor. The bill appropriating $125,000 for a science hall at Morgan College passed the house, but was killed in the Senate because it was thought to have the governor's opposition.

The governor justifies his action on these measures by reference to his campaign promise to reduce the tax rate. In the face of bitter opposition, he also lopped off larger appropriations for the University of Maryland.

Taken by and large, however, the work of the governor and legislature has been largely negative in character. They have killed measures designed to do us a good deal of harm. In the appointment of an interracial commission of high type men, and in making it possible for their recommendations to be put into effect, the way is open for the governor and the next legislature to make a positive contribution to the welfare of the State.

Political—1924.

Office Holding

## 12th DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

Fort Valley, Ga., April 22, 1924.

The Republican Convention of the The Reupblican Convention of the 12th Congressional District held at Dublin, Ga., April 15th was in many respects a notable gathering. It was notable, first of all, for the spirit of fair play and the absence of "rough house tactics" so often employed in such gatherings. It was notable for the even division of the delegates in their choice for the National Convention. S. S. Mincey, Ailey, Ga., and H. A. Hunt, Fort Valley, Ga., were candidates and it took between twenty-five and forty ballots to reach a decision which finally resulted in victory for the Hunt faction. John Dasher of Dublin, was elected alternate to the National Convention and Dr. U. S. Johnson of Dublin, and Prof. E. W. Roberts of Wrightsville, who acted as chairman and Secretary respectively of the convention were elected to fill the same positions for the District. Both sides contested every inch of ground, but the spirit of fair play characterized the meeting from start to finish and everybody seemed to leave with the feeling that the results registered the will of the majority of the delegates. Dr. Johnson, the Chairman, was most scrupulous in his desire to see that nothing be done which could give any possible cause for complaint.

Savannah Journal 4-26-24

## GEORGIA REPUBLICANS IN CONVENTION TODAY

Approximately 400 delegates to the republican state convention to be held here today at the Auditorium are expected to be present when the gathering is called to order. Delegates are coming from every county in Georgia, it is stated.

Atlanta Constitution

This convention is called by J. L. Phillips, chairman of the state central committee of the "lily white" faction, which disputes the regularity of the "black and tan" faction, headed by Dr. W. A. Gilliam. The other faction held its convention about a month ago. Both will send delegates to the republican national convention in Cleveland on June 10 and it will be necessary for that body to decide which shall be recognized.

4-30-24

Eighteen delegates are to be elected to the national convention today, together with a national committeeman from the state, and the convention is expected to indorse President Coolidge as republican candidate for the presidency. It has been predicted that Mr. Phillips will be named national committeeman. Louis H. Crawford, acting chairman of the state central committee, will be named chairman of the convention, it is stated.

When the Gilliam faction met it elected Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro, national committeeman and Mame Williams, a Savannah negress, national committeewoman.

There is some doubt as to whether Mr. Phillips will be present at the convention, inasmuch as he is scheduled to go on trial today in Washington charged with complicity in war frauds against the government according to dispatches.

## *Linc Johnson Rides Saddle In Home State*

### *Mrs. Mame Williams Indorsed as National Committeeman Woman From Georgia.*

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10—Four delegates at large to the Republican National convention instructed to vote for the nomination of President Coolidge were chosen today by the so-called regular faction of the Republican party in Georgia, in the state convention here.

The delegates chosen were Henry Lincoln Johnson and Ben Davis, Clark Grier of Augusta, and Clint W. Hagar, federal district attorney, the latter two being white. The convention endorsed the appointment by Johnson who is the Republican National committee man from Georgia of Mrs. Mame Williams, Savannah, as Republican National Committee Woman from Georgia.

Atlanta Ga. Herald 4-10-24

### H. A. Hunt Elected Delegate National Convention

Elsewhere in this issue of the Journal will be read an article giving details of the 12th District Republican Convention.

Savannah Journal

At this convention we note with pleasure the election of Prof. Hunt to the National Convention. Of course we were not surprised that the astute and intrepid S. S. Mincey was elected Prof. Hunt, in his maiden effort wins out against forceful odds and the people of the district have excellent representatives.

4-26-24

We doff hats to Prof. Hunt and to S. S. Mincy and to the 12th District upon the wisdom of their selection.

Georgia. 6

## JOHNSON SLATED TO LOSE THRONE AS G. O. P. PADRONE

### Senator George Virtually Assured That Dispensation of Patronage Will Be Transferred.

### *POSSIBLE SUCCESSOR IS NOT DISCLOSED*

### Senator George Advises Coolidge of Alleged Grave Irregularities in Parcelling of Jobs.

BY THOMAS L. STOKES.

Washington, December 3.—(Special.)—Virtual assurances that the dispensing of patronage in Georgia would be taken from the hands of Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro republican national committeeman, have been given Senator George, of Georgia, as a result of his protest to President Coolidge, it was learned Wednesday night by The Constitution.

Atlanta Constitution 12-4-24

The Georgia senator has been assured that a "perfectly satisfactory arrangement" will be made which will take care of the situation, announcement of which is expected to be made Thursday.

Atlanta Ga.

**Complaints Were Numerous.**

Senator George asked that dispensing of the patronage be taken out of Johnson's hands, because of reports of "grave irregularities" which had come to him in numerous complaints from applicants for office in Georgia, and that it be placed in charge of "responsible" republicans.

The senator's personal appeal to the white house Wednesday brought a head to a situation which has been brewing under cover here for some months.

Senator George has been making an investigation on his own behalf of the reports which came to him of alleged irregularities and his trip to the white house came as a result of what he has learned.

**Postmasterships Delayed.**

Because of the situation, appointment of postmasters has been held up. Senator George, as a member of the senate postoffice committee, did not feel that he could consent to confirmation of postmaster appointments that might be made henceforth, after he had learned of the underlying factors, and so made his protest to the president and asked that Johnson be deprived of control of patronage.

Republicans from Georgia have been here during the last few weeks in the interest of the protest which George made Wednesday, when he laid the matter directly before President Coolidge. There have been frequent conferences over the matter.

Senator Harris expressed himself Wednesday night as thoroughly in sympathy with the movement and other members of the Georgia delegation stand behind Senator George's protest to the president.

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

California.

# California Man Delegate to Cleveland

Los Angeles, Cal., June 6.—For the first time in the history of the state of California a member of our Race will attend the national Republican convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, as an alternate delegate. The Rev. D. P. Shaw of the Methodist Episcopal church, now in the East, will sit with the California delegation which left here Tuesday for the convention. The last words given the delegates before leaving were: "Vote for Coolidge first, last and always."

With the delegation is Charles C. Chapman, delegate at large of Fullerton, who is a candidate for vice president of the United States. Mr. Chapman is one of California richest orange farmers and owns valuable oil fields and fruit ranches throughout the state. He is also a distinguished philanthropist, a native of Illinois, and now a Californian of eminence who, like Abe Lincoln, started at the bottom of the social scale. Other Western states feel that a Californian should be the running mate of President Coolidge.

Noah D. Thompson will represent the daily press for the California delegation. He left the city Monday for the convention, where he will be a member of the reportorial staff with other leading newspaper men of the country. When Thompson was interviewed at the railroad station he stated that he regretted that there was one thing California had done and that was to have elected Woodrow Wilson president. He hopes, however, that she will redeem herself by electing Coolidge to the presidency of the United States.

From Cleveland Thompson will go to New York to attend the Democratic convention, where it is expected that McAdoo will be nominated for president. After the convention Mrs. Thompson, who has been attending Columbia university will accompany her husband back to the coast.

6-7-24

Political — 1924.
Office Holding.

Illinois.

# A Black Judge At Work

By Fred D. Pasley

Surprise No. 1: Right on the dot at 9:30 o'clock, the bailiff gaveled, "Oyez! Oyez!"

Surprise No. 2: Right on the dot, at 9:30 o'clock, Judge George was on the job. This, as any observer of the life judicial knows, is most unusual. The established precedent is for a judge to be fashionably late--say, anywhere from ten to thirty minutes.

Judge A. B. George

But this quiet, unassuming man in the black alpaca suit—this man with the scholarly cast of countenance—light brown, deep-set, thoughtful eyes; aquiline nose; square, firm chin—this man, one is to learn, has slight regard for established precedent when it interferes with the business intrusted to him by the taxpayers—the business of meting justice swiftly, surely, squarely.

He is always destressingly punctual. Ask any of the gentlemen with brief cases. It has come to be an axiom of the bar that 9:30 in room 1106 of the City Hall actually means 9:30. And so, on this particular morning—

"Peter Alex," calls the bailiff, "Adolph Johnson. George Lepard, Ole Olson, Joe West, Patsy Kus-[illegible] James Dirkin—"

There are a dozen of them. They were arrested in a raid on moonshine speakeasy—all drunk and disorderly—black and white-Swede Scotch, Irish, German—a melting pot hodgepodge. They've been in jail for nine days, the judge learns. All except Bob Kennedy.

Bob, it seems, was so fortunate as to obtain a bondsman. The judge eyes the prisoners at the bar. Pretty hot weather. They've been sweltering in a cell for nine days—all except Bob Kennedy.

"Kennedy," suddenly, "what will you do if I let you go? Go back to the moonshine parlor?"

No, sir. Oh, my, no. Kennedy would never go back to the moonshine parlor. The mere suggestion really hurts him.

"How much did you pay for the stuff?"

Not a thing. No sir. A friend just gave it to him. No, he can't remember the friend's name.

"Well, Kennedy, the rest of the boys have been punished enough but I'm going to fine you $5: Next case."

### Smart Mr. Adler

It's the People vs. I. S. Adler. Mr. Adler, it develops, was pinched by the Lincoln Park police, after a considerable chase, for driving a new car thirty-fuor miles an hour in Sheridan road between the Wrigley Building and the Drake Hotel at one in the morning.

Mr. Adler, shrewd and smartly dressed insists on a jury trial. All right, Mr. Bailiff, summons a jury. In comes the jury. Out goes Mr. Adler. He returns with a Negro attorney and a complete change of mind. He doesn't want a jury. He will throw himself upon the mercy of the court. Ten dollars and costs. Next cast.

Paul Dobbins. Another speeding case. Mr. Dobbins is charged with going thirty-two an hour. But where's the policeman who made the arrest? Neither present nor accounted for. Case dismissed for want of prosecution. Next case.

William Brooks, speeding near Halsted and Forty-seventh sts. And again—where's the policeman who made the arrest? Neither present nor accounted for. The judge lifts his eyebrows. Odd, about these policemen.

"Well, Brooks, did you hit any one?"

No. He didn't hit any one. He failed to stop the required ten feet behind a street car. Drive more carefully in the future. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

### Queer Little Johnny

Here's little Johnny Labadie and his hard-working mother. Johnny was hit by Lester Greene's automobile, near the Division st. bridge. The mother tells the judge "he's been queer ever since." Mr. Green's lawyer explains it's not a matter of speeding; it's a matter of brakes. And the policeman who examined the brakes isn't in court. The judge decides there are too many absent policemen this morning. He has his bailiff telephone Chief Collins.

In the interim up comes Wicker Dilong. He is charged with breaking Mrs. Gamberowski's window—the one in her living room—and beating her up. But Mrs. Gamberowski isn't in court. Mr. Dilong explanied she didn't care to come down. She had changed her mind. She won't prosecute.

"A neighbor of yours?" asks the judge.

"No, just a friend."

"Discharged," smiles the judge.

And so it goes the morning thru—the melting pot hodgepodge, the good and the bad—all grist for the mill. And it's a mill that never ceases grinding. It's got that kind of a miller

# CONSUL YERBY TO FRENCH CONSULATE

Word was received in Chicago of the promotion of W. J. Yerby of this city for 13 years a member of the United States diplomatic corps, to the post of U. S. consul at La Rochelle, France. Consul Yerby's former post was at Dakar, West Africa, where he had been since 1906. He was notified of the new appointment by cable from Washington recently while he was in Timbuctoo on government affairs.

Mr. Yerby, who is also a physician, entered the diplomatic service during Roosevelt's administration. Since then he has remained at his post through successive administrations and has rendered valuable service to this country. Mrs. Yerby, who resides with her two daughters at 4756 Champlain Ave., plans to join her husband in France early in August.

# WASHINGTON IS ELECTED MAYOR OF BROOKLYN, ILL.

BROOKLYN, Ill., July 15.—At the special Mayoralty election held yesterday (Tuesday), Prof. B. F. Washington was chosen Mayor of Brooklyn to fill the unexpired term caused by the recent death of the late C. B. Jones.

Dr. Earl Williams, a contender for the Mayoralty honors, was defeated by a vote of more than two to one, he having received 442 votes while Mr. Washington received 950 votes, according to the count.

In discussing the results of the election, a prominent citizen commented, "Surely the mantle of the late C. B. Jones has fallen upon B. F. Washington." Prof. Washington has been appointed Township Supervisor, a position held by Jones at the time of his death, and has been elected principal of the school here, the school that Jones was principal of for nearly thirty years.

# TWO LAWYERS APPOINTED TO HIGH POSITIONS

### Chicago Public Officials Recognize Ability of Colored Attorneys Thru Appointment To Positions.

Chicago, Ill.—Attorney Herman K. Barnett, well known colored practitioner of this city was appointed Assistant States Attorney by States Attorney Robert R. Crowe a few days ago. Mr. Barnett is assigned to the preparation department of the prosecutor's office. States Attorney Crowe is probably the most widely known county prosecutor in this country, having gained considerable prominence when he drove to send Leopold and Loeb the young millionaire murderers, to the death chair.

Attorney William Henry Harrison, known the country over as Judge Harrison, was recently appointed Asst. Attorney Gen. of Illinois by Oscar Charleston, Attorney General, it was announced here last week. Mr. Harrison has been assigned to handling cases pertaining to the dissolution of corporations and those of habeas corpus proceedings. He is well known in Norfolk and other Southern communities, where he has lectured on several occasions.

# ATTORNEY GENERAL CARLSON NAMES HARRISON ON STAFF

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2.—Attorney William H. Harrison of Chicago, a member of the bar of the supreme court of the United States, has been appointed assistant attorney general of the state of Illinois in the special field of habeas corpus and dissolution of corporations, it was announced from the office of Attorney General Oscar E. Carlstrom this week.

Attorney Harrison, who was first admitted to the bar in Oklahoma City, Okla., and practiced for 16 years in the state of Oklahoma before coming to Chicago, was once selected by an entirely white bar as special judge of the superior court in Oklahoma City. He has been admitted to practice before the supreme courts of Oklahoma and of Illinois.

A graduate of the classical department of the old Roger Williams university of Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Harrison studied law at Walden university, Nashville. He took graduate work in the University of Chicago, specializing in mathematics. He has been in demand for many years as a public speaker. He resides at 4353 Vincennes Ave.

# U. S. LABOR SECRETARY COMMENDS CONCILIATORS.

Washington, Dec. 10.—In addressing his annual report for the past fiscal year to the Congress of the United States, Secretary of Labor James J. Davos expresses satisfaction in the work of the Department's two Negro commissioners of conciliation, one in his office at Washington, and one at Chicago, Ill. "Their work," states the Secretary, "has consisted of stimulating reciprocal regard between the employers of Negro workers and their personnl. In this connection, valuable surveys of Negro labor have been made and statistics have been gathered and compiled, throwing light upon the Negro labor situation and thereby ameliorating the relations of employers and employees, to the end tha t the industrial welfare of each group might be more actively fostered and promoted.

# Movement On to Demand Cabinet Post for Race; "Special" Jobs Taboo

"A cabinet officer—or else—"

Like a huge tidal wave, swelling as it rolls on, the demand for the appointment of a member of the Race to the cabinet of the president of the United States is breaking with a roar over the country.

It started with a murmur of discontent in the large cities, where the Race vote had already shown its power. It gained strength from waves of sentiment in the working districts, quick to join the demand for recognition. And last week it descended in full force upon the office of The Chicago Defender.

Letters swamped us, resolutions poured in, and telegrams trickled through in a sort of undercurrent. A faculty member of a small North Carolina college, whose letter was among the first, summed up the wave of protest that is apparently surging over the nation: "We're tired of 'nickel and dime' arguments. We're tired of being 'assistant something-

bottle of this famous home remedy, FREE and postpaid. This wonderful prescription has been used by over 150,000 people in all parts of the country. No matter what you have tried—our treatment has relieved many of the worst cases and costs nothing to try.

Before you can impress some one of the opposite sex enough to get them to share the happy state of love with you, you certainly must keep your appearance pleasing and attractive. Pimply, blotchy, eczemic skin seems ten times worse to strangers and new acquaintances. And even husbands, wives, parents and kin feel sorry for loved ones who suffer from such skin diseases.

The way to get rid of all these drawbacks to affection and devotion from dear ones is to use Black and White Ointment, and Soap, like thousands of people are doing. They are economically priced, in liberal packages. The 50c size Black and White Ointment contains three times as much as the 25c size. All dealers have both the Ointment and the

government bureaus, and they gave us an argument, and now, write these hundreds of malcontents, we're ready for a change.

Startling disrespect for traditional party "allegiances" is reflected in a majority of these communications. Republican and Democratic party alike, it is asserted, have failed the Race. The demand for a cabinet appointment, it appears, is being made to no particular party. One-fifth of the entire voting strength of the United States—a commanding balance of power—seems ready to swing toward either party that "comes clean" in meeting the demand.

### Campaign Issue

This demand has already assumed the outlines of a very definite movement. Groups are being organized to further the demand. It has become the topic of discussion among organizations and forums—wherever leaders congregate. In several cities the framework of a definite campaign has been erected.

**The pledging of a political party to the appointment of a member of the Race to the president's cabinet may be regarded, those in position to know are asserting, as a certain issue in the next presidential campaign, with a vote that holds the balance of power as the stake.**

Belligerency underlies this movement. Tolerance of shattered promises has given way in turn to disgust and to determination to "know what it's all about." The political party that gets the support of the Race vote in the next national election will come pretty near "walking the chalk" on the name of a Race cabinet officer, it is being freely predicted. One writer voiced his protest in the street slogan: "A cabinet officer—or else—!"

### Becomes a Need

The Race needs a cabinet officer. It is more than a question of just deserts—a question of fitting reward. It has become with us a question of dire need. Security of life and of property are not being guaranteed. We have no entree into the nation's highest councils, nor any effective voice. In no way can the Race get at the ear of the president at the time when other groups are having their desires made known. The minor appointments which have been tossed out to us have proven insufficient safeguards.

During the war, recalls one writer, a student, a "special assistant to the secretary of war," was appointed, but Race regiments and Race divisions overseas suffered every outrage and humiliation.

An assistant attorney general, special assistants in several departments, have all come and gone without making lasting impression or accomplishing lasting reform. That device was too tame; the Race demands more vigorous measures.

The results of successive state and local elections have proven beyond all shadow of doubt the power of the Race vote. The Race has gained political cohesion. United behind this demand for a cabinet appointment, it will bring a pressure to bear which the dominant parties will find it difficult to resist.

The campaign which is now being started is the most energetic which members of the Race have ever launched in this country. The idea of the cabinet appointment has gripped the imagination of the voters. Dissatisfaction with the attitude of both Republican and Democratic parties had sowed a fertile field for this focal point of an emphatic demand for worthwhile recognition.

## The Negro At The Bar

Can Negroes get justice in our courts? Has the Negro, charged with petty crimes and misdemeanors, a chance at the bar of justice? What chance has he in the city of Chicago? We talked with Arthur W. Harris about this matter. He is one of the colored bailiffs appointed by Bernard W. Snow, bailiff of the Municipal Court of Chicago. Mr. Harris informed us that 70 per cent of the Negroes who are arrested and charged with crimes and misdemeanors go to court without an attorney. Nearly everybody, except those constantly working in the courts, is nervous and excited when he has to appear at the bar. In fact only a small number of people are ever called to court during their lifetime. So that even a civil suit bewilders them, not to mention a criminal action.

This then, which is true of nearly everybody, is more true of the colored migrants, only recently from the South, and without a knowledge of their rights. It is therefore a social service to have an intelligent man like Arthur W. Harris especially assigned to bring more light to the prosecutors and the judge on different colored cases. When cases come up he notes the evidence presented and makes a special study of the circumstances when he feels conditions warrant it. He may make recommendations and give advice both before and after sentence. Sometimes the recommendations will be used to shape a judicial opinion before sentence; and if it is found that a great injustice has been done, even after sentence the court may and often does modify its opinion.

The court bailiff may appear before all the criminal branches of the Municipal court. There are thirty-two such courts in Chicago. Occasionally colored persons get into all of them. Nevertheless, the bulk of the colored cases come up in the City Hall rent court, the Wabash Avenue, Pekin, Harrison Street and the night court on Clark Street.

In all cities, northern as well as southern, it is in the courts that Negroes get the worst deal. They are without friends or anyone officially to look after their interests. This accounts for the unusually large percentage of convictions and jail populations among the Negroes. It is reassuring to see the great Windy City take the lead in lessening this form of injustice to its colored citizens.

## OUR QUALIFICATIONS

There can be no legitimate argument against a member of our Race being appointed to the president's cabinet as far as qualifications go. In view of our achievements and our present position in American affairs as compared with 60 years ago, a statement that we are not qualified would be absurd. But for fear that such a contention, however absurd, may be brought forth, we discuss this phase briefly.

**At the close of the great war of the rebellion it was said that we could never fit ourselves to become citizens of this country. There were those who, not wishing us to succeed, placed obstacles in our paths. We were harassed on all sides by the infamous Ku Klux Klan; we owned little or no property, and were given little opportunity to engage in occupations whereby we could maintain the standard of living. We had no institutions of learning, few of us could read our own names. That was 60 years ago.**

**In spite of those obstacles, which multiplied with the years and with our stubborn, determined fight, we have reached the same level in accomplishment with those who once held us in bondage. Today we have men and women in every walk of life who are holding their own in competition with other Americans. In every occupation where we have competed with white Americans, more has been demanded of us than of the whites—and we have delivered. These facts, rather than hurting us, have strengthened us.**

**The president's cabinet is composed of persons appointed by the nation's chief executive. The first requirement is that they be American citizens. The rest is left mainly to the president's judgment. We want a man of our Race to become a member of the cabinet chosen by our next president. There will be no compromises on this score. The time has come when we, as American citizens, should be given a chance to participate in the affairs of this government in a sense that counts. We are making our stand clear on this issue. We want America to know what we expect of her. We ask no special privileges as a group, but, as Americans with a common interest, we are demanding representation in keeping with our contribution to the progress of our country. WE WANT NO MORE SPECIAL ASSISTANTS TO ANYONE.**

Political—1924.

Office Holding.

Illinois.

# WHAT JUDGE GEORGE MEANS

## His Election Gives New Hope; Inspires Fresh Ambitions

### BY JOS. D. BIBB

It has been done quietly, almost imperceptibly, but it is wrought and no wild demonstrations of accord or objection are registered because it is a fact—a member of the black race has been selected to sit in judgment upon his fellows. It happened in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Twenty Four on the fourth day of the month of November. It is no step in that steady plodding of life that we are constrained to term progress it is a mighty leap, a catapultic spring, it is a superlative hurdle over defiant barriers and yawning pitfalls but it is a forward move in the course of eternal evolution. The election, not the appointment, of Albert George as Judge of the Municipal Courts of Chicago, Illinois, is a signal thing to the members of his race.

**A Historical Precedent**

When this man was elected, when this swarthy descendant of recently emancipated slaves and a member of a race of people who live "within the veil," who wear unwarranted stigmas of inferiority and "badge of social difference," traditions were shattered, hopes were made real and substantial things, horizons were brought nearer, ambitions were challenged, lethargic blood was stirred and the black people were given freer air and a little of that sublime and ethereal happiness was brought to earth. It means that genius in the black race that is now recognized as mere cleverness will be given an outlet it means that effort, that hopes that lived in the sun will now be found in the moon. It marks the day when the fetters were stricken from our minds and the time when we first dared to think as Americans, "to the manor born."

**As to the Past**

Judge Terrell, of the Court of Washington, was not elected; he was appointed by Roosevelt and continued in office by Taft, Wilson and Harding. Washington, D. C., where Judge Terrell sits, comes under the direct jurisdiction of the Federal Government, no elections are held and judges are appointed. Amos Scott in Philadelphia is elected to office but his office is that of Police Magistrate, several black men have been justices of the Peace, which does not require legal training and does not carry much dignity. Several men of the black race carry the appellation of "Judge," but they were asked to sit in judgment for a day or so because the white jurist was not able to care for his courts, thus in Chicago history was made; for no black man in the history of this nation has been so signally honored as was Judge George. Thus the past folds itself and leaves us to the future.

**As to the Future**

Yesterday the practice of law by black men was considered an unthinkable thing. It was a profession of starvation and very little confidence was placed in black barristers. It was not thought that they could gain the respect from the courts and a square deal for their clients. In consequence these men wore threadbare clothes, lived in sordidness and sometimes despaired.

That was yesterday and now a hundred lawyers of that same race practice in Chicago and a great percentage of these have won esteem in their profession, have gained recognition from the public and confidence from their fellows. Today the lawyers of the same race are living respectable lives enabled so to do by well-paying practice. As to the future there is no limitation, the gates have been lifted to the first citadel of success and they will be gradually lifted yes, slowly but surely until a black man sits on the bench of the Supreme Court of these United States along side of Brandies, the Jew; and Holmes, the last of the Puritan Grandees. It will come in the course of racial evolution as surely as Judge Albert George wears the robe in Chicago and deliberates upon the laws of this land.

## *NEGRO ELECTED JUDGE OF COURT IN CHICAGO*

Chicago, November 6.—For the first time, so far as known here, a negro has been elected a judge of an American court of record. He is Albert B. George, elected Tuesday to the municipal court of Chicago.

The first negro ever to sit in the Illinois state senate also was elected. He is Adelbert H. Roberts, who long has been a court clerk.

"I am impressed with the thought that the welfare of our group may be seriously affected either for good or harm by my conduct," George said. "I am sensible of the fact that it will be my duty to be a good judge in every sense of the word."

## JUDGE GEORGE THANKS PUBLIC AND PRESS

The Chicago WHIP.

My Dear Editors:—

I write to thank you most heartily for the support you gave me in my candidacy for Judge of the Municipal Court; I was confident that the undivided support given me by all our political leaders and by our newspapers, as well as by hundreds of intelligent and enthusiastic workers, particularly our women's organizations, would be rewarded with success.

The victory belongs to the race, and me only as its representative. I want to acknowledge the support given me by the republican party both at the primary and at the election; it is gratifying to know that the republican organization carried me to victory along with all its other candidates.

Since the news of my election has been carried far and wide I have been overwhelmed with a flood of congratulatory messages in letters, telegrams and telephone calls, from white and colored well wishers, all expressing satisfaction with this happy result. It is apparent that the colored people rejoice in this accomplishment of an honor they have long felt they should have. Many of our whitefr iends too, rejoice in this expression of representative suffrage.

I wish especially to thank your Mr. Prescott for the splendid personal service he rendered me in the campaign.

With good wishes for your progress and prosperity, I remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Albert B. George.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOVEMBER 7, 1924

## NEGRO TO JUDGE NEGROES.

**George Will Be Assigned to Colored District in Chicago.**

*Special to The New York Times.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—Albert Bailey George, the first negro to be elected to sit in a court of record in Chicago, probably will sit in South Wabash Street Court, where most of the prisoners will be of his own color.

"The colored people of Chicago have chosen one of their own number to be a Judge and I think they are entitled to have him hear their own cases," said Chief Justice Harry Olson of the Municipal Court today.

N. Y. EVENING WORLD

NOVEMBER 6, 1924

## NEGRO JUDGE FLOATS IN ON COOLIDGE TIDE

**"Lawyer George," Chicago, Gets Big Majority Over Democrat.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The first Negro voter ever elected to a Municipal Judgeship rolled into office on the Republican landslide, it developed to-day. He is Albert B. George, fifty-one, a lawyer, who defeated his Democratic opponent by a majority of between 65,000 and 70,000 votes.

George has been a lawyer for many years and is known to the Negro colony as "Lawyer George." He made his campaign on the theory that the interests of the Negroes demanded a member of their own race on the bench.

"I shall do my best to be just to all," George said.

George is tall, with straight hair and a light complexion.

NEW YORK [illegible] POST

[illegible] 1924

**Negro Elected to Legislature**

*By Associated Press*

**Chicago,** Nov. 6.—Besides Albert B. George, negro, elected to the Municipal Court of Chicago, the first negro ever to sit in the Illinois State Senate also was elected. He is Adelbert H. Roberts, who long has been a court clerk.

"I am impressed with the thought that the welfare of our group may be affected seriously either for good or bad by my conduct," George said. "I am sensible to the fact that it will be my duty to be a good Judge in every sense of the word."

George attended school in Washington, D. C., studied law in the office of a white attorney in Altoona, Pa., and afterward was graduated from Northwestern University Law School.

George's vote was 435,664, although he ran last of twelve municipal judges elected.

**Congressional Race Close**

Eleven additional precincts from Cass County, received early today, tightened the contest for National Representative in the Twentieth District. Only sixteen votes separate Henry T. Rainey, Democratic incumbent, and Guy L. Shaw, Republican, according to unofficial returns from 151 of 197 precincts. These gave Rainey 25,795; Shaw, 25,811.

Twenty Republican Congressmen were elected in addition to two Republican Representatives-at-large. Democratic incumbents were replaced in two districts and returned in four.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, a member of the Board of Strategy named by the Honorable William M. Butler, Chairman Republican National Executive Committee, at the beginning of the campaign, sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C., Nov. 5, 1924.

President Calvin Coolidge,

The White House,

Washington, D. C.

EXPECIALLY DO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAIL YOUR TRIUMPHANT ELECTION WITH GREAT SATISFACTION (STOP) WE RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE ALWAYS SHOWN AN EAGER WILLINGNESS TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC

Mr. George attended school in Washington, D. C.; studied law in the office of an attorney in Altoona, Pa., and afterward was graduated from Northwestern University Law School.

He has practiced law in Chicago twenty-six years.

Adelbert H. Roberts was elected to the Illinois Senate and Warren B. Douglas, S. B. Turner and William E. King were elected to the Negro elected [illegible] American court of record.

"I am impressed with the thought that the welfare of our group may

## *President Coolidge Expresses Gratitude*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.— [illegible] upon President Coolidge's election as President of the United States,

## Chicago Elects Negro Judge, One Senator and Three Assemblymen

Atty. Albert B. George Re-[illegible] Defeats Over His Democratic Opponent.

Received 435,664 Votes, [illegible] Counted.

for Bench—Practiced Law 26 Years.

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.— At- torney Albert B. George, Republican, was elected Judge of the Municipal Court here last Tuesday with a plurality of

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That was yesterday and now a hundred lawyers of that same race in Chicago and a great percentage of these have won esteem in their profession, have gained confidence from the public and recognition from their fellows. Today the same race are living in respectable lives enabled so to do by well-paying practice. As to the future there is no limitation, the gates have been lifted to the first citadel of success and they will be gradually lifted yes, slowly but surely until a black man sits on the bench of the Supreme Court of these United States along side of Brandies, the Jew; and Holmes, the last of the Puritan Grandees. It will come in the course of racial evolution as surely as Judge Albert B. George wears the robe in Chicago and deliberates upon the laws of this land.

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# Chicago Elects Negro Judge, One Senator and Three Assemblymen

**Atty. Albert B. George Received 435,664 Votes for Bench—Practiced Law 26 Years.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 10.—Attorney Albert B. George, Republican, was elected Judge of the Municipal Court here last Tuesday with a plurality of 65,000 votes over his Democratic opponent. He received a total vote of 435,664. So far as is known, he is the first Negro elected judge of an American court of record.

"I am impressed with the thought that the welfare of our group may be seriously affected either for good or harm by my conduct," Mr. George said. "I am sensible to the fact that it will be my duty to be a good judge in every sense of the word."

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The White House,
Washington, D. C.

EXPECIALLY DO THE COLORED PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HAIL YOUR TRIUMPHANT ELECTION WITH GREAT SATISFACTION (STOP) WE RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT YOU HAVE ALWAYS SHOWN AN EAGER WILLINGNESS TO DEFEND THE CONSTITUTIONALLY GUARANTEED RIGHTS OF ALL CITIZENS OF THE REPUBLIC

Mr. George attended school in Washington, D. C.; studied law in the office of an attorney in Altoona, Pa., and afterward was graduated from the Northwestern University Law School.

He has practiced law in Chicago twenty-six years.

Adelbert H. Roberts was elected to the Illinois Senate and Warren B. Douglas, S. B. Turner and William E. King were elected to the Assembly.

## *President Coolidge Expresses Gratitude*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 8.—Upon President Coolidge's election as President of the United States, seriously affected, [illegible] George said. "I am sensible of the fact that I will be harm by my conduct, my duty to be a good judge in every sense of the word."

## JUDGE GEORGE THANKS PUBLIC AND PRESS

## NEGRO JUDGE FLOATS IN ON COOLIDGE TIDE

**Lawyer George," Chicago, Gets Big Majority Over Democrat.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 6.—The first negro voter ever elected to a Municipal Judgeship rolled into office on the Republican landslide, it developed to-day. He is Albert B. George, who defeated his fifty-one, a lawyer, by a majority of Democratic opponent by a majority of between 65,000 and 70,000 votes.

George has been a lawyer for many years and is known to the Negro colored as "Lawyer George." He made his campaign on the theory that the interests of the Negroes demanded a member of their own race on the

Chicago WHIP.

Dear Editors:—

My congratulations and thanks for your most heartily in my campaign for Municipal Judge. I made the undistinguished support given me by all our papers, particularly as my opponent was a member of the Negro race, and all," George is tall, with straight hair and a light complexion.

NEW YORK [illegible] 1924

**Negro Elected to Legislature**

*By Associated Press*

**Chicago,** Nov. 6.—Besides Albert B. George, negro, elected to the Municipal Court of Chicago, the first negro ever to sit in the Illinois State Senate also was elected. He is Adelbert H. Roberts, who long has been a court clerk.

"I am impressed with the thought that my group may be affected the welfare of our group or bad by my seriously either for good or bad. "I am sensible to conduct," George said. "I am sensible to the fact that it will be my duty to be a good Judge in every sense of the word."

George attended school in Washington, D. C., studied law in the office of a white attorney in Altoona, Pa., and afterward was graduated from Northwestern University Law School.

George's vote was 435,664, although he ran last of twelve municipal judges elected.

**Congressional Race Close**

Eleven additional precincts from Cass County, received early today, tightened the contest for National Representative in the Twentieth District. Only sixteen votes separate Henry T. Rainey, Democratic incumbent, and Guy L. Shaw, Republican, according to unofficial returns from 151 of 197 precincts. These gave Rainey 25,795; Shaw, 25,811.

Twenty Republican Congressmen were elected in addition to two Republican incumbents-at-large. Democratic incumbents were replaced in two districts and returned in four.

WITHOUT REGARD TO RACE. CREED, OR COLOR (STOP) THIS HAS MEANT MUCH TO US ALONG WITH YOUR PRACTICAL INTEREST IN PROMOTING OUR PROGRESS AND IN STRENGTHENING OUR CITIZENSHIP (STOP) MY WARMEST CONGRATULATIONS.

(Signed) EMMETT J. SCOTT.

To this telegram President Coolidge under date November 6, replied as follows:

PRES. COOLIDGE'S LETTER.

November 6, 1924

THE WHITE HOUSE,
WASHINGTON.

MY DEAR DR SCOTT:

MY THANKS ARE DUE TO YOU NOT ONLY FOR THIS SPLENDID MESSAGE OF CONGRATULATION, BUT FOR THE PART YOU HAVE HAD IN MAKING THE GREAT VICTORY POSSIBLE. MY ACKNOWLEDGMENT WOULD NOT BE COMPLETE IF I SHOULD OMIT ASSURANCE OF MY DESIRE TO RENDER THE SORT OF SERVICE THAT WILL JUSTIFY

# Crowe Stopped Bombing And Put 13 Of Us In His Office

Hon. Robert E. Crowe, candidate for re-election to the State's Attorney's office, is far and away the best State's Attorney Cook County ever had and deserves to succeed himself. Mr. Crowe ought to receive every Republican vote in Cook County. Judge Crowe is finishing his first term as State's Attorney, and has made an enviable record.

He has ben a fearless, honest, and honorable Public Official. He has been the constant persistent prosecutor of all violators of the law. He has favored none who were doers of evil deeds.

10-23-24

### Clean Record

Within two years under his predecessor on the State's Attorney's office, there were more than fifty outrages against the homes of colored citizens, perpetrated by the gangs of paid bombers. When Mr. Crowe was running for the office which he so honorably and efficiently fills, he promised to break up these outrages against the homes of colored citizens. Since Mr. Crowe became State's Attorney there has been no homes destroyed by the bombers; and Judge Crowe has kept his word.

To Judge Crowe's everlasting credit, be it said, he has prosecuted rich and poor, black and white, all evil doers have been treated alike; and because of his honest, fearless, even-handed way of administering his office we are for Robert E. Crowe to succeed himself and counsel every decent citizen to vote for him.

There is a hungry crowd of unfortunate colored men and a few poor, misguided women, grafters to the very last one of them and faithless to our race, this crowd of political porch climbers are trying to fool colored citizens to vote for the meanest most undependable man on the Democratic ticket who is opposing Judge Crowe, and this man who four years ago when he felt he did not need the colored vote, showed his true colors in a speech which he made on the North Side by stating, "This is a white man's country and the Negro has no rights which we should respect. The Negro should be kept in his place and I am for keeping him there."

And this is the man who is running against Judge Crowe, who since in his office has appointed nine colored men assistants in the State's Attorney's office.

And we ask the question, will these high binders tell the public how much money they received for supporting the other fellow who publicly declares that the Negro has no rights in this country.

### Made Thirteen Appointments

As evidence of his recognition of those who supported him in his last campaign, one has only to review the appointments he has made from the south side. He has appointed five colored men as Assistant State's Attorneys. They are Edward Wilson, William King, Jerry Brumfield, Henry Porter and Benj. Clanton. He has recognized the fact that black skins is not a barrier to responsible positions and color does not mean lack of ability. Aside from these outstanding appointments the State's Attorney's office under his administration has a colored lady, Miss Gertrude Fowler, as a switchboard operator and Mrs Hattie Goode works in the Women's Social Service Bureau. A. N. Fields is attached to the Department of Investigation and Samuel Porter is Chief Clerk of the Docket Department. Wayman J. Mitchem has an appointment in one of the departments and three other colored men work on special duties for the county under Mr. Crowe's direction. Such has been the recognition which negroes have received at the hands of Mr. Crowe during his incumbency.

Let all Republicans, who are loyal to the Race and appreciate an honest and upright government, go to the polls on November 4th and give Judge Crowe a vote to the end that he may give us four years' more protection from bombers and rioting hoodlums who think Negroes should not be allowed to live in certain sections of our great City no matter who they may be.

# CITY PUTS FIRST NEGRO IN U. S. COURT OF RECORD

## George 65,000 Ahead of Nearest Democrat.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.

Chicago Daily Tribune

For the first time in American civic affairs a Negro has been elected a judge of a court of record.

Albert Bailey George, 51 years old, for twenty-six years a practicing attorney in the Ashland block, has won a place on the Municipal bench by a vote approximating 65,000 over his nearest Democratic rival.

Lawyer George, as his colored friends call him, is one of the most respected members of his race in Chicago. He is light in color, with straight hair parted on the side and slightly graying over the temples, a handsome head, eyes sparkling with intelligence, lips compressed in a determination to make the most of this great opportunity that has come to him and to his race.

### Feels Responsibility of Trust.

"I am not exulting over a personal victory," he said yesterday, as he sat opening letters and telegrams of congratulation in his narrow, dusty office over Clark street. "I feel that a great trust has been imposed upon me. The colored people of our city not only rejoice in this success but are looking forward to this service as being something that will help straighten out some of our problems.

"I am impressed with the thought that the welfare of our group may be seriously affected either for good or harm by my conduct. I am sensible of the fact that it will be my duty to be a good judge in every sense of the word."

11-6-24

George made his campaign on the theory that the colored people of Chicago were entitled to this political representation. The Republicans needed the Negro vote more firmly clinched in the Second ward and made the offer. They held to their bargain and there was united support for George, although he ran last of the twelve Republican judges and more than 100,000 behind Judge D. P. Trude, who headed the ticket. Two previous efforts to elect a Negro as judge in Chicago had failed.

### Finds One Law for All.

"I have never been active in factional politics," the new judge said. "I have been active in other ways.

"My practice has been largely in civil cases. I have tried cases for white people against colored and have won against Negro lawyers defending whites.

"There is only one law in these United States. It was not made for whites or blacks, Jews or Irish. We felt, however, that all the other races were definitely represented politically on the bench and that we should be.

"I do not want to be an unapproachable judge, nor one who can be directed. I don't want to 'know it all' before the lawyers, but would keep my mind open and give the lawyers a chance. I do not think the klan will cause any trouble, but if it comes we must face it. I am not running away from any troubles."

A group of colored people, lawyers and others, sat in the outside office discussing this new honor that had come to their race.

### Confidence in Integrity.

"He will be a judge of the law and the evidence," said one.

"He probably will be so straight that he will lean backwards," said another.

George was born in Washington, D. C., where lives another Negro judge, Robert H. Terrell, appointed to the Municipal court by Roosevelt and reappointed by Taft and Wilson. Judge Terrell's daughter was one of the first to congratulate the new judge.

George was educated in the Washington common and high schools and in the old Spencerian Business college. He went to Altoona, Pa., where he studied law for three years in the office of a prominent white attorney. He acted as cler kto his brother-in-law, who was a justice of the peace in that city. He came to Chicago, attracted by the opportunities for men of his race here, and was graduated from the Northwestern university law school and admitted to the Illinois bar in 1897.

### Wins Approval of Bar.

He has been secretary of the Chicago Urban league, secretary of Provident hospital, secretary of the Illinois endowment board of the Knights of Pythias, and superintendent of the Sunday school of Grace Presbyterian church. He lives at 3231 Vernon avenue, is married, and has one boy. His wife is Maude Roberts George, a singer.

The Chicago Bar association reported George as "qualified" for the Municipal bench, declaring he had earned the confidence of the bar and of his clients.

Political—1924.

Illinois.

Office Holding.

# LEWIS APPOINTED TO FILL PLACE IN BUREAU OF LABOR

Washington has announced the appointment by Secretary of Labor Davis of Morris Lewis, 3633 Giles Ave., to be chief of the bureau of Negro economics.

Mr. Lewis is 48 years old and is circulation manager for the Chicago Defender. He is executive secretary of the Chicago branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, also executive secretary of the race relations commission of the Chicago Church Federation. For 25 years Mr. Lewis was private secretary to Commodore Ferdinand W. Peck, serving with the latter while he was commissioner general to the Paris exposition of 1900.

News of Mr. Lewis' appointment was announced at the Lincoln league meeting by Senator Medill McCormick last Tuesday night.

The office of the chief of the bureau of Negro economics is one of the most important held by a member of our Race. The bureau is entrusted with the task of caring for welfare, labor conditions, living conditions and economic situations generally throughout the country.

Chicago Defender

2-16-24

# Race Attorney Given $6,000 Job By Mayor Dever

By EDGAR G. BROWN

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 31—The very friendly attitude of the Democratic party of Cook County toward the 150,000 colored citizens of Chicago was again very definitely reflected in the promotion of assistant City Attorney, Earl B. Dickerson, by Mayor William E. Dever to assistant corporation counsel at a salary of $6,000.00 per year.

The mayor personally commended Mr. Dickerson for his splendid record during the last 10 months of his administration and added that this high place in his official family was tendered on his conspicuous success in the discharge of his duties to the city and the unreserved endorsement of Colonel A. A. Sprague, millionaire Commissioner of Public Works, Corporation Counsel Francis X. Busch, the recognized leader of his profession in Illinois and former postmaster of Chicago; the Hon. Dixon C. Williams, close personal friend of Mayor William E. Dever who has been most active in the interest of the colored people in Illinois.

Attorney Dickerson has been appointed to this office awaiting the outcome of the voluntary suspension of Major Adam E. Patterson, who has been unfortunately drawn into a controversy over the alleged protection of a "Black and Tan" cabaret which the present administration has continuously warred upon in a campaign of law enforcement unequaled by any other city in this country.

Chicago Whip

2-2-24

Illinois

# W. G. ANDERSON CLAIMS SEAT AS SENATOR

## Declares Two Votes Cast in November Entitle Him to Office

Atty. W. G. Anderson, well known in the legal fraternity as "Habeas Corpus" Anderson, expects to win a seat in the state senate by a coup which hardly has a parallel in political history.

At the general election on November 6, 1923, two votes were cast for W. G. Anderson to be state senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Samuel Ettleson. No votes were cast for any other candidate, and Atty. Anderson declared himself elected, and now is asking the Supreme Court of Illinois to compel the Board of Election Commissioners of Cook County to issue him a certificate signifying his right to a seat in the Senate.

If Atty Anderson is awarded the seat, he will be the first colored man to sit as a state senator since reconstruction days. With one exception he will also be the first candidate to win a public office with only two votes cast for him. The only exception is believed to be that of a New York village official who was elected with only one vote.

### Expects To Win

Atty. Anderson, who recently returned to Chicago after oral arguments before the Supreme Court at Springfield, declared to the WHIP that he had cited several incontestable decisions against which the lawyers for the Board of Election Commissioners could offer no arguments, and that he firmly believes the Supreme Court will grant him a mandamus when it reconvenes in April.

Senator Ettleson resigned his seat in the Senate in September, 1923 At the general election on November 6, two votes were cast for Atty. Anderson to fill the vacancy left by Ettleson's resignation. Atty. Anderson then declared he had been elected and asked the Board of Election Commissioners to certify him to the County Clerk. When this was refused he went before Judge David of the Superior Court, seeking a writ of mandamus. He has now fought the case into the Supreme Court, and is confidently expecting a decision in his favor.

In support of his petition for mandamus, Atty. Anderson contends that it is the law that where the voters have the knowledge that such an office is vacant, an election to fill such a vacancy will be legal, regardless of the number of votes cast, and notwithstanding that the proper official failed to call such an election.

According to the law, he declares, if the legislature has adjourned, then an election for such a vacancy must be held at the next succeeding general election, and that the next general election following Senator Ettleson's resignation was held on November 6, the day the two votes were cast for him.

Chicago Whip

3-22-24

The fact that all the voters failed to exercise their right of franchise and allowed a candidate to be elected with only two votes cast, has no bearing on the question, he contends.

# MAYOR WM. E. DEVER ORDERS MAJ. PATTERSON REINSTATED

Mayor William E. Dever announced Monday that he had ordered Major Adam E. Patterson reinstated as assistant corporation counsel. The information came as no surprise to friends of Mr. Anderson, who had been given the assurance by the mayor that as soon as the charges against the Democratic leader were proven without foundation his reinstatement would be immediately urged.

Major Patterson

Major Patterson asked to be temporarily suspended from the corporation counsel's office when charges of graft were brought against him by Edward Levy, an underworld character, who alleged that he had given money as a price for influence to open a notorious cafe which was later closed by the police.

Chicago Whip

3-1-24

Levy's accusations were made in affidavit form and presented to the mayor by the Chicago Daily News. It was referred to the Chicago Bar association, where Major Patterson appeared and vindicated himself. At the same time Levy, backed by a reform element, sought indictment of Patterson by the grand jury. They voted a "no bill."

Major Patterson, who served overseas with the 92d division as judge advocate, holds one of the highest paying positions in the city law office.

## ALBERT B. GEORGE

ALBERT B. GEORGE is a creditable and reputable member of the Chicago bar, an experienced lawyer of many years standing and a candidate for one of the associate municipal judgeships to be voted for at the approaching primary election. A more appropriate selection could not possibly be made. This is said not because he is identified with our group, but in spite of that fact.

Chicago Defender

ATTORNEY GEORGE is not the first member of our group who has aspired to a judicial position in our county and city. Several unsuccessful attempts have heretofore been made, and in instances the candidate came within a few votes of being elected. The Chicago Bar association in passing upon the qualification and fitness of judicial candidates has never given its indorsement to one of our number. Whatever the reasons may have been for withholding approval of former candidates, the same cannot apply to Attorney George unless it be solely on account of racial identity.

3-29-24

IT IS DIFFICULT to believe that the Chicago Bar association, composed as it is of some of the finest and fairest man in the community, can possibly be so narrow and prejudiced as to make the racial identity of any candidate for office a sole ground for disqualification. Every reasonable and fair-minded citizen cannot fail to recognize the merit of our claim for appropriate recognition in the different departments of our government whenever we can present suitable candidates who from every standpoint are fitted and qualified and in every essential particular the equal of other aspirants.

THE JUSTICE of this contention is recognized in the fact that every important group of which our citizenship is composed has thus far been recognized in this community. We hope and believe therefore that in the person of Albert B. George the voters, regardless of factional differences or party affiliations, will recognize the fitness of things in making such a brilliant lawyer one of the municipal court justices.

# DICKERSON GETS $6,000 POST

By Edgar G. Brown

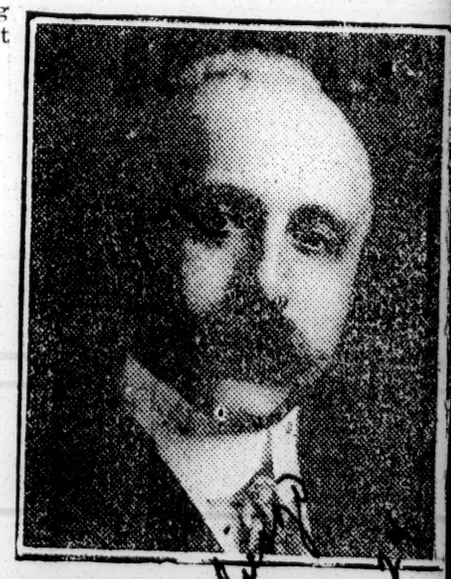
Chicago, Feb. 14.—The very friendly attitude of the Democratic party of Cook County toward the 150,000 colored citizens of Chicago was again very definitely reflected in the promotion of assistant City Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, by Mayor William E. Dever to assistant corporation counsel at a salary of $6,000 per year.

Attorney Dickerson has been appointed to this office awaiting the outcome of the voluntary suspension of Major Adam E. Patterson, who has been unfortunately drawn into a controversy over the alleged protection of a "Black and Tan" cabaret which the present administration has continuously warred upon in a campaign of law enforcement unequalled by any other city in this country.

Chicago Defender

2-16-24

# SENATOR



Representative Adelbert H. Roberts was unopposed as nominee for State Senator in the primaries Tuesday. If successful in the elections, he will be the first colored state senator to sit in Illinois.

# GOV. SMALL WINNER IN ILLINOIS PRIMARIES; M'CORMICK BEATEN

Chicago Defender

One of the hottest primary elections in the history of Illinois has just closed with a record-breaking vote and Race voters have been among the chief factors in swinging the election of certain high and powerful offices. The Chicago Tribune, that arch-enemy of everything not white, set out to dictate the political destiny of the state and county. Despite the fact that for the first time one of our men had been put up for the nomination as a judge of the municipal court, the daily papers of Chicago failed to give him a look-in. Albert B. George, prominent attorney and public man, was so honest and clean that even the Chicago Bar association was compelled to indorse him. After careful search of his record they pronounced him "well qualified." The Chicago Defender was the only newspaper in the county to support him and as we go to press the latest returns indicate that he has received the nomination. The people of the South side broke away from the political bosses and went to the polls to elect their own.

Albert George

The Defender slate with few exceptions was returned a winner by the votes of the people at the polls on Tuesday. Congressman Martin B. Madden of the First district was renominated easily. The Garvey contingent, backing Mr. Taylor against Mr. Madden, despite the extravagant claims of the size of the vote controlled by them, failed to make a respectable showing. Governor Small, who by his record has shown himself absolutely straight and fair on the race question, received the full support of our voters and carried all the wards in which we reside in any appreciable numbers.

The Chicago Tribune, true to the predictions of this paper, failed to carry the vote in this territory. Our voters even turned against Senator McCormick, who has been their friend, because they were afraid of the hatred and domination of the Tribune. All that the senator's friends could do could not stem the tide and determination of the people to give the Tribune a setback.

Almost to a man they supported their own candidates who had ability and fitness for the office. Adelbert Roberts for the state senate and the other candidates for the lower house of the legislature were solidly supported. The big leaders in political affairs in Chicago and in the state now recognize that in order to receive the support of our voters they must give the same kind of consideration they give other people. This paper has always stood for the interests of the Race in politics. It follows and supports those people whom it believes are its friends. Its slate chosen for the recent election was picked on that basis and that basis alone. No party or faction dictated the choice of candidates. Where there was doubt as to the fairness of a man to our people we left him off. The voters vindicated the judgment of the paper and went against the advice and orders of other leaders who attempted to control and sell them in blocks. We must stand by our friends and in return we expect them to stand by us. There were some other candidates whom this paper believed in and is glad to see as victors, but who did not appear on our slate. Nevertheless their election promises much for our future welfare.

## ALBERT GEORGE SEEKS ELECTION AS JUDGE

Attorney Albert George, one of the best known lawyers of our race, is candidate for judge of the municipal court. Born in Washington, D. C., he received his early education there. He is a graduate of the Spencerian Business College and of the law school of Northwestern University. He has been a practicing attorney for the past twenty-six years and has gained a reputation for his unusual ability. He has had the training and the experience in the courts which admirably fits him for the bench and was favorably mentioned for one of the vacancies which were filled by Governor Small recently. He rightfully expects that all members of his race stand behind him and place a cross in front of his name at the primaries, April 8th. His elevation to the bench would be a signal achievement which would reflect credit and recognition upon the whole race. The following but in small measure reflects what members of the bar think of him:

I have known Mr. George for twenty-five years. Besides being learned in the law, of which he has been a close student, he is well educated generally and has taken much interest in activities for the benefit of our people. In all his professional relations his conduct has been above reproach and his services of the highest grade.

(Signed) EDWARD E. WILSON,
Assistant State's Attorney.

Mr. Albert B. George is fully qualified and well fitted to be a judge of the Municipal court. Vote for him.

HON. EDWARD H. MORRIS.

I feel sure that you have all of the requirements of character, learning in the law, dignity, and a sense of right to make a judge whose career would be an inspiration to the young and a credit to us all.

(Signed) WILLIAM E. MOLLISON.

I most heartily endorse your candidacy and I shall do all that lies in my power to further same. My best wishes go with you.

(Signed) B. G. CLANTON,
Assistant State's Attorney.

(Advertisement)

# GOV. SMALL IS WINNER AGAIN

## Madden Snows Nathan B. Taylor Under; Roberts To State Senate

At this writing Chicago and Illinois are in a hectic fever awaiting the final election returns. Voting in the colored districts was not as heavy as had been expected, but enthusiasm ran high and in some instances fists flew and curses sang out. The second and third wards gave small majorities to Governor Small and Deneen who was pitted against Senator McCormick. Recorder of Deeds Joseph Haas and States Attorney Crowe proved popular favorites along with President Coolidge. But the final returns will show that the southside is no longer solid and it has already been predicted that the Democrats will receive good votes in the final election.

### Small Wins

A heavy down state vote for Gov. Len Small swept him into the nomination but it is seriously doubted that he will defeat his Democratic opponent in the final election as the Republican party is in a upheaval that points to much trading and cutting. Oscar Carlstrom appears to have won the nomination from Atty. General Brundage but this does not effect the final situation as Mr. Brundage had already stated to his friends that in the event of his nomination and final election that he would not serve if Governor Small was continued in office.

### George Nominated

Attorney Albert George, colored candidate for judge of the municipal court, was nominated along with twelve other Republicans and Mr. George will be elected if the Republican party does not double-cross him in the June election. Taylor, who opposed Martin B. Madden for Congressman from the First Congresional District was snowed under as his organiation had not been intelligently manned nor perfected. Adelbert Roberts, member of the Illinois Assembly, being unopposed was nominated for the Senate from the third district and it appears that Mr. Roberts will be elected in June. If such is the case we will have a colored member of the Illinois Senate. It appears that S. B. Turner and Charles Griffin have been nominated from the first district as members of the house of representatives and that Warren B. Douglas and Geo. T. Kersey will win in the Third District. Most of the Coolidge delegates to the National Convention were elected but a great fight is on in Illinois and the political prophets and seers admit that they are at sea.

## Cook County Recorder Of Deeds Has 60 Race Clerks

St. Louis Argus.

Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 9.—This city not only has more Negroes employed in public service in outstanding positions than probably any other city in the country, but is also a claimant of honors for the number of workers employed in so-called average positions. In one Cook County office, that of the recorder of deeds, there are employed 61 colored typists, stenographrs, clerks and foreman. Their pay ranges from $160 to $300 a month. One of the superintendents, colored, has 18 white working under him. The certified typist of the office is a colored girl, Miss Lora Johnson. Her salary is $250 a month. The recorder of deeds is Joseph F. Haas.

Political — 1924.

Office Holding

Illinois.

## *Mrs. Williams Is Appointed to Library Board*

—Photo by Gibson.

**MRS. WILLIAMS**

Mrs. Fannie Barrier Williams, 4203 St. Lawrence Ave., who was notified last Friday of her appointment to the library board of Chicago by Mayor Dever. Mrs. Williams is the first woman ever to serve on this board and the first member of our Race to receive such an appointment.

The Chicago public library system is one of the finest in the United States and is under the direct supervision of the board, which, in turn, is responsible to the city government. The credit for Mrs. Williams' appointment goes chiefly to Maj. R. R. Jackson, a member of the city council.

Mrs. Williams, who was born in Brockport, N. Y., came to Chicago more than a decade ago and almost immediately rose into prominence through her lectures and writings. During the World's Columbian exposition in this city, she was asked to address the Woman's congress and delivered an interesting talk on the "Intellectual Progress of the Colored Woman." She is a member of the Women's City club and is the only person of our group to hold membership. Her husband, Attorney S. Laing Williams, who was for several years United States district attorney for northern Illinois and who served as examiner of pensions and inheritance tax appraiser, passed away several years ago.

# CHICAGO'S FIRST COLORED JUDGE KEEPING BUSY

## Hears Civil Suits and Decides Quickly.

Albert B. George, Chicago's first colored judge, spent his first day in the Municipal court bench handing down decisions with the stern demeanor and yet easy bearing of a jurist of many years' experience.

"Like it?" he replied to a question. "Well, I haven't been here long, but I know I'm going to like it. It's not a job—this being a judge; it's a mission, and I'm going to do my best to carry out the mission assigned to me."

**To Give City Full Time.**

The new judge came to work yesterday at 9:30 a. m.—hal fan hour earlier than most judges do. Then he announced that he intended to report at that hour every morning, and that he'd work late. He worked late yesterday for he virtually cleared his docket of forty cases, though more than thirty were continued tor dropped through lack of prosecution.

The judge wore his usual brown suit, white linen collar and black four-in-hand. He leaned back in his chair most of the day listening to testimony. His decisions were quickly given on all points, but he didn't hesitate to argue a bit with the lawyers when th eytried to press him.

**Refers Lawyer to Record.**

"Never mind, never mind," he said with a lift of one hand as obscure court decisions were cited. "I'm thoroughly familiar with that case, and if you study it you'll find that you are misinterpreting some points in it. The motion is denied."

Several times he followed the practice made so prominent by Judge Landis through taking the witness into his own hands for questioning. Frequently in this way he brought the case to a head in a few minutes after the lawyers had wrangled for a much longer period.

All of the cases were civil suits, and the plan of Chief Justice Olson is to keep Judge George on those assignments for some time.

The courtroom, Room 1119 in the city hall, was crowded when court opened, dozens of the judge's friends coming to watch him during his first day on the bench.

# JUDGE GEORGE IS ASSIGNED FOR SERVICE

Judge Harry Olson, chief justice of he municipal court, in making the assignments of municipal judges for he three months beginning Dec. 1, said that Judge Albert B. George, who was elected in the recent election would be in the regular rotation of courts.

"As a judge of the Municipal court, Judge George is in an equal rating with the other judges and he will be rotated in the usual manner," said the chief justice. "The statement hat he would be assigned to the Wabash Ave. court, where most of the persons appearing in court are Colored, did not come from me, nor was it authorized.

"The only limitations upon Judge George is his ability. If he proves to be able to serve on the most important posts he will be assigned to them.

"We are interested in brains and ability—not Race."

Judge George was assigned to the non-jury court in the city hall, where he will hear small claims cases. The other new judges were assigned as follows: Harry F. Hamlin and Mar Luster will hear jury cases in the city hall. Herbert G. Immenhausen was assigned to the small claims court; John H. Lyle, the South Clark St. court; Joseph L. McCarthy to the Wabash Ave. court.

Among the old judges who were not transferred are Judge William L. Morgan, who will remain in the court of domestic relations; Judge Frank M. Padden, in the morals court and Judge Edgar A. Jonas to the boys' court. Judge Laurence Jacobs was assigned to the night court and Judge John R. Newcomer to the loop traffic court.

Judge George took the oath of office along with other judges Tuesday afternoon in the city hall. The certificates of judgeship have been sent to Springfield for official recording and are expected to be returned within a few days.

## THE FIRST NEGRO ELECTED JUDGE

AN EPOCHAL SCENE will presently be enacted in one of the divisions of Chicago's Municipal Court, point out several editors, when there will ascend to its bench Albert Bailey George, the Negro just elected Municipal Judge on the Republican ticket by 470,000 votes. In the past a Negro here and there has been appointed judge, notably Robert H. Terrell of Washington, we are told, but this is the first election of one to a regular judicial office.

At a time when religious and racial hatreds in the United States are at red heat, says Lester Walton in the New York *World*, this marks far more than a victory for the Negro race. It is regarded in Chicago by white and colored voters alike, says he, as a victory for tolerance. The enrolled Negro vote of Chicago, he points out, does not exceed 60,000. Yet George's plurality over his nearest opponent ran up to 78,000. It proves, according to *The World*, that the majority of white voters considered the candidate's eligibility for office "lay in fitness and character—not the color of his skin." It was "a victory for the American spirit of fair play."

The career of the tall, broad-shouldered man of 51, with the "fine high forehead, deep eyes alight with intelligence, and straight hair, gray at the temples," thus brought into the limelight, is etched in by Philip Kinsley of the Chicago *Tribune*, as follows:

yrighted by Underwood & Underwood

TO TRY HIS OWN RACE

Judge Albert B. George thinks his election mar "a day of realization for the colored people

"He did not mix in partizan politics in a ward which is the most highly organized, politically, in the city, where the political power of the Negro has won preferment for many of his brothers. But there came political opportunity last spring, when the county central committee of the Republican party sought a man who would arouse no antagonism and who had a record that could not be touched. George accepted their offer."

No superman, even to his own people, as he would be the first to admit, continues this writer, he is of that middle class that is the bulwark and hope of Afro-American life—"a Christian with the motto of service in his heart." Born in Washington, D. C., October 23, 1873, of approximately half-white blood on both sides of his family, we read, George graduated from public school and high school there, from the Northwestern University Law School in Chicago, in 1897, and has since worked hard at the practise of law in his dusty little book-littered office. He has identified himself, says the writer, with the Provident Hospital, the Masons, the Urban League, and every movement for better understanding between the races. He has been superintendent of the Grace Presbyterian Church Sunday School. His candidacy for judge was indorsed by the Bar Association.

That he will probably sit in a court where most of the prisoners will be, of his own color, seems to be assumed. The Negro Louisville *News* quotes Chief Justice Harry Olson of Chicago to the effect that "the colored people of Chicago are entitled to have one of their own number hear their cases."

Judge George's ancestors were slaves in old Virginia. His success, says the Chicago *Tribune*, "has sent a thrill of hope through the black belts—a new incentive to work and decent living." It is considered "a mile stone in the journey of the negro race out of the wilderness of slavery, an application of the principles of democracy

# Goes Over by Safe Margin; Small Re-elected; Deneen Chosen U. S. Senator

When the municipal courts of the city of Chicago reconvene on the first Monday in December, there will be, for the first time in the history of the city, a judge who cannot be classed as white. This man, Albert Bailey George, a graduate of Northwestern University Law school of Evanston, Ill., and for 26 years a practicing lawyer in Chicago, was swept into a judicial victory with the Republican landslide Tuesday.

Wm. E. King

Judge George won his fight against the greatest odds that any candidate has yet been called to face. He was fought openly and silently throughout the city by enemies of justice, whose chief arguments were that the candidate was not a member of that group which likes to think of itself as superior. The Chicago Tribune, an exponent of that doctrine, in opposition to every law organization in Cook county, subtlely placed obstacles in the paths of our candidate by gentle reminders as to his Race whenever it was absolutely necessary to mention him at all. But there were those in Cook county who have learned that the age of prejudice is giving away to the age of efficiency and carried this knowledge to the polls with them with the result that George's nearest competitor, Judge Joseph Burke, a Democrat, was found hopelessly trailing more than 50,000 votes in the rear when the election dust began to clear Wednesday morning. Probabilities are that the majority will be much greater when all precincts are counted.

The election of Albert George to the judgeship was not the only epoch-making event in Tuesday's election in which members of our Race were interested. The Hon. Adelbert H. Roberts has been assured of his elevation from the state house of representatives to the state senate, another pioneering episode. Warren B. Douglas, who has been out of the state legislature since 1922, was returned. S. B. Turner was re-elected and William E. King was sent up for his first in the lower house. All of these men are Chicagoans, whose great majorities were received through the concentrated votes of certain districts in Chicago that are interested in their successes.

The success of these men in the Illinois election can be regarded as a signal success for The Chicago Defender. The Defender has fought consistently and earnestly to get a member of our Race on the judicial bench in Chicago and to have a man elected to the upper house of the state legislature. It was the Defender that first suggested the name of Albert George for the bench of municipal judge. His success in the election is another proof that we, as a Race, are beginning to read our papers and use our knowledge wisely at the polls.

Chicago has a lesson for other sections of the country through the result of its elections. This city and state have long been regarded as a Republican stronghold of the Middle West. Occasionally something happens to upset the ordinary run of affairs, and a Democrat is sent into the place of authority. Tuesday's election returned the situation to normalcy as far as the G. O. P. is concerned, although the city government is essentially Democratic.

In New York, where Tammany has ruled for decades, and where the Republican party seems to be dying slowly, a peculiar twist to the political complexion was registered when Coolidge carried the state, winning the entire 45 electoral votes. And yet the Democratic voters, who changed their minds concerning the president, ran true to form where Dr. Charles Roberts, G. O. P. candidate for congress was concerned, and snowed him under his Democratic opponent. Pope Billups, another member of our Race, who was running for the state assembly on the Socialistic ticket, was also defeated.

Other candidates supported by The Chicago Defender, and who seem to have won with votes to spare are Gov. Len Small, who defeated Judge Norman L. Jones; Charles S. Deneen, who triumphed over Col. Albert A. Sprague. Indications are that the canal lease proposition, which was one of the little ballots, will be carried by a good margin.

## ALBERT B. GEORGE

1873—Born in Washington, D. C. On Oct. 23.

1888—Graduated from public schools of Washington and entered Spencerian Business college.

1890—Graduated from business college commercial course

1891—Worked on local Washington newspaper.

1894—Went to Altoona, Pa., and studied law under the tutelage of Nicholas P. Mervine, while serving as clerk for a justice of peace.

1896—Came to Chicago and entered the law school of Northwestern university.

1897—Graduated and was admitted to the bar in June. Later in the year he opened his office in the Ashland block.

1912—Helped to elect Major R. R. Jackson to a seat in the general assembly of the state of Illinois.

1918—Married to Miss Maude Roberts.

1924—In April, was nominated for judge of the municipal court on the Republican ticket.

1924—In November, was elected Judge of the municipal court.

The vote for congress in the First congressional district of Illinois, with a few precincts still unaccounted for, shows that Martin B. Madden, G. O. P. standard bearer, had 31,689; Doyle, his Democratic opponent, 10,127, while Samuel A. T. Watkins, a member of our Race, running on the La Follette-Wheeler platform, was a poor third, with 1,200. This is even insignificant as compared to the 9,000 votes received by Nathan S. Taylor, who opposed Madden independently at the April primaries.

Here are a few brief sidelights on the election:

In Texas Mrs. Marion Ferguson, Democratic candidate for governor, is elected on an anti-Klan platform. In Indiana Edward Jackson, Klan-indorsed candidate and Republican, was elected. In Oklahoma Ex-Governor Jack Walton, Democratic candidate for the senate on an anti-Klan ticket, defeater by his G. O. P. opponent. New York Democrats elected Al Smith governor and defeated Theodore Roosevelt, Republican.

Political—1924
Office Holding.

Illinois.

# ELECTION of NEGRO JUDGE Seen as Racial Hope

**VICTORY AT POLLS MEETS GENERAL FAVOR.**

By PHILIP KINSLEY,
In the Chicago Daily Tribune.

In the life of Albert Bailey George, Negro lawyer, who is soon to assume the honor of a judgeship in the Municipal Court of Chicago, sociologists and students of the race problem in America may find a striking example of the evolution of the black race from their long night of wrong.

To the leaders and thinkers among the Colored people in the great South Side colony of Chicago the election of George by a substantial majority, the quiet and friendly manner in which this news has been received by the rest of the city, is matter of the utmost significance. It is considered a milestone in the journey of the Negro race out of the wilderness of slavery, an application of the principle of democracy which may point the way to better things for both races.

**Blazes Trail for Race.**

The new judge is called the trail blazer. His ancestors were slaves in old irginia, under the economic system struck down by the mighty hand of Lincoln after the way had been prepared by such men as Frederick Douglass, the New England abolitionists, and by the underground railroad and Uncle Tom's Cabin. His success has sent a thrill of hope through the black belts, given a new incentive to study and work and decent living.

George is no superman even to his own people. He would be the first to admit that there are many others of his race just as well fitted, perhaps better, to sit in judgment on blacks and whites in a court of record. On casual inspection he might pass for a white man, but he does not affect the weys of the "high yellow aristocracy," those who disdain the pure Africans. He is of the middle class, the bulwark and hope of Afro-American life. one of those who has always found time to help others, a Christian with the motto of service in his heart.

Deep in his subconscious mind must lie the memory of Virginia's hills and waters, and the stolen daughters of his race. Had he been one generation nearer slavery he might have made another Douglass, whose life was considered a supreme vindication of the anti-slavery movement.

George was born in the shadow of the lovely dome of the national capitol, fifty-one years ago. He is tall and broad shouldered, with a fine high forehead, deep eyes alight with intelligence and thought, straight hair now thinning and slightly gray at the temples. He speaks without a trace of Negro accent, and does not employ the abundance of words that is usually found in the newly educated.

His father is William M. George now seventy-seven years old and still working as an engineer and janitor in the Washington schools.

William George is a man of mixed blood. Albert's mother was Dellaphine Brown, who has been dead for ten years. She was born in Washington, a woman of light complexion, bright in intellect, energetic and well informed.

The new judge is not certain who his grandfather was. William George was brought to Washington from Virginia when he was ten weeks old. The mother of William George was a slave and this son that was given her was in all probability the son of her old master, or of one of her master's sons or relatives. For some reason it was necessary to get the mother and babe out of the way. Perhaps a jealous wife lurked in the background.

**May Have Been Judge.**

From theory and speculation it has almost become an established fact among Albert George's friends that his grandfather was a Virginia judge. They point to his temperament, unhasty and thoughtful, and to his love of the law, as proof. Most certainly his grandfather was a white man, and on his grandmother's side also was the white strain according to old friends of the ily.

George does not discuss things for which he is no way responsible. He has tried to find out, but his father put his finger to his lips and hushed his inquiries about his aristocratic ancestry. He will never know. It is presented here as a fact upon which speculation may be based.

Albert George attended public school and was graduated from high school in Washington. One of his teachers was Robert H. Terrell, Latin teacher and later superintendent of the high school, who was the firs tColored man ever appointed to a judgesship. This was done by Roosevelt and Judge Terrell made such a good record that he was reappointed by Taft and Wilson.

**Read Law In Pennsylvania.**

After high school George attended the old Spencerian Business College and then read law in the office of Nicholas P. Mervine, a white attorney in Altoona, Pa. He remained there three years, working his way by acting as clerk in a justice court and in office tasks.

Chicago called his. This city seemed to offer special opportunities to Colored boys. He had a friend here, Dr. George Cleveland Hall, and it was finally arranged that he should come to live with Dr. Hall's family, and work his way through law school.

His passion for service soon made itself felt in his new surroundings.

"I always thought it rather fine of him," said Dr. Hall, "that even as a young student, poor and struggling, he could find time to take on duties, such as the secretaryship of the old Civic League, forerunner of the Urban League, church, Sunday school and lodge work. I often told him that he did not think enough of his own advancement, that he did not push himself enough."

**Admitted To Bar In '97.**

George was graduated from the Northwestern University law school and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1897. He opened a law office in the Ashland block and has been there ever since. While he has prospered measurably, he has never surrounded himself with luxury. His office is the small, dusty, book-littered place that a student might occupy. Over the roar of Clark Street, amid the clatter of his associates, he has dreamed his dreams and gone on his quiet way, reading law and more law.

He has identified himself with the splendid ProvidentHospital, of which Dr. Hall is the head, with the Knights of Pythias, the Masons, the Urban League; has been superintendent of the Sunday School of the Grace Presbyterian Church, and has been an able and valued assistant in every movement for better co-operation between the races, every movement that offered to take some of the pathos from the lot of the Negro in the segregated communities.

Dr. Hall, who came here fifty years ago, a fine, cultured leader of his race, has found the doors of the medical profession open to him. He could go to the clinics as an equal with the white doctors. He was often their teacher. He is a member of the big medical associations. But it was not so easy for the talented young lawer. The Bar Association is closed to him, although in the recent election campaign George was marked as "qualified" by the Bar Association committee.

**Friendly With Deneen.**

He did not mix much in politics. He was drawn to Charles S. Deneen in the days when the Senator-elect was State's Attorney and was urged to get into that organization. He refused. He did not care for partisan politics in a ward which is perhaps the most highly organized politically in the city, where the political power of the Negro has won preferment for many of his brothers. He saw several efforts to elect Colored men as judges fail in Chicago. They still talk of th etime when F. L. Barnett was counted out.

There came a peculiar political opportunity last spring, when the county central committee of the Republican party decided that at least the Negroes could have a representation on the bench. They looked round for a man who would arouse no antagonism and who had a record that could not be touched. George accepted the offer because he though he could be of service to his race and today he looks upon his election, not as a personal triumph, but as a vindication of the political rights of his people, an opportunity fraught with great good or evil to the future co-operation between the races.

**Beacon To His Race.**

He is in reality a pioneer of a new social trennd. Out of his obscurity he now arises as a beacon light to the whole Negro race in this country, now shut out from so many things, waiting for their hour and in the waiting so often sullen and bitter and hopeless.

"Why can not we break bread with you?" asked a Negro of this writer.

"We shed our blood for you in three wars. Yet there are Chinese and Greeks in this city who will not let Negroes eat in their restaurants because the whites go there. And they are getting away with it."

Many remedies for the race problem have been preached to the Negro. He has been told to get money and al ldoors would be open to him, but he looks upon the Jews and knows this is not true. He is told to get religion and learn to suffer and b eobedient to a higher law. But the graduates of Harvard and Yale and Michigan and Illinois, are not satisfied with this ancient meekness. He has been told to colonize in Africa and build up a new and more glorious Egyptian kingdom. But he has grown away from the easy life of the jungle.

**Taking the Long View.**

He has been taught the amalgamation theory and, finally, co-operation.

The races must live together, and there is no easy rule by which the problem can be worked out. In that long view of science, where time is but a drop in the ocean, a thousand years as a day, the production of George and thousands of others of mixed blood may point one solution.

In the cradle of hunmanity, ethnology tells us, "the evidence tends to prove that the world was peopled by a generalized proto-human form Each division of humanity would thus have had its pleistocene ancestors, and would have become differentiated into races by the influence of climatic and other surroundings.'

In the Garden of Eden men chattered around the trees in the sunshine and took their food as it fell They were driven by storms and killed at night by the wild beasts, and lived a precarious tribal existence, happy in the sunlight, unhappy in the night.

**Evolution Of White And Black.**

Then came the great ice movement over northern Europe, and the tribes drifted southward, moved by the impelling cold farther and farther away to the tropics. Mythology tells of one, the forerunner of the Nordic race, who remained behind and faced the mysterious cold and finally found fire and built a home. He grew whiter and those who had gone to the jungles grew blacker.

A professor out in Iowa said the other day that the human race is on the way back to the blood unity of the Garden of Eden.

The interesting question has been opened whether it is the infusion of white blood that brings superiority There is evidence for and against this.

Frederick Douglass, the great Negro emancipator, said:

"I am proud to attribute my love of letters, such as I may have, not to my presumed Anglo-Saxon father, but to my sable, unprotected, and uncultured mother."

**In his life much is found to stimulate speculation along these lines. In "My Bondage and My Freedom"**

# JURIST IS LAUDED BY MANY FRIENDS

By DEWEY R. JONES

Another milestone in the phenomenal march of progress of American citizens in America and toward the establishment of a real democracy was registered Monday morning when lay and civic leaders headed the northwest corridor of the 11th floor of the city hall to participate in and witness the installation of Albert Bailey George into his new office of an associate judge of the municipal court of Chicago. The ceremony was a fitting one, and carried out as it was among banks upon banks of floral greetings bespoke the solemnity of the occasion.

The inauguration of Judge George inaugurated a new era in our American life; it marked the first time in the history of the country that a man belonging to the Race represented by the judge was ever given a seat on the judicial bench along with others who received the qualifying vote of the people. This fact alone made the occasion a momentous one.

Long before the hour set for the ceremonies to begin, room 1109 was an unusual scene of beautiful wreaths, piled high around the, judge's bench. At 8 o'clock people began arriving, showing none of the fears that usually accompany persons to a courtroom, and before 9:30 every available seat, even in the jury box, was filled and policemen were kept busy clearing passages.

At 10 Judge George entered with Albert, Jr., his 9-year-old son, and his bailiff, A. W. Tervalon, and proceeded directly to his chambers, where he was greeted by Alderman Louis B. Anderson of the Second ward, and Edward Wright member of the Illinois state commerce commission and committeeman from the Second ward. Mrs. Maude Roberts George arrived shortly afterward and was seated on the witness stand. A dozen photographers, representing hundreds of newspapers, were also awaiting the new judge in his chamber and it was necessary for him to submit to their demands before he could take his seat.

**Chief Justice Olson Speaks**

Chief Justice Harry Olson, who was introduced by Edward Wright, master of ceremonies, in his short talk of installing the judge, explained some of the nature of the work carried on in the small claims court to which Judge George has been assigned for his first three months' duty. He emphasized the fact that this court is one of the most tedious of all city courts in which to work because of the long calendars and the detail demanded. He declared further that "this court comes in contact with the people more than any other court, therefore, it demands a capable judge."

Touching upon the racial side, Judge Olson said: "The election of Judge Albert George is said to be the first event of its kind in the country. In a time of Race prejudice and intolerance it is a tribute to the citizens of Chicago that such a man as Albert George was elected. Judge George was not elected because he is a Colored man, but because he is an American citizen, and yet it is the Colored people who are to be congratulated upon their selection of Albert George to represent them."

Judge Albert C. Barnes of the appellate court, introduced by Mr. Wright as an old friend of Judge George, said: "This is an unusual and significant occasion. It is because the occasion is a unique expression of our Constitution—the equality of all citizens before the law. It is significant of the growing recognition of the growing American citizenship and in consequence we may take pride in the hope of a better spirit of friendliness between the races."

**All Offer Congratulations**

Others who spoke were Roy O. West, secretary of the national Republican committee; Alderman R. R. Jackson of the Third ward, Alexander Fyfe, president of the Hamilton club; Anthony Czarnecki, election commissioner; State's Attorney Robert Crowe, A. L. Jackson of The Chicago Defender representing the press; State Senator Adolph Marks, Louis B. Anderson, alderman of the Second ward; John Passmore, clerk of the criminal court; Judge Daniel P Trude, Charlie Peters, deputy sheriff of Cook county; Joseph Haas, county recorder; Judge Curran and Judge Eberhardt.

All of these spoke along the same trend; congratulating the judge upon his election and congratulating the city that such a man as Albert George received the required number of votes—and had them counted. Mr. Fyfe, in fact, spoke openly of the discussion which arose in the committee of nine as to whether Albert George would receive a square deal in the counting of votes, or was he to receive the same fate which attended another man who was apparently elected, but was officially counted out a few years ago. "It was a great gratification to me when it was decided that there would be no counting out—that if George were elected, he would be seated," declared the speaker.

Alderman Anderson quietly informed the judge that there would be no cause for alarm as had been intimated by some of the speakers who preceded him. "I do not subscribe to the sentiments of some of the other speakers that Judge George will be a sort of reincarnated Atlas, bearing the world upon his shoulders Neither do I believe that the eyes of the whole world will be upon him, he continued. "I imagine that this will be an ordinary court, conducted in the ordinary manner and everyone who comes before the judge will be ordinarily satisfied."

Judge George, after a brief introduction by the master of ceremonies, spoke briefly: "I am not going to make a speech here this morning. I do not believe it is expected of me, and anyhow, I am too near to tears. I want you to know that I do feel deeply the honor that you have conferred upon me and I shall try to deserve it. I shall always endeavor to keep close to that judge known as my conscience, and I do not believe that I can go far wrong."

**Reads Messages**

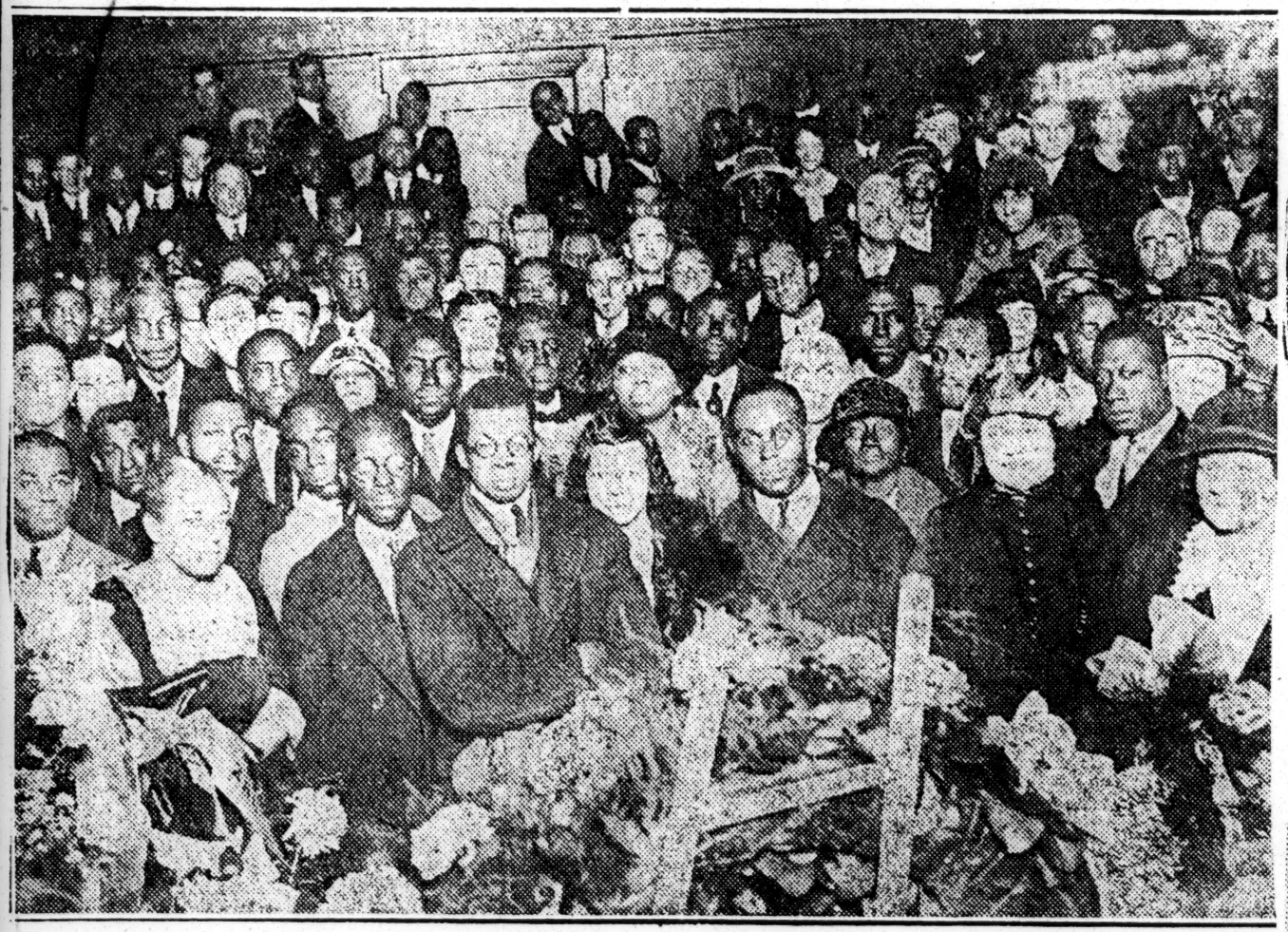
Telegrams were read from the family in Washington, D. C.; the New York office of The Chicago Defender, Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Abbott and Phil A. Jones of the Defender, who are in the East; Charles V. Barrett, Morris Eller, Laurence F. King, John K. Lawler, J. E. Mitchum of the Underwriters' Mutual Insurance company, and Judge Robert H. Terrell of Washington, D. C. Governor Small sent a message explaining that he would be unable to attend because of pressing duties at the capital.

Among prominent Chicagoans seen in the crowd were: Assistant State's Attorney Ed Wilson, the Rev. Moses Jackson, pastor of Grace Presbyterian church (the church Judge George declares he joined the day after arriving in Chicago); Dr. and Mrs. George Cleveland Hall, old friends of the judge; A. Wesley, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Garner, T. S. Samuels, past grand master of the Masons of Illinois; John H. French, member of the Illinois industrial commission; Mme. Camille Cohen Jones, daughter of Walter Cohen, and prominent in city and national politics; Col. John R. Marshall, Mrs. Lulu Lawson, secretary of the Indiana Ave. branch of the Y. W. C. A.; Mme. Anita Patti-Brown, Benjamin W. Clanton, assistant state's attorney; Warren B. Douglas, state representative; C. W. Cleaves, deputy coroner; Miss Ruth McCoo, private secretary to Edward Wright; S. B. Turner, state representative; Miss Essie Arnold, Thomas J. Healy, Judge Edgar Jonas, Judge John J. Lupe and his personal bailiff, Charles Warfield, Attorney Earl B. Dickerson, George F. McCoo, for many years connected with the Illinois employment bureau and assistant to Edward H. Wright, and Wilbur M. Peyton, formerly an employee of General Dawes and with the Republican headquarters.

Political—1924.
Office Holding.
Illinois.

# Crowd Sees Judge George Receive His New Office

## SAW JUDGE TAKE HIS SEAT



—Photo by Ganaway.

Crowd that packed the courtroom in the City Hall Monday morning to witness ceremonies at the seating of Judge Albert B. George, who is the first of our Race to be elected by voters to a court of record. Representatives from various racial groups were present.

## COURTROOM SCENES AS NEW JUDGE IS SEATED

# THE NEW JUDGE

—Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Chicago Defender candidate and first member of our Race to be elected to sit as judge in a municipal court in Chicago. He is a lawyer and was recommended by the Chicago Bar association.

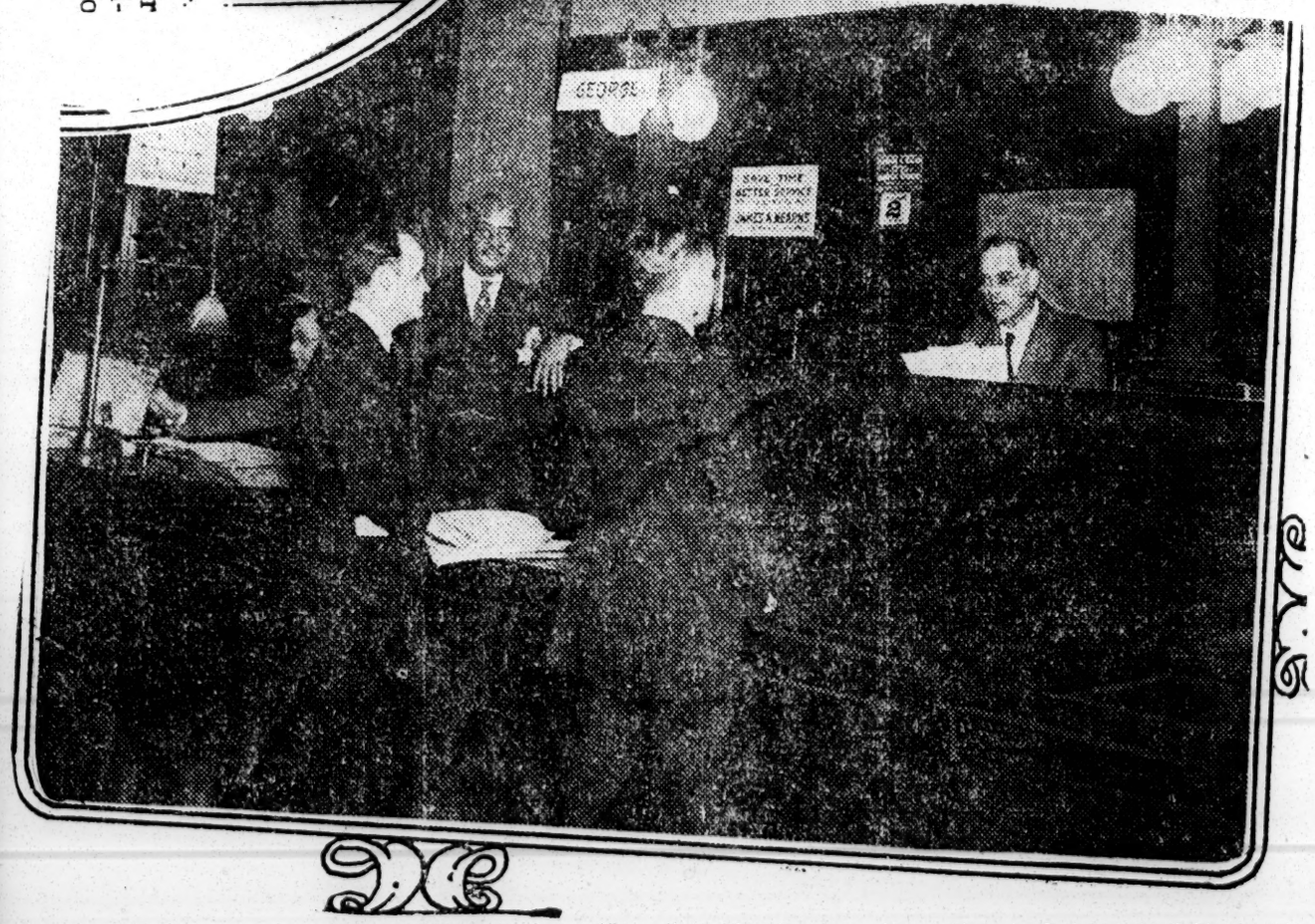
—Upper Photos by Gainaway. Lower Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Upper left: Judge Albert Bailey George and wife snapped at right the many floral gifts received by Mr. George in room 1109, the small claims court, just after the new judge had been sworn in. Upper right, reading from left to right: Chief Justice Harry Olson; Edward H. Wright, member of the Illinois bar commission and Second ward committeeman, whose untiring work made it possible for Mr. George's nomination and election, and Judge George, taken Monday in the courtroom. Lower picture: Judge George, shrouded in lawyers' gowns, as he first case given the new judge to try. Mr. George's bailiff, A. W. Tervalon, is seen at the judge's right.

# THE NEW JUDGE

—Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Chicago Defender candidate and first member of our Race to be elected to a judgeship in municipal court in Chicago. He is a lawyer and was recommended by the Chicago Bar association.




—Upper Photos by Ganaway. Lower Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Upper left: Judge Albert Bailey George and wife snapped amid the many floral offerings Monday in room 1109, the small claims court, just after the new judge had been sworn in. Upper right, reading from left to right: Chief Justice Harry Olson; Edward H. Wright, member of the Illinois Commerce Commission and Second ward committeeman, whose untiring work made it possible for Mr. George's nomination and election, and Judge George, taken Monday in the courtroom. Lower picture: Judge George snapped as lawyers argue the first case given the new judge to try. Mr. George's bailiff, A. W. Tervalon, is seen at the judge's right.

Political — 1924.
Office Holding.
Long Island.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MAY 6, 1924

# RIVALS IN SCHOOL BOARD ELECTION.

JOHN E. ROBINSON

MRS. AGNES C. EARON.
by WORLD STAFF PHOTOGRAPHER

# SCHOOL ELECTION EXCITES FREEPORT

## Mrs. Agnes C. Earon, Candidate for Board Membership, Charges Trickery.

## NEGRO EDITOR IS FACTOR.

## Villagers Will Vote in Mass Meeting To-Night.

What is said to be the hottest school campaign in the history of Freeport, L. I., will end to-night at a mass meeting election in the Grove Street School. There are nine candidates for three vacancies on the School Board.

Two of the candidates are women, one of whom has served six years on the board and is the only woman in the village who has held such a position. One candidate is John E. Robinson, Negro, editor of the Citizen, a weekly newspaper catering to the Negro colony of Freeport. It is said the Ku Klux Klan is taking an open part in the campaign.

Two well-defined tickets are in the field, but Robinson and the other two candidates appear to be running wild. One of the vacancies is an unexpired term of two years, caused by resignation, and the others are regular three-year terms.

David Sutherland, James Sutphin and William Sneider constitute the "organization" ticket, named by the present Board of Education. According to Mrs. Agnes C. Earon, member of the board and candidate for re-election, it was named at a special meeting of her associates a week ago last night, called after the regular Monday night meeting had been adjourned and her fellow trustees had bidden her good-night.

She says they secretly named a ticket to squeeze her out and announced it as the board's "official" choice. One member of the board, she declares, is with her in her independent campaign.

George Williamson, Burchard Smith and Mrs. Clarence A. Edwards comprise the second ticket and have had children distributing ballots to every one qualified to vote. Walter B. Cozzens, who served eighteen years on the board but was defeated last year, is the ninth candidate.

Mrs. Earon and Mrs. Edwards are prominent society and club women. A record crowd is expected at the election. It is reported that a large delegation of Negroes will be present to support Robinson.

Political - 1924

Office Holding.

Indiana

## Out for Judge

Gary, Ind., Sept. 4.—Aroused because the Democrats had run a colored man for legislature, White state Republicans will run W. C. Heuston for judge here.

Ohio Gazette
9-5-24

Political - 1924

Office Holding.

New Jersey.

# N. J. RACE WOMAN IS CANDIDATE FOR STATE ASSEMBLY

Pittsburgh Courier
9/13/24

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 11.—(P. N. S.)—Among the six candidates who have entered the race for the two Republican nominations to the General Assembly, one of them is a talented race woman, Mrs. Margaret Edwards, according to the petitions filed with County Clerk William A. Blair.

Mrs. Edwards is regarded as a formidible candidate and it is expected that she will make a strong fight for the nomination. It is thought in many quarters that her chance for winning the nomination are exceedingly good. Race voters are said to be standing solidly behind her candidacy.

Political — 1924.

Office Holding

Maryland.

The first Colored municipality to be incorporated within the shadows of the Capitol, North Brentwood, Md., held its first official election last Monday, July 7th. Mr. Jeremiah Hawkins, a honored and respected citizen of the town, was elected as its first mayor. His election was unopposed.

North Brentwood was incorporated under a special charter, granted by the legislature of Maryland last spring and signed by Governor Richie

The town voted on its incorporation, June 12th, which resulted in a vote of one hundred and eighteen for incorporation and eight against.

7-19-24

The newly incorporated town is located just over the district line adjacent to Mt. Rainer, Md. It is reached by good roads, electric cars and the B. and O Railroad. It has a population of about five hundred people. There are about one hundred and fifteen homes in the town and all of them are owned by colored people.

The total valuation of the property in the town is estimated at about $400,000.

At North Brentwood Firemen Hall, Wednesday evening, July 9th, a reception in honor of the newly elected mayor and council was given by the citizens of the town.

Arrangements were perfected by Mrs. H. Gilmore and several of the ladies of the Citizens' Association.

The welcome address was made by Attorney Blake. He spoke very highly of those who had worked diligently in having the town of North Brentwood incorporated.

Smilingly, the mayor, Mr. Hawkins, responded to Attorney Blake's address, and he thanked the citizens for their loyal support to him and his associates. Remarks were also made by Mr. Pickett of Ardmore, followed by Mr. Woodard of Lanham.

The banquet table was tastefully prepared for the officers and their wives, invited guests and residents of the town.

# SUPREME COURT EMPLOYES FOUR

## One of The Few City Departments Which Has a Staff of Colored Employees

## PROBATION DEPT. CITED

## Two Men and Two Women Handle Many Cases of Crime and Delinquency

One of the Baltimore city departments which employs a staff of race men and women is the Supreme Bench Four,—two men and two women are employed in this department which comprises the probation departments of the Supreme Bench and the Juvenile Court.

PROBATION DEPARTMENT

In the adult probation department, there are three employees. A Senior Probation Officer and two Assistant Probation Clerks, handling the work of the colored division. In the white division there is a Chief Probation Officer, two Senior, two Juniors,—two stenographers, one cashier and one bookkeeper. Salaries in the colored division include $1,720 for the Senior Probation Officer and $1100 each for the assistants.

Baltimore, Md.

The salary of the Chief Probation Officer on the white department is $2,500, with the two Senior Probation Officers, the same as that in the colored department, or $1,720. White clerks and stenographers, receive, however, $12000 per year. The personel of the colored department at present includes Rev. Beale Elliott, Senior Probation Officer and in charge of the colored work, with Miss Nellie Bragg and Miss Juliet Thomas, assistants.

JUVENILE COURT

In the Juvenile Court only one colored man is employed. At the present time this man is George W. Ralph. Including the two judges, there are nine white employees. The salary of Mr. Ralph is $1,300. There are five white probation officers, one man and four women, who receive salaries each of $1,720. In addition to this there are two stenographers who receive $1,400 each.

COVERS WIDE FIELD

The probation work covers a wide field of activities both in the adult as well as the Juvenile department. Although the population of the races is a a ratio of about 7:1 the number of probation cases handled respectively by the white and colored departments is 5:3. The domestic relations work of this department is said to be the most model and complete in any city of the size of Baltimore.

A number of civic organizations of the city has pointed out the need of a woman in the Juvenile Department and it is hoped that this position will be authorized at the next meeting of the Legislature.

RECAPITULATION

| | |
|---|---|
| Colored employees in Probation Department | 5 |
| White employees. | 17 |
| Salaries paid colored employees | $5,220 |
| Salaried paid white employees | $27,440 |

Political - 1924.

Office Holding.

Tennessee.

## Church Elected as Delegate-at-Large

Nashville, Tenn., May 9.—Winning the greatest victory of his career Robert R. Church, famous political leader and capitalist of Memphis, was elected by the Republican state convention at Knoxville delegate-at-large to the national convention at Cleveland.

Church, who was aided by A. W. Fite of Nashville and Wayman Wilkerson of Memphis, political wheel horses of this state, floored Johnnie Farley, Memphis lily-white, who was beaten by Wilkerson in a race for Congress to the tune of 4 to 1.

Wilkerson was elected by the regulars of the 10th district as delegate to the Cleveland convention. He will be contested by the lily-whites led by Harry True and Farley, but it is a foregone conclusion that the G. O. P. will seat Wilkerson.

The state convention also recognized the Church-Taylor committee of the Memphis district as regular. The Ku Klux and lily-whites tried to start a riot at the district convention in Memphis.

## KNOXVILLE SCHOOLS GET SERVICE OF DR. M. L. BOYD

Knoxville, Tenn., June 20.—Dr. M. L. Boyd, a prominent physician of this city, was appointed medical inspector of the city schools for our children by the board of education. Dr. Boyd is a native Tennesseean and received his literary education at Maryville college, Maryville, Tenn. He attended the Detroit College of Medicine and Surgery, where he graduated with honors in the class of 1908. This college has the reputation of being one of the medical colleges of highest standard in the United States and only a few Race men of the country have matriculated or graduated from there.

Feeling that even this excellent training was insufficient for the high calling to which he had concentrated his life, he became an interene at Freedmen's hospital, Washington, D. C., one of the largest hospitals in the United States for our people, where he devoted his attention to surgery and diseases of women and children.

Having remained at that hospital for one year, a brilliant record for careful and thorough work was left. By reason of his successful career at the Michigan college and Freedmen's hospital, he came to Knoxville and built up a large practice and for the excellent service that he has rendered his people the board of education has honored him with the supervision of schools.

# Veteran Crier in U. S. Court of Memphis Dies

Henry H. Humes

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Henry H. Humes, 74, veteran crier of the U. S. court, the only Race man to hold such position, passed away Sunday, Dec. 7. He had been ill more than a year due to the infirmities of old age. In respect to his passing court adjourned for the funeral.

Mr. Humes was born in Charleston, S. C., and had lived in Memphis for more than half a century. He came here when a youth and taught school for a time in DeSota county, Mississippi.

In the early '80s he was appointed by Judge E. T. Hammond and continued with Judge McCall until his death, then with Judge Ross until failing health more than a year ago forced him to relinquish his duty.

For several months Henry Humes had been missed in the federal court. His absence caused many inquiries, and when it was learned that he was ill there were expressions of sympathy and solicitude. He was almost as much an institution as the federal court itself. There are higher courts than the federal district court, but none was ever opened with more solemnity than the local court under his administration.

During his long service in the federal court Mr. Humes became a well known character and was the best known attache of the federal judicial tribunal of the West Tennessee district. It is said that he had a greater acquaintance among lawyers and jurists than any man in Memphis.

His drawling voice, together with his slowness of execution combined to make the opening of the court a daily event. He never opened or adjourned court so long as any person in the room was seated. "Stand up, gentlemen," were the words he always used when the judge entered the court room and when the judge ordered adjournment. His little speech every morning was more a prayer and the words he employed at adjournment were rounded into a benediction. He was loyal to both tasks and never slighted them.

"Hear ye! Hear ye! Hear ye! This honorable district court for the western division of the western district of Tennessee is now open pursuant to adjournment. All persons having business with this honorable court will now draw near and give their attention and they shall be heard. God save the United States and this honorable court."

Although absent from court many months, his death brings a pang to those who were solicitious of his condition throughout his enforced absence. Forty years, faithful and always on the job is an enviable record. Mr. Humes had a fair education and was interested in the things that affected the welfare and progress of his Race. He was loved and highly respected by members of his own Race and always willing and ready to befriend anyone who came to him in time of trouble. He never refused to speak a good word in behalf of anyone who called on him to do so, whether they were known to him or not.

Funeral services were held Tuesday, Dec. 9, at Metropolitan Baptist church, of which he had been an active and faithful member for a number of years. Federal court adjourned at noon so that Judge Ross and court officers might attend the funeral. Judge J. W. Ross, accompanied by J. Sam Johnson, clerk, and E. J. Heidel, chief deputy clerk, were present at the funeral and were given seats at the altar near the bier.

No higher esteem could have been paid anyone than the excellent remarks from Judge Ross.

Several hundred persons attended the funeral. The deceased is survived by his widow, Mrs. Kate T. Humes; three daughters, Mrs. Lula H. McLaurin, Mrs. Alma Davis and Miss Flossie Humes, and two sons, Henry and Emmett Humes.

Political — 1924.

Office Holding.

Pennsylvania

**RUNS FOR LEGISLATURE**

Pittsburg, April 17—William H. Brooks is a candidate for the State Legislature from the 10th District. Primaries will be held next Tuesday.

# WILLIAM H. BROOKS, COLORED CANDIDATE IN TENTH DIST. UP FOR LEGISLATURE

## Has Full Endorsement of The Organization of Negro Voters and Prominent Citizens of Both Races.

The organization of Negro voters of the 10th Legislative district, has brought out a candidate for the General Assembly at Harrisburg in the person of William H. Brooks, steward in the employ of the Carnegie Steel Company at Braddock, Pa. It is said that Mr. Brooks is well qualified by education and temperament to represent all classes of his constituents in Western Pennsylvania. The Organization of Negro Voters is calling upon every man and woman to vote for and support Mr. Brooks in the Republican primary, April 22. There are four members to be elected from the 10th district. It is up to the colored voter to have the western part of the state as well as the eastern part represented by a Race man.

Mr. Brooks has resided in this county for the last ten years, is active in civic, political and fraternal circles. He took an active part with the leaders of the state in their efforts to pass the Asbury Equal Rights Bill. Having received a business education in the state of Virginia he is fully qualified to fill the office he is seeking. Mr. Brooks will cover every section of the Tenth District before the spring primaries, making known to the citizens the principles for which he stands.

Friends of Mr. Brooks are working hard and predicting the success of his candidacy for nomination. Mr. Brooks said, when seen by a Pittsburgh American reporter: "In event I am successful in my effort for nomination and election, I want to assure by constituents that it is my intention to conscientiously perform the duties of the office and to vote on all matters coming before the session in such manner as to convince them that I stand for all laws which tend to the betterment of moral, social, educational and economic conditions in the community."

## DR. ROBINSON WINS

### ALSO LAWYER STEVENS OF PITTSFIELD

The Guardian Boston, Mass

In the Presidential Primaries on Tuesday the Coolidge Delegates won. This means the election of Dr. B. E. Robinson as a district alternate and Lawyer Stevens of Pittsfield as alternate-at-large.

## PRESIDENT'S PLAY YARD CONFERENCE HAS COLORED DELEGATE.

Philadelphia, May 27.—A distinct compliment was paid to our group through the appointment by the executive chairman of President Coolidge's Committee on Recreation of Ernest T. Attwell, of this city, as a member of the Committee on Municipal Parks and playgrounds, in connection with the conference on Outdoor Recreation held in Washington, D. C., May 22nd to 24th 1924. It is stated that while Mr. Attwell is the only accredited representative of a national organization to the President's Conference, he represents no particular race group, but attends as an expert in the field of community recreation. The Conference is under the auspices of the President's Committee on Recreation, which is composed of members of the Cabinet and Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Theodore Roosevelt, as executive chairman. The purpose is to formulate a policy under Federal leadership aiming to stimulate and coordinate recreational activities and facilities so as to give the average American greater opportunity for outdoor recreation. The sessions opened on May 22 with an address by President Coolidge. The delegates were limited to representatives of about a hundred organizations and governmental bureau or departments touching outdoor life parks and playgrounds of America.

PHIL. EVE. PUBLIC LEDGER OCTOBER 20, 1924

# MAGISTRATE SCOTT DEFIES ATTACKS

### Already Under Investigation, He Again Ignores Testimony Against Alleged Gamblers

## POLICE GROW INDIGNANT

In the face of an investigation already started by District Attorney Rotan into the alleged misconduct of his office, Amos Scott, Philadelphia's lone Negro magistrate yesterday, at the Twentieth and Fitzwater streets station, ignored the strong testimony of Acting Captain Burns presented against the proprietor and fourteen patrons of a raided gambling house.

The place was located on the second floor of a house in South street above Sixteenth. Scott discharged thirteen of the prisoners and held the alleged proprietor and a "deskman" in $500 bail to keep the peace. The latter action is equivalent to dismissal.

The supposed proprietor gave his names as John Moore, Kater street, near Seventeenth, and the deskman gave his name as Elmer Hooper, Nineteenth and Kimball streets. Both men are Negroes.

Particular significance was attached to the magistrate's action with the gambling prisoners in view of the fact that almost immediately after the men were arrested they were all released on copies of the charge signed by Magistrate Scott, but which were obtained by Granville Scott, who gave his address as 1504 Christian street. According to the police Granville Scott is a brother of the magistrate, who lives as 1510 Christian street.

Acting Police Captain Burns complains that Scott has repeatedly refused to hold persons arrested for violating the dry laws. In support of this charge, Captain Burns has prepared a list of 119 cases where strong evidence of violation of the law was produced and ignored by the magistrate.

Another charge made against the magistrate by Captain Burns was his failure to hold two Negroes and a deputy sheriff, who were found in possession of liquor which had been ordered destroyed by the Common Pleas Court.

The liquor, it was said, had been stored in the Government warehouse at Thirty-first and Market streets, leased from the Twentieth Century Storage and Warehouse Company next door.

A. T. George, vice president of the Twentieth Century Company, explained today that the Government stores its confiscated liquor in the warehouse, which is also used by the County Commissioners. The building, he said, is separated from the Twentieth Century Warehouse.

Deputy Sheriff John Williamson, Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, according to Captain Burns, was found by Detectives Gruber and Boston putting the liquor into his home.

The two Negroes who were on the truck seized by the police are Eugene Taylor, Eleventh and Catharine streets, and Julian Gray, Forty-sixth street and Fairmount avenue. After they were released by Magistrate Scott on Saturday they were rearrested on new warrants prepared by Assistant District Attorney Fox.

The three men were held in $1500 bail for court on Saturday night by Magistrate Holland at City Hall.

## EXONERATE NEGRO MAGISTRATE

**Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 26.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Magistrate Amos Scott, the first colored magistrate of this city, whom the prejudice whites tried to get something against several times, appeared before the district attorney with his books for an investigation. After several weeks he was given a clean bill of health. And it found that he had been conducting his office to the satisfaction of the police department and the district attornev.**

Savannah Tribune 12-27-24

## Exonerate Negro Magistrate

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Savannah Tribune 12-25-24

Political - 1924

Office Holding

South Carolina.

# Negro Running for Congress in S. C.

## Rev. J. E. Beard Nominated by Republicans—Negroes in Majority.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Rev. Jesse E. Beard, pastor of Morris Brown A. M. E. Church of this city, has been nominated for Congress from the First Congressional District of the State of South Carolina. This district was last represented in Congress by George W. Murray, more than a quarter of a century ago. Since then there have been several contests, but all have been unsuccessful. The colored voters of this district far outnumber the whites, and if they are permitted to register, and their votes are counted, Rev. Beard will be elected.

Rev. J. E. Beard was born in the State of Georgia in 1870. He has been a minister in the African Methodist Church 30 years. He graduated from Georgia State College and Gammon Theological Seminary. He was dean of Allen University and pastor of some of the largest churches in the connection. His church, Morris Brown, is one of the largest churches in South Carolina. Besides being the minister, he is vice-president of the Federation Bank of Charleston.

Political — 1924

Office Holding.

West Virginia.

# W. VA. NAMES 3 CONSTABLES, 4 JUDGES

**Candidate For Legislature and Two For Board of Education Nominated**

## CRIDER WINS AGAIN

**Renominated After Serving As Justice of Peace 28 Years**

Charleston, W. Va., June 10.—(By T. Edward Hill)—In the recent State primary election race Republicans nominated four justices of the peace, three constables, two members on boards of education, one candidate for legislature and three members on the State executive committee.

Eight alternate delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland were named.

McDowell County Republicans nominated E. Howard Harper as candidate for the House of Delegates. Mr. Harper was the first Negro elected to the Legislature from McDowell County, serving with dignity and honor during the term of 1917.

Samuel Crider, Kimball, was renominated justice of the peace for Brown's Creek District for the eighth consecutive term of four years each. He is the oldest justice of the peace in the point of continuous service in the State. Henry Richards, Kimball, was nominated for constable in the same district for the sixth consecutive term.

Mr. T. J. Swanson, Maybeury, and Cal Haines, Elkhorn, were nominated justice of the peace and constable in Elkhorn District. This is Mr. Swanson's first time up, but Cay Haines has been elected six terms consecutively. Negro candidates for the Board of Education were nominated in Elkhorn and Northfork District. The nominees for all of these offices in McDowell Cunty are practically certain of election because in McDowell County a Republican nomination is equivalent to election.

For the first time, the Negroes of Mercer County, under the leadership of Prof. James L. Hill, Bluefield and Editor S. A. Anderson, Bluefield, formed a strong and effective political organization and put over their entire slate, including Mr. Watkins, their Negro candidate for justice of the peace in Rock District. This is the first time a Negro has been nominated for any office in Mercer County.

Mrs. Maggie M. Bailey, Kimball, is the first colored woman to be elected to the Republican State Executive Committee. She ran in four counties and was high woman over two white women.

There will be three colored men elected at large by the Republican State Executive Committee, thus giving the Negro Republicans four representatives on the highest governing body of the party in the State.

Cleveland — American

6-13-24

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

Ohio.

# Elect Perry Howard Nat'l Committeeman

## Three Negroes Named On Platform Committee—Dr. George Cannon Speaks—"Negro Plank" Big Issue.

BULLETIN

CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—Perry W. Howard, Mississippi, was elected National

Turn to Page 2 for sidelights of big G. O. P. Convention.

**Committeeman Tuesday evening by action of the Republican National Committee.**

**The committee unseated the delegation under National Committeeman M. J. Mulvihill in favor of the delegates led by Howard.**

**A big demonstration followed the announcement.**

By JULIA B. JONES
Staff Correspondent.

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, Ohio, June 10.—In a stirring plea for justice and allegiance to the principles laid down by Lincoln, "the father of Republicans," the Honorable George E. Cannon, delegate at large from New Jersey, and Bishop A. J. Carey of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, addressed the official resolution committee of the National Republican Convention Tuesday afternoon. The committee, which will formulate the "planks" in the party platform for 1924, is graced by three Negro members, namely, Ben Davis of Georgia, William Howard of Darlington, S. C., and B. V. Baranco, delegate at large from Louisiana. In equally convincing oratory, three white delegates, Attorney William Liebermann of Brooklyn, N. Y.; ex-Congressman Isaac Seegle of New York and Professor Creager of Texas, attacked the Ku Klux Klan, asking that no room be made in this country for any invisible government and that the party rule against any secret organizations that discriminates on account of race, creed or color. There was also a heated discussion in the meeting of the credential committee, which for a time threatened the possible final seating of Walter Cohen of New Orleans and Perry Howard of Mississippi, but since the national committee recommended their being seated, it is the general opinion that no change would be made. These facts and the appointment of Charles Cottrill of Toledo, O., as reading clerk of the convention were the high lights of the opening day.

**Dr. Cannon Speaks**

Dr. Cannon, who heads the Republican Negro Council, said that the resolutions he presented came from his organization. It read:

1. We insist on due observance and enforcement of the entire Constitution of the United States, and recommend the enactment of congressional legislation to reduce congressional representation where the right to vote has been abridged.

2. We urge the congressional enactment of an anti-lynching law to end the wanton destruction of human life.

3. We urge the Republican party to stand for the equal recognition and representation of all citizens within its ranks, and oppose any discrimination therein on account of race, color or creed.

Another resolution touching the same issues was formulated by Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh and Alderman Louis B. Anderson of Chicago and presented with the forceful demands of the ecclesiastical constituency present. The latter was composed of a committee, including Bishop W. T. Vernon of Kansas, Bishop A. J. Gregg of Ohio, Miss Hallie S. Brown, Dr. H. Y. Arnett, Dr. J. G. Robinson, Dr. M. C. Wright, Major R. R. Wright and Hon. M. H. C. Brown. "We declare for a more effective enforcement of the 14th, 15th and 18th amendments, the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching bill. On the improvement of conditions in Haiti and the Virgin Islands," the resolution read:

The Vann-Anderson plank read:

We advocate the enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States through appropriate legislation, which will determine the number of citizens of the United States whose right to vote is denied, or in any way abridged by the several states of the United States. We favor the reduction of representatives in Congress from states where the right to vote is denied to any citizen of the United States or in any way abridged (except for participation in rebellion or other crime) in the proportion which the number of such citizens shall bear to the whole number of citizens 21 years of age in such state.

The social features anent the big convention are quite enjoyable. The delegates include a number of women, and there are so many of the charming wives of the popular leaders present.

Lovely Lethia Fleming is the efficient chairman of a large group of charming hostesses who are extending warmest hospitality to the strangers in the city.

Mrs. Henry Lincoln Johnson, the wife of the Georgia committeeman, is present and keeps so busy assisting Mr. Johnson in his many duties.

Charming Mrs. Charles Cottrill of Toledo, Mrs. Mary Church Terrill of Washington, Mrs. Louis B. Anderson of Chicago, Mrs. Charles Anderson of New York, Mrs. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Mrs. S. W. Green of New Orleans, Mrs. W. H. Cohen of Chicago, Mrs. William H. Stanton of Pittsburgh, Mrs. J. W. Ames of Detroit, Mr. and Mrs. William Cole of Detroit, Mrs. Frank R. Steward of Pittsburgh, Mrs. Robert Stevenson of Pittsfield, Mass., and many others are giving a fashionable social touch to the occasion.

**ELECT PERRY HOWARD NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN.**

(Continued from First Page)

# TRUE, JOHNSON ADMIT LICKING IN CLEVELAND

## Southern Negroes Have Field Day at Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 10.—After seeing the Republican committee on credentials in action, Harry O. True and J. M. Johnson, the "lily white" delegates from Shelby County, decided tonight to withdraw their contest and thus leave the black and tan delegates from the Tenth Tennessee District seated in the national convention.

Mr. True and Mr. Johnson know when they are licked. They knew it was time to throw up the sponge this afternoon, when the credentials committee confirmed the action of the national committee in seating Henry Lincoln Johnson, Atlanta negro, as the national committeeman from Georgia.

The "lilly white" delegates from Shelby said they were convinced the credentials committee was merely rubber stamping the action of the national committee in every contest before it. They walked out of the committee chambers, leaving G. Tom Taylar and Waymon Wilkinson in charge of the field. Bob Church, garbed in a sporty suit, stood in the marble corridor of the City Hall and smiled and smiled.

Another triumph in the black and tans was achieved at the Mississippi Republican caucus today, when Perry W. Howard of Jackson, special attorney of the Department of Justice, elected himself national committeeman to succeed M. J. Mulvihill of Vicksburg.

It is reported by the "lily white" faction that Howard, J. E. Hindman of Jackson, and H. M. Daily of Coldwater, in a pre-convention agreement, decided to give the berth on the national committee to Hindman. They charge that after Howard seated his delegation, he repudiated the agreement and had himself elected.

Former Governor Warmoth of Louisana appeared before the credentials committee with a protest against the seating of any delegates from Louisiana on the grounds that there is no Republican party in that state.

Mr. Warmoth recounted that in the last state election the Republicans polled only two per cent of all votes cast in Louisiana, whereas the law requires that a party must poll at least five per cent of all votes cast in order to achieve recognition.

The committee ignored the former governor's protest and seated Louisiana's four delegates-at-large, including Walter Cohen, collector of the port of New Orleans. The other three are federal office holders.

It was a field day for southern negroes. It appears that Bob Church of Memphis, Perry Howard of Jackson, Henry Lincoln Johnson of Atlanta, and Walter Cohen of New Orleans, have affected a strong coalition that is aces-up with the national Republican committee.

NEW YORK CITY POST
JUNE 7, 1924

# NEGROES WIN SEATS AT G. O. P. CONVENTION

## Committee Overrules Objections to Two From Memphis—Refuses to Hear Warmouth

## PRELIMINARY WORK FINISHED

**Cleveland, O.,** June 7.—Concluding its pre-convention work, the Republican National Committee today adjourned its session with resolutions of appreciation and praise for its retiring officials, Chairman John T. Adams, Secretary George B. Lockwood and Treasurer Fred W. Upham.

Disposing of the last contest case before it, the committee seated G. T. Taylor and Wayman Wilkerson of Memphis as delegates from the Tenth Tennessee District, dismissing the contest brought by J. M. Johnson and H. O. True of Memphis. In doing so the committee again went on record for representation of negro Republicans in the South.

The case was decided on a disclosure that the losing contestants had proposed an agreement that only white men should be selected as delegates.

The committee refused to hear a protest brought by former Governor Warmouth, of Louisiana, against seating the Louisiana delegates, on the ground that there was no Republican party in Louisiana as expressed in the popular vote at the last election. Mr. Warmouth insisted on addressing the committeemen amid the turmoil of adjournment, but he was left standing on a chair in an empty hall.

Committeemen then went in for recretion and discussion of the Vice-Presidential nomination. Eastern committeemen declared they would give careful consideration to the sentiment from the West.

The Lowdon boomers were busier than ever, confident that their man had the edge. Although Senator Borah announced he would accept the nomination under no circumstances, his friends were working actively. Former Assistant Secretary Clifford of the Treasury Department let it be known that he would make an announcement during the day, bringing out formally the candidacy of Charles G. Dawes of Chicago. He made it plain that he did not speak for the General.

Absence of two delegates was explained, other delegates said, by the fact that they were going all the way from California to Ohio by water.

Delegates are John D. Spreckels, San Diego millionaire, and Frank C. Jordan, Sacramento, ySecretary of State. The went through the Panama Canal to the Atlantic and will enter Lake Erie through the St. Lawrence. They are aboard Mr. Spreckels' yacht, Venetia.

# ONLY 37 DELEGATES ARE COLORED

Cleveland, O., June 3.—Although there will be a total of 1,109 delegates in the Republican National Convention, which meets here nevt Tuesday, only 37 of this number will be colored.

This estimate is based upon the presumption that the "lily-white" delegation from Arkansas, headed by National Committeeman H. L. Remmel, will be seated over the contesting delegation led by Scipio A. Jones, that the delegation from Georgia, headed by National Committeeman Henry Lincoln Johnson, will be seated instead of the delegation from the Phillips organization, and that the so-called "black and tan" delegation from the tenth congressional district of

Tennessee will also be seated.

If any of these delegations are not put upon the temporary roll of the convention, then there will necessarily be a revision of these figures in accordance with the proportion of colored delegates in the delegation that is seated. 6-7-24

The Arkansas contest case is a fight between four white men on one side and four Negroes on the other. In the Georgia contest, there are 12 Negroes and 6 whites with Henry Lincoln Johnson, and opposing him are 15 whites and 3 Negroes. In the tenth district of Tennessee, one faction elected two white delegates and the other elected one white and one colored. The Mississippi and South Carolina contests will not affect the number of colored delegates in the convention.

Included in the number of delegates, who will very probably participate in the deliberations of the convention are the following colored:

Thomas L. Jones, District of Columbia; S. D. McGill, Florida; Henry Lincoln Johnson, B. J. Davis, Walter S. Scott, Joseph H. Watson, A. L. Felton, B. F. Lovejoy, Dr. L. M. Hill, T. K. Persley, Dr. W. H. Harris, John F. Thompson, E. W. Brinkins and H. A. Hunt, Georgia; Louis B. Anderson, Illinois; Cornelius R. Richardson, Indiana; Dr. G. F. David, Kentucky;

Walter L. Cohen, B. V. Baranco, S. W. Green, Charles M. Roberson and J. H. Lowery, Louisiana; William L. Fitzgerald, Maryland; Perry W. Howard, Dr. S. D. Redmond, E. H. McKissack, E. P. Booze, W. W. Phillips and W. L. Mhoon, Mississippi; Aaron E. Malone, Missouri; Dr. J. H. Goodwin and W. S. Dixson, South Carolina; Robert R. Church, T. Clay Moore and W. W. Taylor, Tennessee.

Those who are fighting to get upon the temporary roll of the convention are Scipio A. Jones, George Scott, R. M. Caver and J. A. Hibbler, contesting the election of the four white delegates from the state-at-large, Arkansas; John T. Rhines, who is contesting the election of the delegates from the District of Columbia; E. S. Richardson, L. S. ngraham and J. D. McClain, who are allied with J. L. Phillips in the fight against the Johnson-Davis delegation fro Georgia; Dr. D. W. Sherrod, J. L. Ramsey, Dr. B. T. Williamson, Chas. H. Isaacs and R. L. Johnson, who are with National Committeeman M. J. Mulvihill in his contest against the delegation headed by Perry W. Howard from Mississippi.

Among the alternates who have been elected are the following: Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, Colorado; Robert R. Jackson and Oscar DePriest, Illinois; C. M. Moates, Kansas; Robert M. Stevens, Massachusetts; Blanche Cummings and U. Lee Maguire, Maryland; Mrs. Louise M. Fayerweather and Mrs. Christine A. Maura, New York; Fred D. Patterson and Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Ohio; Robert L. Vann and Amos M. Scott, Pennsylvania, and Walter G. Alexander, New Jersey.

# COMMITTEE SEATS NEGRO DELEGATES

## Veteran Republican Committeeman in Mississippi Is Unhorsed by Action of National Body.

**PHILLIPS FACTION TO CARRY ON FIGHT.**

**Savannah, Ga., June 5.—Prominent white republicans in Savannah today said they had been advised from Cleveland, Ohio, that the fight to have the "lily white" faction of the party in Georgia recognized by the national republican party would be carried to the floor of the convention. They say the fight has not been given up because the committee decided in favor of Henry Lincoln Johnson and the colored committee.**

Cleveland, Ohio, June 5.—Recognizing a new organization in Mississippi, the republican national committee today unhorsed M. J. Mulvihill, veteran national committeeman from that state and victor in many a hard-fought contest. The vote was unanimous. 6-6-24

The delegation headed by Perry W. Howard, a negro lawyer of Jackson, was seated in place of that which Mulvihill headed. While the committee's action forecast the replacement of Mulvihill by Howard, it is understood the latter does not seek the place and that E. E. Hindman, United States district attorney at Jackson, will be selected national committeeman.

After disposing of the Mississippi contest, the committee voted unanimously to seat delegates from the fourth and sixth South Carolina districts representing National Committeeman Joseph W. Tolbert. In this factional fight, there was entered the first and only charge of the use of money in bringing about the selection of a delegate to the 1924 convention. 6-6-24

**Tolbert Is Seated.**

In the brief filed with the committee by Dr. H. C. Hardin, a negro of Spartanburg, which challenged the right of James A. Tolbert, a negro of Greenville, there appeared a controversy between Secretary Lockwood, of the national committee, and B. F. Thompson, chairman of the district committee, in which Thompson charged that B. T. Smith, of Spartanburg, one of the alternates to the district convention, had been fined $25 for participation in a "rump" convention called by National Committeeman Tolbert.

Hardin did not press this charge and the committee lost little time in disposing of the contest by seating James A. Tolbert as the regularly elected delegate. It then voted unanimously to recognize William Howard, of Darlington, as delegate from the sixth South Carolina district over J. R. Levy.

The Mississippi and South Carolina contests were the only ones decided during the day, those from Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee going over until tomorrow. Meantime, the Tennessee contestants continued negotiations looking to a settlement of their dispute.

Formal notice of a contest for delegate-at-large from Texas was filed with the committee and National Committeeman Creager, of that state, announced that no technicalities would be interposed.

**Fight Becomes Hot.**

The row over the seating of the Mississippi delegation was only little less spectacular than that of yesterday, which ended in the seating of National Committeeman Henry Lincoln Johnson's delegation from Georgia. Members of the rival delegations insisted on breaking into the discussion and at times there was such a general hubbub that the presiding officer called upon the sergeant-at-arms to restore order.

Howard, in presenting the case for his delegation, set forth that Mulvihill had entered into a written agreement with officials of the national committee to enter a reorganization meeting with the Howard faction and subsequently had repudiated the agreement. The Howard organization then held its meeting and selected its delegates.

Mulvihill conceded he had not carried out the agreement, but explained his faction of the state committee had refused to accept and that part of his organization had threatened to "bolt" if Howard were made a member of the state committee.

Regina, Saskatchewan.—Reports of the creamery output of the province for the month of April received at the dairy branch of the provincial government show a total of 697,067 pounds of butter manufactured. This is an increase of approximately 25 per cent over the same month last year when the output for the province was 558,230 pounds. During the first four months of 1924 the creameries of the province manufactured 2,380,831 pounds of butter, as compared with 1,832,536 during the first four months of 1923, an increase of 29.9 per cent.

St. John, New Brunswick.—The fish industry here is in a thriving condition at the present time, there having been a splendid catch of sardine herring during the past two or three weeks. Nearly 2,000 hogshead of these fish were taken and the fishermen are obtaining a good price for their catch. The Connors Brothers' cannery at Black's Harbor is at present working at full capacity.

# MULVIHILL LOSES, NEGRO WINS SEAT IN FACTION FIGHT

## Mississippi Delegation Contest Decided; Tolbert of South Carolina Retains Power; Money Charge Made

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The Mississippi and South Carolina contests were the only ones decided during the day, those from Arkansas, Texas and Tennessee going over until tomorrow. Meantime the Tennessee contestants continued negotiations looking to a settlement of their dispute. 6-6-24

Formal notice of a contest for delegates at large from Texas was filed with the committee and National Committeeman Creager of that state announced that no technicalities would be interposed. Under the rules, notice of contest must be filed within 15 days of the meeting of the national committee but the rule would not hold in this case because the contestants were not selected until May 27. E. H. R. Green, son of the late Hetty Green, heads the contesting delegation.

A threatened contest from Porto Rico failed to materialize, the committee voting to seat National Committeeman Todd and former Governor E. Mont Reilly of Kansas City, Mo.

The row over the seating of the Mississippi delegation was only little less spectacular than that of yesterday which ended in the seating of National Committeeman Henry Lincoln Johnson's delegation from Georgia. Members of the rival delegations insisted on breaking into the discussion and at times there was such a general hubbub that the presiding officer called upon the sergeant-at-arms to restore order.

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Political—1924.

Office Holding.

Ohio.

**ASST. STATE'S ATTORNEY**

Columbus, O., April 3.—Wilbur E. King has been reappointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Franklin County. He has served under both Republican and Democrats for the last 14 years.

# NEGRO WITH TRUMP CARD WINS CONTEST FOR G. O. P. PLACE

## Letter From the Grave, Communication by Late President, Decides Seating for Johnson's Delegation

CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 4.—A letter from the grave suddenly upset the plans of republican party managers for "cleaning up" the long standing factional fight in Georgia and resulted today in seating again of delegates headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro national committeeman from that state, long a stormy petrel before the national convention.

Just as most of the old line party managers had decided that Johnson and his delegates must go, to make place for those representing the faction formerly headed by J. L. Phillips, which had been recognized by officials of the national committee as representing the regular organization in the state, a letter was produced, written by President Harding to A. Bascom Slemp, now secretary to President Coolidge, saying that in recognizing the Phillips faction a blunder had been made and suggesting that action be taken to alter the situation.

Charles D. Hilles, committeeman from New York, practically forced the production of the letter. It was a trump card for Johnson and the committee voted, 22 to 14 to seat his delegates. A substitute motion offered by Joseph B. Kealing, committeeman from Indiana, to seat the contesting delegation was rejected by the same vote. Then the committee made this vote to seat Johnson's delegates unanimous.

The Georgia contest which occupied practically all of today's session, was the only enlivening feature of the pre-convention period. The session was alternately noisy, bitter and pathetic.

Johnson, as is his custom, had charge of the presentation of his own case and for nearly an hour he paced back and forth in front of the committee members, combining argument with appeals for consideration for the people of his race and frequently was subjected to questions from committeemen. Often the negro committeeman, calling his associates by name, asked them to confirm his statements. At other times, he engaged in sharp exchanges with members of the contesting delegation, in which personalities figured on several occasions. There were frequent bursts of applause from spectators and gales of laughter in which members of the committee joined.

A. S. Anderson, of Millen, Ga., who said he held office at the hands of democratic electors in his district, presented the case in chief for the contestants, basing his argument largely on the reorganization of the state party machinery at Atlanta in July, 1921, at the request of President Harding and officials of the national committee.

Until that time he contended, chaos had ruled in party councils in the state.

"Every time we would have a republican meeting," he declared, "there always was a row and we had to call on democratic policemen to separate us."

Denying allegations by the Johnson faction that after the reorganization of the party, Phillips as state chairman had undertaken to read the negroes of Georgia out of the party. Anderson said an effort had been made to "draw a decency line" in the party. He added that negroes had participated in the Atlanta convention and that negroes had been elected delegates last April.

Anderson, in concluding, said that while the 1921 convention had recommended Phillips for national committeeman in place of Johnson, he was authorized to say that Phillips had withdrawn and that if the contestants should be seated some one else would be chosen.

This announcement appeared to furnish Johnson the cue for his introductory remarks:

"The contestants here," he said, "are playing the tragedy of Caesar with Caesar left out. Where is the national committeeman you elected at Atlanta? Can you answer in decency? I will tell you where he is. He is on trial in the District of Columbia for stealing $2,000,000 of money from the government in this war profiteering."

"What has that to do with the issues in this case?" asked Committeeman Kealing.

"It has this to do with it; they selected a man that no white man or black man in Georgia will stand for," was the reply.

"While conceding that he had sent in the names of 140 persons to be invited to the re-organization meeting in 1921, Johnson insisted that it was not his understanding that it was a re-organization session, but rather a gathering of party leaders to promote the welfare and growth of the republican state organization.

Dramatically relating a conversation which he said he had with President Harding at the White House before Mr. Harding left for Alaska, Johnson declared the president had told him that a blunder had been made in recognizing the organization formed at the 1921 Atlanta gathering.

"That has been the blunder of my life,'" Johnson quoted the president as saying. "'I am going to set it right as soon as I get back from Alaska.'"

Johnson denied in response to an inquiry from the contestants that he had ever stated at a district convention in Georgia that he was glad President Harding was dead.

"You know I didn't say it," he shouted. "And furthermore your informant won't face me here or in Georgia and say that I did."

He was told that State Chairman Goree of the Johnson organization had made an affidavit to that effect.

Johnson frequently was prompted from the audience by a negro woman.

Several of the Johnson delegates also were heard. Dr. W. Y. Gillam of McKayville, Ga., told the committee that when Mr. Kealing visited Atlanta to assist in forming the re-organization meeting he had brought word that Dr. Gillam could not be the state chairman.

"I demanded to know why I could not accept the place," he said. "I was told that 'We do not want you. The national committee and President Harding say we must have Mr. Phillips.'"

Dr. Gillam declared he had been a lifelong party worker and that his district polled an unusually large republican vote and that he was entitled to the state chairmanship if he elected to accept it.

Clinton B. Hager, United States district attorney at Atlanta, challenged the right of three members of the national committee to enter a state and undertake to organize the party machinery. He declared also that at the time Phillips had been "forced on us," he was not a registered voter in Georgia.

Boatwright also charged and the Johnson delegates agreed, that they had participated in the Atlanta meeting. He declared they had played "the baby act" because they could not control the party machinery, but they replied that they had quit only after efforts had been made to convert the party into a "lily white" one.

Going into executive session, the committee continued the controversy with half a dozen members speaking for and against the contending factions. Mr. Kealing took the lead in the argument to seat the Phillips delegation, but the production of the letter sent by President Harding turned the tide.

William M. Butler of Massachusetts, pre-convention manager for President Coolidge, voted to seat the Johnson delegation as did the proxy for C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to President Coolidge, and national committeeman from Virginia.

Members from four southern states voted for the Phillips delegation, and those from seven southern states voted to seat the Johnson delegates.

The roll call follows:

To seat the Phillips delegates:

Alabama, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Wisconsin and Wyoming—14.

To seat the Johnson delegates:

Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Alaska, and the District of Columbia—22.

# Life Shows Steady Rise In Influence

Perry W. Howard, who was elected the member o fthe Republican National Committee for Mississippi at the recent convention in Cleveland, Ohio, has had one of the most interesting political careers of any man in public life.

### Political Heritage.

His father before him was active in politics, having served as a delegate to Republican national conventions for a period of 24 years and in the legislature of the State of Mississippi for 8 years. It was his father who nominated the late B. K. Bruce for the United States Senate.

With such a political heritage Mr. Howard entered politics while a student at Rust College, Holly Springs, Miss. His first work was for the election of Dr. S. D. Redmond as a delegate from the second congressional district of Mississippi to the Republican convention of 1896.

Four years later he had become a lieutenant of the late James Hill, then the National Committeeman for Mississippi. At that time he was president of Campbell College, Jackson, Miss. He canvassed the state for him.

In 1904 while a professor of higher mathematics at the State College, Alcorn, Miss., he was active in the campaign for the election of delegates to the Chicago convention, which nominated the late Theodore Roosevelt.

He entered the practice of law in 1905. Three years afterwards he handled his first contest case at a Republican national convention on behalf of a Mississippi delegation supporting the late Senator Joseph B. Foraker, who had advocated exoneration of the colored soldiers involved in the Brownsville riot.

In the convention of 1912, which resulted in a breach in the Republican party, he was a Roosevelt delegate. In the campaign of that year he and the late James C. Hayes conducted the fight for the progressives among colored voters from the New York headquarters of the newly organized party.

He was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1916, which nominated Charles E. Hughes for President.

### Loses Fight

In 1918 he was a candidate for National Committeeman for Mississippi to fill the unexpired term of the late L. B. Moseley. At the St. Louis meeting of the National Committee he was defeated by M. J. Mulvihill by one vote. The fight between these two men had its beginning in this election and culminated at the Cleveland convention in the defeat of Mr. Mulvihill.

Mr. Howard headed a delegation in 1920 instructed for General Leonard Wood. But Mulvihill again won out on the subterfuge that if seated his delegation would vote for the nomination of Governor Lowden but afterwards reneged on this promise. Notwithstanding his defeat, he colunteered his services and was made secretary in the Chicago headquarters of the campaign work among colored voters.

The late President Harding appointed him a special assistant to the Attorney General on May 15 1921. He was assigned to the defense of suits brought by railroad companies against the Government. In the defense of these suits he met with remarkable success.

### Triumphs.

In July 1922, he and Mr. Mulvihill signed a truce, which continued in force until the preconvention campaign of 1924. Then the two split and led contesting delegations to the National Convention. Mr. Howard's delegation was seated. At the instance of the Coolidge campaign managers, his delegation and 95 per cent of the members of the National Committee he was elected National Committeeman for Mississippi.

He is a Coolidge enthusiast and believes that "President Coolidge and General Dawes are a sufficient guarantee to all classes, creeds and colors that there yill be a square deal."

# THE WEEK

At Cleveland — National Committeemen — Mr. Butler
The Comeback — Two Ladies — Bound for Paris
Johnson and Howard — "Uncertainty" — Coming Conventions

by Roscoe Simmons

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COOLIDGE and Dawes! You hear but little else now. Coolidge and Dawes—two minds with but a single thought; two hearts, in the poet's words, that beat as one. After March 4, 1925, address them, Washington, D. C.

You ought to have seen William Jennings Bryan at the Cleveland convention. He looked like any other man in polite, decent society for the first time. This writer stood behind him for several minutes during the Coolidge demonstration. He wore his usual sour look.

He looked as if he wanted to say: "I must now get up an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit people from cheering. This is too much happiness." Mr. Bryan is a typical Democrat.

* * *

The Cleveland convention of the G. O. P. will be referred to often in the future. You began your comeback at that convention.

Your leaders most abused by "educated" idiots wrote your name high at Cleveland. If you didn't keep up with the doings at Cleveland, day by day, you missed good reading.

Newspapers and the Bible will keep you in touch with life here and life hereafter.

Among those present at Cleveland were Walter L. Cohen, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard, Robert R. Church, William C. Matthews, Charles Cottrell, Homer G. Phillips, George E. Cannon, Benjamin J. Davis, S. D. McGill—all names you are familiar with. Every section was heard from; no North, no South, although the top-water crowd talked a lot.

Your advocates lost no contest they had reason to expect they would win. The G. O. P. is getting back to normalcy. Four years hence you will do more and better business. All things come to those who wait and work.

◈ ◈ ◈

HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON wiped up with Georgia lily-whites before the committee on credentials just as he did before the national committee. Big men wanted Mr. Johnson put off the national committee. One word will tell you why—brains.

Perry W. Howard didn't leave his adversary, Mr. Mulvihill, a leg to stand on. Mr. Mulvihill is referred to as a "member of the national committee of twenty years' standing." Keep the record straight as you go along. Mr. Mulvihill has been on that committee only six years, having defeated Mr. Howard by a majority of one at St. Louis in 1918. He succeeded L. B. Mosely, creature of John R. Lynch.

* * *

The story of your rise and fall and rise again in G. O. P. councils is an interesting one. The first Colored member of the Republican National committee was John R. Lynch, elected in 1884 to represent Mississippi. Then came P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana. He had made his fight for a seat in the United States Senate. Read up on that fight, one of the entertaining chapters in the romance of American politics.

Lynch is still living and active. Pinchback retired at Minneapolis. Lynch had served as temporary chairman of the same convention that ratified his election.

Young men, spend more time reading, studying, counselling with older men, more time improving each shining hour and less time arguing over nothing and trying to pull others down, and you will have much to pass on to the next generation.

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YOU now have two members of the G. O. P. National committee, Henry Lincoln Johnson and Perry W. Howard. Mr. Johnson representing Georgia and Mr. Howard, Mississippi. Two able lawyers, two debaters, two men who can take care of themselves and you; two fighters for your "rights," as you like to call them.

Mr. Johnson is the second Colored national committeeman from Georgia. Judson W. Lyons was the Georgia member from 1896 to 1904. Mr. Johnson has an unmatched record in Republican history. He is the only Republican, living or dead, who has sat as a delegate-at-large in eight national conventions—1896, 1900, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920 and 1924. He started early and is still going strong, as Mr. Phillips will tell you.

Three members of the G. O. P. committee you have had from Mississippi, the mother state: John R. Lynch, James Hill, who succeeded Lynch in 1888, and Perry W. Howard, a school teacher, when Hill died in 1903.

* * *

Texas, whose strong men seem to have laid down the burden, had one, Norris Wright Cuney, a born leader. Cuney, a native of Louisiana, was both chairman of his state committee and national committeeman at the same time. Texas, have you forgotten Cuney and his deeds? Creager seems to have fed on the meat that gives him power even over the memory of Cuney.

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A FEW more facts to you. Perry Carson, unlettered giant, both physically and intellectually, sat on the committee from the District of Columbia. He was followed by William Calvin Chase. Chase was a fighting editor; a lawyer who knew all the ins and outs of contention. His paper, The Bee, died with him.

The Cleveland convention woke up the past; stirred the memory, as the saying goes.

Both Johnson and Howard won hands down, not only because they were right, but because they knew how to maintain that "right." Able men opposed them. Ability lost to more ability.

* * *

A delegate, member of the committee on credentials, listened to Lincoln Johnson. "My delegation instructed me to vote against Johnson," he said, "but I can't do it." Are you not ashamed of young men who speak against Mr. Johnson? Against Mr. Howard?

This writer had a stage seat at the convention; also a press chair. Neither was much good for seeing purposes. General Du Pont handed this writer a sergeant-at-arms badge. He was thanked and told that it would be used to walk around the convention hall and see Colored men in action.

* * *

There they sat—Cohen, leader of his delegation; Church, sitting at the head of Tennessee; Richardson, at home between Governor Goodrich and Senator Beveridge of Indiana; Cannon, elbow to elbow with Senator Edge of New Jersey; Booze, chairman of the Mississippi delegation; McGill, following in the footsteps of Joseph Lee as Florida leader, and so on.

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THE best reading clerk in the convention was Charles Cottrell. This writer stood against the rear wall while Cottrell read. "Texas," he called first. "Isn't he Colored?" a white lady asked. This writer told her that he was the last time we talked together, "about five minutes ago." No hand to the ear while Cottrell read.

Cannon of New Jersey was chosen to second the Coolidge nomination. He got a big hand as he took the stage. Our white people are getting used to you, used to you as co-workers in the vineyard. A little time, a little patience, a little give and take, and all will be well.

The Cleveland convention marked the turning point in your political life. "Old things have passed away; behold, all things are new."

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LADIES, you were not overlooked. Two Colored ladies are new members of the Republican National committee. See the work of liberty in that statement.

White and Colored ladies start out together, hand in hand, under the G. O. P. banner. The Republican party was twelve years old before a Colored delegate appeared in its convention. The freed slave, having fought under Grant, came as delegate to the convention of 1868 to nominate their hero. You have answered "present" since.

Not so with the ladies. You have had one woman delegate in a national convention, Mrs. Fayerweather of New York, the surprise candidate before the New York state convention.

In the **COUNCIL** of the G. O. P. white and Colored ladies profit by the same rule, the rule that gave women voice and vote in the national committee.

The two ladies representing you are Mrs. George S. Williams of Georgia and Mrs. Eugene P. Booze of Mississippi, one backing Mr. Johnson, the other backing Mr. Howard. Mrs. Williams was the committeewoman before the ladies had a vote.

Be proud of these women. Both represent your best, highest, represent your progress. Mrs. Williams is the widow of a prosperous Georgian, who left his estate in shape. She is educated, of refined address.

So with Mrs. Booze, a graduate of Straight, a daughter of Isaiah T. Montgomery, that great Mississippian, who took what the Davises gave him in slavery and used it for you in freedom.

* * *

This writer can never forget the first meeting of the new national committee at Cleveland. Mrs. Booze was not present, but her daughter, Miss Eugenia Booze, was there. The young lady celebrated her 21st birthday by sitting in a Republican National convention as proxy for her mother. God's work is seen on every hand.

This writer, on invitation of her father, escorted the young lady into the executive session of the committee. She was reticent, but not timid. She was at ease. She **took her seat with refinement, born of breeding.**

A story worth telling the children, worth repeating. In the councils of the party that freed her grandparents this young lady is received as a citizen, as a member of those who sit in judgment.

You are putting your best foot forward, ladies. Don't believe those who say your men are not proud of you, that they don't honor you.

◈ ◈ ◈

THE quiet power of New England culture you see in the chairman of the Republican National committee, William M. Butler. Some one asked Mr. Butler what he thought of Perry W. Howard for membership on the committee. "There is nothing to think about it," he replied. "If Mississippi wants to put up her best man Howard will be elected." That is the thought, the speech of New England.

You have reason to regret the retirement of John T. Adams, one of the great chairmen of your party's history. You have reason to be happy that William M. Butler succeeds him. Mr. Butler knows politics because he knows human nature. Politics is human nature at war with itself.

* * *

The papers say that Mr. Butler and Mr. Slemp fell out. Put little stock in that story. Republicans fuss but little among themselves, except in congress and conventions. When business is to be looked after Republicans, who represent **PROPERTY** don't quarrel much. Mr. Butler represents both **BRAIN** and **PROPERTY.** See in him the fruit of the tree of New England liberty.

Stand behind Mr. Butler. Back him with **MONEY** as well as mouth and votes. Then you will be in order when you ask him to talk to Mr. Coolidge about jobs.

◈ ◈ ◈

JUST a paragraph from a statement from Colored Democrats:

**With the swinging over of many formerly "rock-ribbed" Republicans who cannot stand the uncertainty of their own former party, Democrats are prophesying a Democratic landslide this fall.**

The gentlemen may be in error as to the "uncertainty" of the G. O. P., but they are right on the **CERTAINTY** of the Democrats, as you know.

The Republican party may not hand out as many jobs as are desired or deserved and it may backfire on first one question, then the other.

Not so with the Democratic party. It is certain to Jim Crow you; certain to disfranchise you; certain to make you sleep with one eye open; certain to keep you in hot water when the legislatures of the states it controls meet. You know that party, do you not?

The "rock-ribbed" Republicans doing the swinging you can count on one hand. Hope that Colored Democrats will be able to pull the Democratic party off you.

Political—1924. I.

Office Holding

New York.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 24, 1924

# Negroes Return to Congress, Is Forecast by Politicians

## Designation of Roberts by New York G. O. P. Brings to Light Others in Other States.

By LESTER A. WALTON

Designation of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Negro dentist, as the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives from the 21st Congressional District, Manhattan, revives recollections of reconstruction days following the Civil War, when Negroes sat in the halls of Congress. If forecasts by the political weathercocks are to be taken seriously, the time is not afar when history will repeat itself.

The selection of Dr. Roberts is a strategic move by G. O. P. leaders to win back to the Republican fold hundreds of Negro voters whose defection has placed Harlem in the Democratic column. It is no secret that Tammany Hall was seriously considering naming a Negro to run for Congress in the 21st District had Representative Royal Weller decided not to seek re-election. A Negro Democratic Assemblyman and a Negro Democratic Alderman now represent the North Harlem section.

It has been nearly a quarter of a century since a Negro was member of the House of Representatives. The last was George H. White of North Carolina, who served in the Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Congress. He died in 1920 in Philadelphia, where his family residence had been established. Two United States Senators—Hiram R. Revels and Blanche K. Bruce—both of Mississippi, and twenty Representatives preceded Representative White. Other Negro members of the House were from North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Virginia, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida.

**North to Elect Negroes.**

During the reconstruction period the Negro legislators sent to Washington hailed from the South. But times have changed. From the North will emerge the next Negro members of Congress, be they Republican, Democrat or Progressive. They will come from large Northern cities where, as the result of migration, Congressional districts have become populated by thousands of Southern Negroes who left Dixie to gain economic and political status.

Political observers predict the first Negro Representatives of this era will be sent from the 21st New York District, 1st Chicago District and 12th St. Louis District. A Negro Representative from the mining section of West Virginia also is regarded as a possibility in the none too distant future.

The 21st Congressional District, Manhattan, embraces the 19th, 21st, 22d, 23d and part of the 13th Assembly Districts. Most of Harlem's Negro population is in the 21st, 19th and the eastern edge of the 13th. In the 22d and 23d Assembly Districts, in the Washington Heights section and on Riverside Drive, the residents are white.

Based on present figures, the enrolment of colored voters is not larger than that of the white voters. However, the former are a decisive factor in the choosing of a candidate. Over 70,000 votes were cast for Congressional candidates two years ago.

A different situation exists in the 1st Chicago Congressional District, which runs from the loop to 43d Street on the south, and from the lake on the east, and west to and including the Stock Yards. The colored vote is nearly 70 per cent. of the total. Usually the combined registered vote participating in elections, other than Presidential, is 31,000. Representative Martin B. Madden's majority in previous elections has been between 8,000 and 10,000.

**Negroes Uphold Madden.**

Chicago Negroes cannot be accused of playing politics along strictly narrow racial lines. With a preponderant colored vote no serious attempt is made to elect a Negro to Congress in the place of Representative Madden. Politicians of the race argue that it is more advantageous to be represented by one who is Chairman of the powerful House Appropriations Committee than any other.

In the spring primaries a Negro threw his hat into the ring and sought to capture the nomination from Representative Madden. He made a strong appeal to members of his race for support, but the vote given to him was negligible. There is little doubt that when the colored voters of the south side make up their minds to be represented in Congress by one of their own they are in a position to do so.

For years there has been sporadic agitation among St. Louis Negroes for the nomination of one of their race on the Republican ticket from the 12th Congressional District. There are approximately 50,000 qualified colored and 30,000 qualified white voters in the district. Representative L. C. Dyer's plurality in 1922 was 16,000, running 4,000 votes ahead of his nearest opponent.

The boundaries of the district are Carr Street on the north, La Fayette Avenue on the south, River on the east and Newstead Avenue on the west. The most thickly Negro residential sections are in this district.

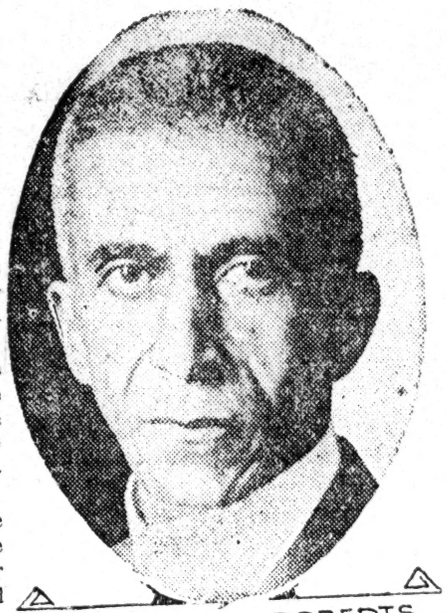
No Negroes in the country have served the Republican Party more loyally and consistently, and a larger measure of recognition is being asked of St. Louis G. O. P. leaders. The whole-hearted fight Representative Dyer has been making for the passage by Congress of the Anti-Lynching Bill, of which he is the author, has been one of the chief reasons there has been no pronounced opposition to his renomination.

**French Negroes Recognized.**

Not since the disfranchisement of the Negro in the Southern States has the race had a member in either of the legislative branches at Washington. Twelve million citizens without one colored American in Congress has been often pointed out by students of political economy both here and abroad as anomalistic to representative government. Negroes from French possessions sit as Deputies in the legislative tribunal in Paris.

Strange to relate, the most bitter, rabid anti-Negro speeches have been made at Washington by Senators and Representatives of the Vardeman-Tillman type from Mississippi and South Carolina — commonwealths where the Negro population exceeds the white.

Dr. Roberts's entrance into the political arena as Republican nominee from the 21st New York District has created another unusual situation. Following his designation by the G. O. P., the La Follette group, jointly with Socialists and the Single Tax Party, have selected Negroes to run for Congress in Harlem.



DR CHARLES N. ROBERTS

N Y C EVENING [illegible]
NOVEMBER 14, 1924

## NEGRESS NAMED FOR COUNTY JOB

### Will Work in Office of Clerk Donegan.

New York County Clerk James A. Donegan to-day appointed Mrs. Annette V. Thomas of 126A West 127th Street as a clerk in his office.

Mrs. Thomas, a Negress, passed with a high mark in the examination for the position, and in the opinion of Donegan will make a valuable clerk. She is the first woman of her color ever appointed in the County Clerk's office.

New York Times

FON CONGRESS, 21st C. D.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS
Republican-Progressive
FOR ASSEMBLYMAN, 21st A. D.
POPE B. BILLINGS
10-22-24
FOR PRESIDENT
CALVIN COOLIDGE
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES G. DAWES
FOR GOVERNOR
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR
SEYMOUR LOWMAN
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE
FLORENCE E. S. KNAPP
FOR STATE COMPTROLLER
VINCENT B. MURPHY
FOR STATE TREASURER
LEWIS H. POUNDS
FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL
ALBERT OTTINGER
FOR STATE ENGINEER
ROY G. FINCH
FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT
GUSTAVE HARTMAN
FOR JUDGE SUPREME COURT
WARD V. TOLBERT
FOR JUDGE GENERAL SESSIONS
MARTIN C. ANSORGE
FOR SHERIFF
THOMAS JEFFERSON RYAN

NEW YORK CITY NEWS
NOVEMBER 14, 1924

## High Mark Gives First Negress County Job

County Clerk Donegan today announced the appointment of Mrs. Annette V. Thomas of 126a West 127th St., to a clerkship. She is a negress and the first of her race so to be appointed.

Donegan said: "Mrs. Thomas passed the civil service examinations for this position with the highest mark. In my opinion she will be a credit to herself, her race and the municipal government in her new job."

She starts work Monday morning. Her salary is $75 a month

# Republicans Carry Harlem

## Negroes Overwhelmingly Support Coolidge and Dawes and G. O. P. State Ticket.

By slightly less than 8,000 votes, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Negro Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st Congressional District, was defeated by his Democratic opponent Royal H. Weller, present incumbent. Weller polled 43,792 votes; Dr. Roberts, 35,900. Dr. Roberts rolled up a big plurality in colored section of the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts and ran fairly well in the white sections of these districts, but was defeated in the 19th and 22d, both of which have a comparatively small Negro vote and elected Tammany Assemblymen.

Not only did the colored citizens vote for Dr. Roberts, but the returns show conclusively that the Coolidge-Dawes-Roosevelt ticket definitely returned Harlem to the Republican fold. Though defeated in the final count Colonel Theodore Roosevelt ran way ahead of Governor Smith in the colored section with the exception of which the entire state and national Republican ticket was elected.

Pope B. Billups Negro Republican, defeated Assemblyman Henry Shields, Negro Democrat, for the Assembly in the 21st A. D. and Abraham Greenthal, a white Republican, defeated Assemblyman James Male in the 19th.

Ogden L. Mills, Republican Congressman in the Seventh District, defeated his Democratic opponent by nearly 9,000 votes. Mills' district embraces the San Juan Hill section. Sol Bloom, Democratic Congressman, was re-elected over Chandler in the 19th. Congressman Fiorella La Guardia, formerly a Republican, was re-elected on the Socialist-Progressive ticket in the 20th.

### G. O. P. in Power at Albany

The Republican state organization will have a safe working majority in each House of the State Legislature during the 1925 session at Albany. After two years of Democratic power the Senate now has a Republican majority. The G. O. P. lead in the Lower House has also been increased.

The Republican swing will leave Gov. Smith without friends in control at either end of the State Capitol. It will demote from his position of power Senator James J. Walker of New York, who in the last session was majority leader. Senator Walker was re-elected however.

The Republican party gained four seats in the Senate. Its strength is now 29 votes instead of 25. But 26 votes are necessary to pass a bill. The Democrats, instead of having 26 votes, will have but 22.

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In a signed statement, Dr. Roberts thanks all those who supported him during the campaign.

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Contrary to the general impression that the defeat of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, candidate for Congress in the 21st C. D., was brought about by voters in the white districts, Robert S. Conklin, Republican executive member of the 21st A. D., states that Roberts ran 1,203 votes ahead of Colonel Roosevelt in the white section of his district. He also ran ahead of Billups and all white candidates, except Judge Hartman and Ely Rosenberg.

"Owing to the natural disappointment of the adherents of Dr. Charles H. Roberts over his defeat for Congress at the recent election," Conklin writes, "there have been suggestions to the effect that he did not receive the support that he should in the white section of the Congregational District. I am, therefore, enclosing herewith a tabulation of the majorities received by the candidates for Governor, Congress and Assembly in the white section of the 21st District.

"Dr. Roberts was running as a Republican party candidate, and not as an individual, and the relative support given to him can only be determined by comparison of his vote with that of other Republican candidates. It will be noted from the tabulation that Dr. Roberts ran ahead of Theodore Roosevelt in every white election district. In the total of white districts he ran 1,203 ahead of Col. Roosevelt. He also ran 102 ahead of Mr. Billups who was apposed by a colored man, while Dr. Roberts was opposed by a white man. In the white districts the white opponent of Dr. Roberts received a less majority than the colored opponent of Mr. Billups.

"Dr. Roberts also ran as well or better than any other Republican candidate in the white districts, with the exception of Judge Hartman and Ely Rosenberg, who had particular strength in Jewish organizations. In the entire Assembly District, he ran 813 ahead of Ely Rosenberg, candidate for Senator. It, therefore, cannot be denied that not only was there no discrimination in the vote on Congress, but on the contrary Dr. Roberts was preferred over practically all other Republican candidates. He suffered as did all other Republican candidates because of the Democratic sweep in all of the white sections of New York City. His majority in the entire 21st Assembly District was about 2,530.

"The white candidates did not receive the support that Dr. Roberts did in the colored election districts, but nevertheless the colored vote as a whole stood loyally by the entire Republican ticket, and it was due to this colored vote that the 21st Assembly District gave majority for nearly every Republican candidate. Dr. Roberts led the entire ticket, with the exception of President, and, in all fairness, it should be set forth that he received loyal support from all sections of the district.

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# Commission Composed Of A Jew, A Catholic And A Negro; Salary $7,500 Year

## Has Jurisdiction Over 65,000 City Employees; Got Race Men On Police Force After They Had Been Turned Down.

NEW YORK, Dec. 11—"More ambitious young colored men and women are taking the examinations for positions in the City Government than ever before, due largely to the fact that a Negro, in the person of Ferdinand Q. Morton, is serving as a member of the Civil Service Commission of New York City," declares William Drennan, the Republican member of the Commission from Brooklyn, who has been a Commissioner since January, 1918.

"Commissioner Morton's official relations with the Commission have been most inspiring to members of his race desirous of securing appointments to city positions," says Commissioner Drennan. "There was a time when a Negro was backward about competing for a job and would usually ask himself the question: 'What's the use?' But since Morton's appointment by Mayor Hylan in 1922, it has been noticeable that there has been a large increase in Negro applicants. Nowadays they proceed to take examinations, feeling that with a Negro on the Commission they are assured of a square deal.

### Injustices Avoided

"The effect of Mr. Morton's presence is more prophylactic than affirmative; in other words, things will not happen that should not happen. There is very little possibility of anyone being rejected on grounds of color, for it should not be overlooked there are times when ways can be found to perpetuate injustices and no proof is disclosed to show these injustices have been committed.

"It is often a difficult matter for white men to be impartial to colored people, either they are unjustly severe or unjustifiably kind. With a Negro sitting as a balance he can look at things from a Negro's viewpoint, unaffected by the prejudice or the favor. Sometimes when a question comes up involving a colored applicant, we refer it to Commissioner Morton with power to decide it, and there have been times when Commissioner Morton has requested that either Pres. Kaplan or I decide the question, asserting that his natural sympathies for the applicant might cause him unintentionally to view the matter strictly from a racial standpoint rather than on its merits. Of course, his judgment is also valuable on all other important matters in which members of his race are not concerned."

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It is not often the head of a department will frankly tell a Negro his services are not desired. But the gloomy picture drawn as to future advancement can be such as to discourage one, who, reading between the lines, can discern he is not wanted and will have a difficult time holding his job after the probation period.

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Commissioner Morton, who is leader of Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, and generally regarded as the most outstanding Negro Democrat in the country, maintains that parties should mean nothing to the Negro, and says he is a member of Tammany Hall because it has consistently pursued a policy of friendliness for his people in New York City.

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This rebuff was bitterly resented by colored Democrats. "A political organization cannot live without patronage, and as leader of Tammany Hall I will see to it that patronage is given in the most liberal measure to the colored faction voted for the regular Democratic organization," Chief Croker told Lee.

In January, 1898, the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy was organized with Chief Lee as leader. Following the election of Mayor Van Wyck, Chief Croker of Tammany Hall designated Edward E. Lee as leader of the colored Democracy if it agreed to make the appointment if the endorsement of Edward Lauterbach, then Chairman of the Republican County Committee, could be secured. James D. Carr was selected by Croker

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Political—1924 II. New York

Office Holding.

Croker kept his word regarding giving Negroes political recognition, and his successor, the late Charles F. Murphy, continued this policy even before local Negroes began to vote in considerable numbers under the leadership of Mr. Morton.

Prior to his appointment as Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. Morton, who has been the Democratic leader since December 15, 1925, was in charge of the indictment bureau of the District Attorney's office, where he made an enviable record. His present salary is $7,500 a year.

Ever since the organization of the United Colored Democracy, the leaders of Tammany Hall have strictly adhered to the original policy of giving the colored leader the right to make all appointments involving Negroes.

*On New York Civil Service Commission*

**FERDINAND Q. MORTON**

Leader of Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy.

# DR. ROBERTS' DESIGNATION IS O. K. WITH COOLIDGE

## Colored Man as Much Entitled to Run as Any Other Citizen—Quotes President Roosevelt.

President Coolidge may not have much to say on the race question, but what he does say leaves absolutely no doubt as to where he stands. This is clearly shown in a scathing letter to Charles F. Gardner, of Fort Hamilton, New York City, in writing to him in complaint of the prospect of a Negro making the race for Congress on the Republican ticket from the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York.

In a letter dated August 9 and made public to-day the President declared that "a colored man is precisely as much entitled to submit his candidacy in a party primary as is any other citizen" and, to a suggestion that he bring some kind of pressure to prevent the nomination of a Negro, he replied with a quotation from Theodore Roosevelt to the effect that he would not bar the door of hope and opportunity to any man because of his race or color

The letter was probably the strongest the President has written since he has been in office and clearly reflects his anger at the suggestion made by Gardner. The text of the letter follows:

"My Dear Sir:—Your letter is received, accompanied by a newspaper clipping which discusses the possibility that a colored man may be the Republican nominee for Congress from one of the New York districts. Referring to this newspaper statement you say:

"'It is of some concern whether a Negro is allowed to run for Congress anywhere, at any time, in any party, in this, a white man's country. Repeated ignoring of the growing race problem does not excuse us for allowing encroachments. Temporizing with the Negro, whether he will or will not vote either a Democratic or a Republican ticket, as evidenced by the recent turnover in Oklahoma, is contemptible.'

"Leaving out of consideration the manifest impropriety of the President's intruding himself in a local contest for nomination, I am amazed to receive such a letter. During the war 500,000 colored men and boys were called up under the draft, not one of whom sought to evade it. They took their places wherever assigned in defence of the nation of which they are just as truly citizens as are any others. The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the colored people is one which, however it might be received in some other quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels a responsibility for living up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican party.

"Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens, without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that Constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights. I propose to regard it and administer it as the source of the rights of all the people, whatever their belief or color.

"A colored man is precisely as much entitled to submit his candidacy in a party primary as is any other citizen. The decision must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself and by nobody else. You have suggested that in some fashion I should bring influence to bear to prevent the possibility of a colored man being nominated for Congress. In reply I quote my great predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt:

"'. . . I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut on any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color.'

"Yours very truly,
"CALVIN COOLIDGE."

# *ANDERSON KEEPS INCOME TAX OUT OF NEWSPAPERS*

New York City, Nov. 7.—"At present, Chicago Defender reporters inspect the books," is attributed to Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue in the third district, last week, when newspaper men swamped him requests to make public the income tax lists in his district. However, the collector did loosen up and give out a few whose names were submitted to him in written requests.

Chas. Anderson

He said he was satisfied he was following a proper procedure as long as the legal questions involved in the publication of taxes had not yet been determined.

**ROBERT T. SCOTT**
Committeeman Of Sixth Ward

# EASTERN COLORED REPUBLICANS BAR OLD TIME LEADERS

## Refuse To Stand For Importations Of Political Directors And Will Handle Their Affairs Themselves

Associated Negro Press

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 6.—There will be no outside meddling in the affairs of Eastern republicans in this coming presidential campaign. That was definitely settled last week, when following the vigorous protest against this sort of thing that has kept the old time colored politicians always in the running, the National Republican Committeeman for the state of New York put his foot down on any importations.

The protest was made by a combination of republicans representing Kings County (Brooklyn) and New York County (Harlem) these people have been fighting the idea of men and women coming to New York to direct the efforts of the voters and workers here when they themselves have no vote at all. Four years ago every part of the country practically was holding down some sort of a paid job in New York City working here in the interest of the National Republican ticket, except New Yorkers themselves. This year, with the revival of the Lincoln League the same sort of thing was proposed but New Yorkers were awake this time and now the whole plan is as dead as the proverbial door nail.

In addition to New Yorkers directing things in their own bailawick, Easterners in general will head up the work in the East. The euphonious title of "National Director of the Republican Campaign Among Negroes," is also affected by the decision to keep the affairs of the East with Easterners. The title may work well out west but it won't go at all in the East.

**Politics and National Guard**

Closely interlocked with the political situation in the East say many who have given the thing serious thought, is what is said to be an unwritten rule in the New York State National Guard, that is: do not advance colored officers higher than captains. On the military staff of the democratic governor of New York there are naturally democratic officers that are democratic in politics.

Last week, we learned from a reliable source that the resignation of Capt. D. Lincoln Reid, senior captain of the 369th Infantry, N. Y. National Guard (the new Fifteenth Infantry) was requested by the lieutenant-colonel Colonel Little being away from the city at this time. Behind this request lies a very probable explanation.

For the first time since its formation, the present regiment is about to go to state camp having recruited its required federal strength. Another battalion will be formed and a major for that battalion will be selected. If Capt. Reid retains his position with the regiment, he would as senior captain be in line for the major ship. Altho the regiment has one colored major, Maj. Jackson, another one is said to be wanted by the Government's military staff. Major Jackson, is sort of an heirloom of the regiment and his position has been secure. When seen by the Associated Negro Press correspondent and asked concerning his reported resignation. Capt. Reid declined to discuss it. But the Associated Negro Press is able to author-

itively announce that Capt. Reid is no longer with the 369th Infantry. Thus it would seem that white officers in a colored military outfit in New York are here to stay for some time yet.

Lewis, ... beautiful present

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 8, 1924

# REPUBLICANS PICK NEGRO FOR HOUSE

## Dr. Roberts Designated as Candidate for Congress in 21st District.

## FIRST INSTANCE ON RECORD

## Takes Place of Ansorge, Now Slated for Bench.

Dr. Charles Roberts, Negro dentist, formerly an Alderman and one of the best known members of his race in the city, has been selected as the Republican candidate for the House of Representatives from the 21st Congressional District, Manhattan.

This is the first time since the days of reconstruction so far as Republicans here could recall last night that a Negro has been selected as nominee of one of the two major parties in a Congressional battle. The 21st District, which includes the Harlem Negro belt, is normally Republican. Political leaders said Dr. Roberts had a fair chance of going to Washington.

His selection, made in response to demands from Negroes in all parts of the country, was made possible by the fact that the Republican County Committee has designated Martin C. Ansorge, formerly Representative from the 21st, for election to the General Sessions bench. Mr. Ansorge was defeated by Royal H. Weller, Democrat, by a small majority in 1922 when the district went Democratic by 22,000 votes in the Smith landslide.

The selection of Dr. Roberts was reached after consultation with Negro leaders and after conferences with Republican leaders in Manhattan. He is about fifty and lives at No. 233 West 139th Street. He has a large dental practice among the Negro residents of Harlem.

Mr. Ansorge asked that his name be withdrawn from consideration for Congressional designation. It was following this action that Dr. Roberts was selected. Still later the Republican County Committee announced that Mr. Ansorge had been designated for the Court of General Sessions. The term is fourteen years and the salary $17,500 a year. Mr. Ansorge lives at No. 575 Riverside Drive and is President of the Republican Club of the 13th Assembly District.

**A NEGRO'S right to run for Congress, and getting the right Negro to run for Congress are two different things. The right of a Negro to run is settled in his favor. Getting the right Negro to run is still open for debate.**

**Who is elected to Congress from any district depends on many things. The wiles of politics are many and mysterious. In the 21st District in New York Dr. Charles Roberts has been designated. Many will argue that Dr. Roberts is not the right man because he is only a dentist and, therefore, has not the proper background to represent the race at Washington. We suggest that whatever Dr. Roberts' faults are the fact remains that he was the one colored man who had sufficient strength to get the regular Republican designation, and now that he has it, it is better to center our efforts on electing a Negro to Congress rather than trying to elect a CERTAIN Negro to Congress. A term in Congress only lasts two years, so that if Dr. Roberts doesn't prove the right man we can look around and get another. But it would be most unwise to kill Dr. Roberts' chances at the start by internal discord.**

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

New York.

# ANDERSON SWORN IN AS REVENUE COLLECTOR

**Receives Chest of Silver from Employes of Department.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, received his commission, signed by Pres. Coolidge, and was sworn in Friday at his office in the Fisk building, 250 W. 57th street. Mr. Anderson received recess appointment from President Harding nearly a year ago when the new Internal Revenue District was organized. Before confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Harding died, and the new President made his own appointment of Collector Anderson, which was confirmed by the Senate recently.

The oath of office was administered yesterday by Supervisor of Accounts and Collections J. R. Voorhis. 2-16-24

The speakers, other than Supervisor Van Voorhis, were Chief Office Deputy Charles B. Largy and Chief Field Officer John S. Shea.

The 325 employes of the office presented Collector Anderson with a mahogany chest containing a full set (ninety-six pieces) of solid silver. The mahogany chest bore a silver plate, with the following inscription: "Presented to Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, from the Employes of the Third District of New York, February 1st, 1924."

# MRS. BESSYE BEARDEN NAMED TO SCHOOL BOARD 15TH DIST.

Mrs. Bessye J. Bearden 173 West 140th street, has been appointed a member of the local school board of the 15th School District, Borough of Manhattan, for a term of two years by Borough President Miller.

Mrs. Bearden is the only Negro member. She has been chosen secretary of the board by her associates. The new appointee is president of the Colored Women's Democratic League of Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, and is prominent in Harlem social and civic circles.

# *Colored Woman Appointed On School Board*

New York, (L. N. S.)—Mrs. Bessie J. Bearden has been appointed to the School Board of the Fifteenth School District, Borough of Manhattan, for a term of two years by President Miller. Mrs. Bearden is the only Negro board member. She has been chosen Secretary of the Board.

# Sworn In as Revenue Collector

## Charles W. Anderson Presented Chest of Silver by Employees

Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, Third District, received his commission, signed by President Coolidge, and was sworn in Friday at his office in the Fisk Building, 250 West 57th street. Mr. Anderson received recess appointment from President Harding nearly a year ago, when the new Internal Revenue District was organized. Before confirmation by the Senate, Mr. Harding died, and the new President made his own appointment of Collector Anderson, which was confirmed by the Senate recently. 2-6-24

The oath of office was administered yesterday by Supervisor of Accounts and Collections J. R. Van Voorhis.

The speakers, other than Supervisor Van Voorhis, were Chief Office Deputy Charles B. Largy and Chief Field Officer John S. Shea.

The 325 employees of the office presented Collector Anderson with a mahogany chest containing a full set (ninety-six pieces) of solid silver. The mahogany chest bore a silver plate, with the following inscription: "Presented to Hon. Charles W. Anderson, Collector of Internal Revenue, from the Employees of the Third District of New York, February 1st, 1924."

# COLLECTOR ANDERSON FORMALLY SWORN IN FOR THE SECOND TIME

## Prominent Race Man Given Recess Appointment by Harding, Is Also Named By President Coolidge.

## CONFIRMED BY SENATE

## Presented With Chest of Silverware by Com. Voorhis on Behalf of Office and Field Staff.

Charles W. Anderson, of 156 West 132nd street, was sworn in on Friday, February 1, as Collector of Internal Revenue, 3rd New York District, at his office in the Fiske Building, 250 West 57th street, the oath being administered by Supervisor of Accounts and Collections John R. Voorhis, in the presence of members of the office and field staff. 2-9-24

This was Mr. Anderson's second induction into this office within the past year, as he was first given a recess appointment by the late President Harding, nearly a year ago, when the third District was first organized. Before this nomination could be acted upon by the Senate, President Harding died.

**Renamed by Coolidge.**

Then President Coolidge made his own appointment, sending Mr. Anderson's name in to the Senate and that body confirmed the nomination recently. The records show that Mr. Anderson's administration has put the office of the Third District near the top in efficiency rating, it being No. 3.

The swearing-in ceremony was quiet and simple, in accordance with Mr. Anderson's wishes, but it was held at 2.30 o'clock in response to request of the office personnel, and following the taking of the oath, Mr. Anderson was completely surprised and considerably overcome when Commissioner Voorhis, on behalf of the office and field staff, presented the Collector a large chest of silverware. This presentation was engineered by John S. Shea, chief office deputy, and Charles B. Largy, chief field officer.

Mr. Anderson, who is one of the best known Negro Republicans in the country, was formerly Collector of the Second District under President R[illegible] and Taft, retaining office until [illegible] Wilson's administration.

# Seeks To Collect $80 From U.S. As Civil War Bounty

## Aged Man Who Joined Navy As Substitute Became Rich, But Now Needs the Money.

## CONSUL IN E. AFRICA UNDER CLEVELAND

## Promoted Liberian Development Company—Once Was Paid $150,000 in Gold Coin.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—Henry Francis Downing, 78, Civil War veteran, United States Consul to St. Paul de Loanda, Portuguese West Africa, during President Cleveland's first administration, and later a wealthy shareholder in the Liberian Development Company, Ltd., today is in such need of funds that he is seeking to have Congress put through special legislation that will enable him to collect $80 "bounty" for his Civil War services.

Representative Royal H. Weller has agreed to offer a bill to cover the peculiar case of Downing to whom bounty is denied on the ground that the man for whom he served as a substitute never was actually drafted, although he was in the draft age. This man was Jacob H. Wharton, who lived in Brooklyn and was Downing's step-father.

The outcome of this substitution seems to indicate that Fate may have taken a hand in the game. According to Downing, Wharton was "afraid to go to war" and employed him as substitute, feeling certain he would have to go to war unless he sent a man to take his place.

**Death Overtakes Draft Evander**

Downing enlisted in the navy August 23, 1864, and saw service abroad the Pawtuxet and the Winooska. His first leave of absence, obtained at his mother's request, December 2, 1865, was to attend the funeral of Wharton. 3-1-24

Downing said his mother would not let him return to his ship, and, although the war was over and the government was anxious to get as many men as possible off its payrolls quickly, he was listed as a deserter. The charge of desertion was removed by the Secretary of the Navy in March, 1921, and a certificate of discharge was issued to Downing which placed him in good standing and, he believed, entitled him to his $80 bounty.

Then it was disclosed that Wharton never had been drafted and Downing was not entitled to any money from the government.

After he resigned his Consulship, Downing returned to this country and told President Cleveland that Liberia should get United States capital and begin developing its resources and raw materials, or others would do it for her. The President, Downing said, gave him $500, promised him more if he needed it, and told him to go ahead and get busy.

**Vexed by Too Much Money**

Downing was unable to interest any capital in this country and later went to London, where he succeeded. The Liberian Development Company at one time paid him $150,000 by check. Downing said he didn't know much about money then, but thought he would prefer gold, and had an idea he could carry the gold on his person. He demanded payment in gold, received the gold, then returned it and asked for a check because there was too much gold for his pockets.

Downing says he finally interested the United States Government in Liberia and was instrumental in having Liberia send here the commission which conferred with President Roosevelt.

Downing is a grandson of Thomas Downing, who, during the great fire here in 1835, gave to the city a cellar full of vinegar which was used to put the fire out. At one time, according to Downing, James Gordon Bennett, now dead, was "almost broke and his newspaper, the "Herald, was about to go to smash."

"Mr. Bennett," Downing continued, "tried to borrow from various friends, but without success. Finally Thomas Downing sent him

a check for $20,000 and saved the Herald."

Downing, a picturesque figure with snow white hair, looks twenty years younger than he claims to be, and is in excellent health. He lives at No. 227 West 138th street with his wife. He has no children.

## S. H. Lark Leaves Office Of Kings Co. Dist. Att'y

Counsellor Sumner H. Lark, who has served a year and three months as Deputy Assistant District Attorney of Kings County, has handed his resignation to District Attorney Charles J. Dodd, who accepted the resignation and named Samuel A. Pease, another Brooklyn colored lawyer, to fill the unexpired term.

Counsellor Lark made a fine record and his associates in the District Attorney's office expressed regret at severance of the friendly ties which have been formed. It is understood that the necessity of giving his personal attention to the development of Larksburg, near Peekskill, where he owns a large tract of land, and which he purposes to develop as a race community, was the impelling motive of severing his connection with the County Prosecutor's office.

Counsellor Pease is secretary of the Kings County Lawyers Association and a graduate of the Brooklyn Law School.

# MICHIGAN C. BROWN AND HIS RISE FROM DINING CAR WAITER

### His Ability Recognized by Republican Leaders and He is Now Clerk in Municipal Court.

We are often reminded by members of Tammany Hall of how that organization has given opportunity and responsibility in politics to its members until they have won fame in public life. But this has been no more true of colored Tammanyites than it has been of colored Republicans, for the Republican party in Harlem can point with pride to several successful Negroes who owe much of their success to party affiliation.

# Assemblyman Shields Says Name Was Used Without Authority or Knowledge

Assemblyman Henri W. Shields of the 21st A. D., New York City, writes a letter to the Editor of The Age, repudiating the action of Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy which named him as a member of the committee of seven appointed to take over the functions of leadership of which John R. McNeel had been deprived.

McNeel's deposal is alleged to have resulted from his having started a fight against the leadership of Ferdinand Q. Morton in the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, following the death of the Tammany chief, the late Charles F. Murphy.

Assemblyman Shields writes as follows:

"My attention has been called to an article in the valued columns of your newspaper which states, in substance, that Mr. John R. McNeel has been removed from the office of leader of the 21st A. D. by the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy, and that the functions of that office would be performed by a committee of seven and that Hon. Henri W. Shields was a member of that committee.

"I am not a member of that committee. I was not consulted before my name appeared in such capacity nor did I have any knowledge that my name was to be used in any such manner. As soon as I learned that my name had been so used I immediately notified that organization that I could not accept membership on such a committee or serve in such capacity. To serve the people in any capacity is a privilege and an honor, but I do not feel that my duties as a member of the Assembly could be made compatible with the duty of a member of such a committee. (Signed)

"HENRI W. SHIELDS."

## NEGRO DELEGATE IS GIVEN SEAT; BREAKING RECORD

New York, June 28.—For the first time a negro has taken a seat as a delegate on the floor of the democratic national convention.

Dr. Paul A. Collins, a negro resident of the Harlem district of New York, has been seated as a delegate in place of Murray Hulburt, president of the board of aldermen of New York, who has gone to Europe. Collins was an alternate for the 21st New York district, and now becomes a delegate.

# Dr. Collins Only Demo. Delegate

### Alternate From 21st District May Take Active Part.

Dr. Paul A. Collins, 221 West 135th street, as far as an investigation by the Amsterdam News to this date has been able to disclose, will be the only Negro delegate to the National Democratic Convention which assembled at Madison Square Garden on Tuesday. Dr. Collins is alternate delegate from the 21st Congregational District of New York.

Dr. Collins is the second Negro delegate in the history of the National Democratic Convention. The first and only Negro to be so honored by this party was the late Attorney James D. Carr, who was an alternate delegate from Tammany Hall to the National Democratic Convention which was held in San Francisco, Calif., in 1920.

It is reported that Murray Hulbert, President of the Board of Aldermen, delegate, will sail for Europe during the week, and this fact will cause Dr. Collins to take an active part in the convention. It is reported from Democratic authority that as a New York delegate he must be placed on some important committee.

Among the Negroes who have come to New York to attend the National Democratic Convention are: Titus Alexander, Los Angeles; William H. Gaines, Atlantic City; Thomas R. Smith, Baltimore; J. A Norris, and Dr. Llonell Francis both of Philadelphia.

# PULLMAN PORTER MADE MEMBER OF ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL COMMISSION

### Has Confidence Of Governor Smith Of New York Who Seeks His Intelligent Opinion

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK CITY, June 18.—One of the men selected by Governor Albert Smith of New York as a member of the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Commission is Andrew Condy, a Negro who has been a Pullman porter on the New York Central Railroad for thirty-five years. Condy, having been a porter for all these years, never had any time for politics. But he was a great admirer of the late Col. and rode with him and took care of his luggage during his trips to and from Albany while he was Governor of New York. The colonel always had a cheerful word for Condy and was always interested in his views on the questions of the day and things in general.

Condy is well known to the legislative correspondents who have been making the trip for years to the capital, but he knows and reveres Gov. Smith better than anybody who travels on his train. He waited on the Gov. in the days when he was a member of the Assembly and while he was speaker of the House and still later, when he was twce Governor. Never a trip to or from the capital when the Governor caught Condy's train, that the two were not in conversation, and the Governor knows how intelligent the porter is and his knowledge of general affairs.

Condy has lived in the Bronx for many years and is the father of nine children, the eldest of whom, a girl, was graduated last year, and the proud father sent her picture to the Governor. Perhaps it was the fact that Condy had nine children that a bond of friendship was established between him and the Governor. But the Governor knows him for a hard worker and a man of intelligence who is thoroughly reliable and his word is his bond.

Defeated Democrat

ASSEMBLYMAN HENRI SHIELDS

New York.

Political. - 1924
Office Holding.

# "I'll Vote For Smith," Says Dr. Collins

## Only Negro Delegate to Democratic Convention Invited to Numerous Receptions.

NEW YORK, July 3—Dr. Paul A. Collins, the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, of No. 221 West 135th street, has the honor of being the first Negro delegate to take a seat in a Democratic National convention in the history of Democratic conventions. This unprecedented event took place last Saturday when the Hon. Murray Hulbert, president of the New York Board of Aldermen, sailed for France to attend the Olympic games, and Dr. Collins took his seat as alternate from the 21st Congressional District.

When seen by a Courier reporter Sunday evening, Dr. Collins said: "Yes, I am now a delegate and I am going down Monday and vote for Al Smith until I can't vote any more; and if [illegible] nomination, then I don't know who I'll vote for. I wish they would name Copeland if they can't nominate Al."

Dr. Collins has been officially invited to attend numerous receptions and social functions during last and this week. Among them were and are a special reception given by the president and trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, Tuesday, July 1, from 4 to 6 p. m.; a garden party given by Mrs. John F. Hylan, wife of the mayor of New York, chairman of the Women's Committee of the Mayor's Committee on Receptions to Distinguished Guests, given in Historical Washington Square, Thursday evening, June 26, from 6 to 12 p. m.; a reception at Tammany Hall, 145 East 14th street, June 26, 4 to 11 p. m., given by the Executive Committee of the Democratic Organization of New York county; and an informed supper given by Mrs. Daniel O'Day and Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, managers of Governor Alfred E. Smith's Presidential boom, Tuesday, June 24, 7 o'clock, at 49 East 65th street.

# BRENNAN TO PUT NEGRO IN CONGRESS

## Illinois Boss Announces Choice for Democratic Candidate.

New York, June 24.—George E. Brennan has named Earl B. Dickerson, A young negro attorney, as Democratic candidate in November against Congressman Martin B. Madden of the First Illinois District, veteran chairman of the appropriations committee of the House.

Brennan authorized the announcement after a conference with Martin J. O'Brien, chairman of the Cook county managing committee, and other Chicago leaders, who at once predicted that Madden will have the biggest election contest of his career next fall. Some of them went so far as to declare Dickerson's election certain.

James F. Boyle, 549 West Thirty-first street, won the Democratic nomination in the primary, but it is said that because of bad health and eagerness to insure party success he has agreed to withdraw. This creates a vacancy which goes to Dickerson.

Dickerson is an associate corporation counsel assigned to the city attorney's office. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and received his degree in law from the University of Chicago law school.

# Lts. Desverney and Wright Named to Distribute Bonus

Lieuts. Oswald DesVerney and Benjamin Wright have been appointed distributors of the State Soldiers' Bonus and it is expected both will serve in New York City. The former was a member of Colonel Hayward's old 15th which served in France, and the latter was an officer in the Buffaloes (367th). Only ex-soldiers are eligible for such appointments, it is announced.

# COOLIDGE STANDS FIRM

## ON RIGHT OF COLORED CITIZEN TO RUN FOR POLTICAL OFFICE, EVEN FOR CONGRESS —REBUKES LETTER-WRITER —CITES LOYALTY IN TIME OF WAR—DECLARES FOR EQUALITY OF RIGHTS— PRESIDENT SHOULD ABOLISH FEDERAL SEGREGATION

Washington, Aug. 11, 1924:—Replying to a letter of protest against the candidacy of a negro in New York State for Congress, President Coolidge today expressed "amazement" at the suggestion that he intervene and reaffirmed his intention of administering the Constitution, which, he pointed out "guarantes equal rights to all our citizens, without distinction on account of race or color."

The letter, made public at the White House, was written by the President to Charles R. Gardner, of Fort Hamilton N. Y. Mr. Gardner had sent a newspaper clipping concerning the candidacy of a negro for a seat in Congress from New York and suggested "repeated ignoring of the growing race problem does not excuse us for allowing encroachments."

The candidate is Dr. Chas. H. Roberts, of the 21st Assembly District New York City.

During the war 500,000 colored men and boys were called up under the draft, not one of whom sought to evade it. They took their place wherever assigned in defense of the Nation of which they are just as true citizens as are any others. The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the colored people is one which, however it might be received in some other quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels a responsibility for living up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican party.

**Equal Rights by Constitution**

"Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens, without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that Constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights I propose to regard it and administer it, as the source of the rights of all the people, whatever their belief or race. A colored man is precisely as much entitled to submit his candidacy in a party primary as is any other citizen. The decision must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself and by nobody else.

"You have suggested that in some fashion I should bring influence to bear to prevent the possibility of a colored man being nominated for Congress. In reply, I quote my great predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt, 'I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color.'"

**MAN WHO WROTE TO PRESIDENT COOLIDGE IS ARMY SERGEANT**

New York, N. Y. Aug. 12, 1924.—The man who wrote the letter to President Coolidge demanding that steps be taken to prevent Dr. Charles H. Roberts from making the race for the congressional nomination in the 21st New York District, is a Sergeant Chas. F. Gardner, stationed at Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, for the past five years.

Gardner is said to be notorious for his hatred of Negroes, and is said to have exhibited a thorough and complete hostility to the late Dr. Booker T. Washington. He has also a penchant for writing letters to noted persons. He is reported to have wealthy family connections.

It is probable that the military authorities will take some action in his case, which ic said to be without precedent in army circles.

# PRES. CALVIN COOLIDGE

## Whose Notification Address Shows Segregation is Objectionable—Hits Lynching.

# RACE PROBLEM UP NORTH.

It is observed that the increase in the number of negroes in some of the Northern states and the interest the negroes show in political affairs is exciting anxiety in the minds of some of the whites, one of whom expresses concern lest the ignoring of the "growing race problem" should encourage its encroachment. Such a person has written a letter to President Coolidge asking him to use his influence in preventing a negro from becoming a candidate for congress in a New York district; and the president replies, that he will have nothing to do with it, that negroes are citizens, and that the question of choice of a representative is up to the voters of the district.

To what extent the letter writer speaks for the people of his district is not stated; but the incident is worthy of attention, as showing that there is a substratum of hostility even in a Northern state to acceptance of the negro in politics on terms of equality.

# Socialists to Run Negro on Ticket

## Frank R. Crosswaith Out for Secretary of State.

Frank R. Crosswaith, of 2427 Seventh avenue, the candidate of the Socialist Party for Secretary of State, joined the Socialist Party in 1917, and he has been actively engaged in its service ever since, acquiring the admiration of his comrades by his sincere devotion to the cause and his intelligent and persistent endeavors to further the same.

He is an able speaker, in fact, one of the ablest speakers at the party's command, who brings to bear upon his subject, not alone youthful enthusiasm and a deep sympathy to the cause of the workers—and those of the Negro race in particular—but also a studiously acquired wealth of social, economical and political knowledge.

Two years ago he was nominated for Congress for the 21st Congressional District by his party; he is the organizer of this district, the vice-chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Labor Party and has served the Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union, American Federation of Labor, as organizer, bringing hundreds of new members of his race within its folds, thus actively upholding the motto of the Socialist organization of the 21st Assembly District, "Black and White Workers Unite."

He will soon tour the State under the auspices of the Socialist Party, speaking in the interest of the workers and La Follette for President.

# Roberts' Campaign Committee Appeals To Colored People

The Roberts' Congressional Campaign Committee, Hamilton J. Travis chairman, and [illegible] Howell treasurer, has issued an appeal to colored citizens of the 21st Congressional District to rally to the support of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Republican designee for nomination as the regular party candidate for Congress, both at the Primary, September 16, and at the regular election Tuesday, November 4.

The appeal is as follows:

To our friends and voters:

The action of the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Congress District in designating a member of our race, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, as the party candidate for Congress, places the colored citizenry throughout the country on trial, and particularly charges our people in this community with grave responsibilities.

The candidacy of Dr. Roberts marks an epoch in that it is the first occasion in the history of the North on which either of the major parties has designated a Negro for member of the national House of Representatives.

The general impression is that colored residents of this district are in a majority, while as a matter of fact we are considerably outnumbered by our white fellows. In the general election Dr. Roberts will be opposed by the present encumbent, Congressman Royall Weller, a Democrat. As a first essential to success we must move to awaken our people to the vital impertance of this effort. We must see to it that every qualified voter is registered, and that every registered voter casts his ballot for Dr. Roberts. This message must be carried into every home, and to successfully cope with an opposition possessed of far greater resources we must institute

an intensive campaign, to be prosecuted without cessation from now until the polls close on Election Day.

The costs involved in this great effort are tremendous—they should be shared by every worthy Negro worthy of the name.

This committee has assumed the task of financing a part of the campaign. We are communicating with you to ask that you contribute to this cause. Contributions should be forwarded to H. Adolph Howell, treasurer, Roberts Congressional Campaign Committee, 2368 Seventh avenue, New York City, N. Y., and prompt acknowledgement will be made.

In the sincere hope that you will lend your cooperation because of the vital principle involved in this contest, we beg to remain,

THE ROBERTS CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE
HAMILTON J. TRAVIS, Chairman
CHAS. W. FILLMORE
H. ADOLPH HOWELL, Treas.
FRED. R. MOORE
CHAS. W. B. MITCHELL
REV. I. W. BROWN

PHIL. EVE. PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 13, 1924

## STRAIGHT TALK

IF SOME one sought to embarrass President Coolidge by writing to ask him to prevent the nomination of a Negro to Congress from the Twenty-first District of New York, which contains a large Negro population, he reckoned without knowledge of the President.

Mr. Coolidge replies that he is amazed to receive such a letter and then says some fine things about the Negroes. He concludes by reminding his correspondent that the Constitution guarantees equal rights to all citizens without discrimination on account of race or color, and that he has taken an oath to support that Constitution. He says further that he will not interfere in the selection of candidates in any congressional district, as it is the right of the voters in each district to decide for themselves by whom they wish to be represented.

This is exactly the kind of letter which those familiar with the President's views would expect him to write. The position he takes is so sound that it cannot be successfully attacked.

## NEW YORK'S NEGRO CANDIDATE

**There is a chance that the next congress will listen to a negro member. In the city of New York there is a black belt, using the New York term applied to it, where there is a preponderance of negro voters and they are solidly behind a candidate from their own race and he is said to have a splendid chance of election.**

**Just how it will end is a matter that the election itself will tell and that only. There is no doubt but that he will be selected by the vote of a large number of negroes, who have migrated north and are using their balance of power or the preponderance of numbers in that special district, the 21st New York district, to send a Dr. Charles H. Roberts, a negro dentist to congress.**

**There have been no negroes in congress except those sent from the South during the carpetbagger regime, so far as available records show. These were the product of a vile system that has been wiped out. Its sting still remains, however, and the South is as ever alert to the conditions that once existed, for which Northern politicians were largely and generally responsible. The thing has changed and it is the negroes from the South that have been assimilated into congested black belt districts that have shown themselves equal to the emergency and donees of a political gift for the sake of their vote in the national elections, which come off in November.**

## SPOILING NEGRO CHANCES

When Coolidge lets go, it is not difficult to find his meaning. Somebody appealed to him lately to help get a negro out of the race for congress in one of the New York districts and he promptly expressed amazement and asserted that he expected to administer the constitution for all alike, race and color to the contrary notwithstanding.

For the southern negro who stays in the south and has sense enough to pursue honesty and integrity, as far as a negro can—and he can to a praiseworthy degree—we would make a place and defend him in his rights. He already has a place among the most intelligent people on earth in the south. He already has a place among those of stronger morality, stronger devotion to home and state and nation. He already lives among a people whose contribution to the advancement of covilization is greater than that of all the north and east. That people, with but few exceptions, accords him a place and a right to acquire and enjoy property, rear his family and absorb all that the negro can acquire in the morality of marriage, home, church and education.

In the years to come he is going to find that meaning far more to him than can be had in the hazards of politics and the dream of equality in the north and east. The negro is going north and east and elsewhere in the country to learn his lesson. The negro gets hard knocks and harsh treatment in the south at times, but on the whole where he aims high, he advances. Where he tries, he wins his home and the white man will not see him swindled out of it. Where he tries to be honest and truthful and law-abiding, the dishonest white man does not often assail him, for it is not easy to beat a worthy, honest negro.

There is a growing disposition among the negro's southern white friends to let him go north and learn his lesson. We know the age old racial tendencies. These have not changed. Thousands of years ago the superior races hald sway in government, in all civil and commercial life. These races will continue to do so. And the color line is not all. The Spaniard, the Italian, the Chinese, the Japanese, the Indian—all these take a secondary place in the affairs of American government because they are types of inferior races.

Because of temporary advantages the negro may win his place in congress. He may have more negro votes to count, he may have temporary victory—but he may be assured the victory will be of short duration. It may make more negro votes for Coolidge for him to say that which will stir negro enthusiasm in the national election this fall, but it will cost the negro permanent exclusion in the future—in a day that is bound to come. And with political exclusion will come racial antagonism fanned by political bitternes. Nothing the negro can do now or in the future will ever make it possible for him in peace to become the legislative representative of the white man in congress.

If this same negro political aspirant remains in New York, the day is coming when his peace and safety—his right to acquire and enjoy property—will mean more to him and his negro brethren around him than any political office he can ever hope to hold. It is not difficult for one who knows history to see that. It is not hard for the southern white man to see it—and the negro who lives in the north and east in any degree of safety in the future better remember that the white man's country is not all south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The most remarkable racial condition in all of God's universe exists in the south where the white man has given the negro a place to work out his existence. There is nothing like it in all history—and there is nothing like negro advancement under these conditions—nothing in all the world to equal it. And it is safe racial advancement, generally speaking. Of course, here and there are examples of injustice that grow out of the fact that there was a real racial clash. But in the main the negro has real, appreciable rights and in them he makes his advancement.

It will not be accorded the negro in the north under political aspirations. He cannot afford racial clashes in politics. Nothing Mr. Coolidge can do will save him when the storm of race hatred sweeps down upon him. We know, and he shuld know, what will happen when there is a real test of strength. We have taken all this space to say that a negro can no more exist in a clash for political preference in the north and east than he can in the south. He was not given that racial superiority which is needed to do so.

Negro and white man—wherever the American flag has been set up by the white man—already know what will be the outcome. Nothing anybody can say or do in this or any other age can change these fortunes. They are conditions that course through the veins in the blood of mankind—conditions that for ages have existed unchanged.

Missouri.

Political — 1924.
Office Holding.

# REFUSES TO DESERT HER POST AS ELECTION JUDGE

## DEFIES HOSTILE BAND

MRS. OLIVE WALTON

## Belligerent White Judges And Clerks Refuse To Serve At Polling Place When A Colored Lady Appears As Judge.

## Others Promptly Sworn In And Work Of Registration Proceeds. Mrs. Olive Walton Praised For Stand

One of the unusual incidents in connection with the recent four-day registration in this city during the week was the "striking judges and clerks" in the second precinct of the Twenty-second Ward.

The unlucky chance which put Mrs. Olive M. Walton appeared at the polling place as an election judge and the billigerants say that she, in the providence of God, was born colored; then the deviltry began. It seems that one John A. Schneider, a Democratic judge, was the leader of a pre-arranged plan to not serve if Mrs. Walton insisted on serving. It was he who told Mrs. Walton, "this is a white precinct and no nigger has a right to serve." But Mrs. Walton remained cool and calm and told Schneider that she did not make the selection of the judges and clerks and that she had no right to make any changes.

According to statements of those who perchanced or volunteered to go to the polling place, many forms of "stalling" and intimidations were indulged in by the hostile judges and clerks to embarrass or scare Mrs. Walton before the arrval of the election officials from headquarters, but she held her ground and refused to be insulted. She had known Schneider for many years; she and her husband had put many dollars in his pocket by buying papers from him years ago. His son-in-law, who was one of the Republican judges in the polling place, when appealed to offered not a word of encouragement.

In the meanwhile, a representative of the Argus appeared on the scene and offered assistance to Mrs. Walton, assuring her that she had done the right thing by staying at her post of duty.

**When the Election Officials Arrived**

When Miss Bobb arrived all the officials except John A. Schneider, 4437 North Market street, who had ordered Mrs. Walton out when he arrived and found her in the polling place, agreed to serve with her, although they later changed their minds.

Miss Emma J. Bobbs, Republican Commissioner, appointed Miss L. Collins, an employe of the Board of Election Commissioners, who had come to the polling place with her to serve in the place of Schneider.

She asked Chester McCord Democratic judge to swear Miss Collins in, but he refused and then refused to serve himself. He was joined in his refusal to serve by the other officials, Edward H. Crocker, 4437 North Market street, Republican judge, Patrick D. Walsh, 1902 Cora avenue, Democratic judge, and Robert E. Orcutt, 4546 St. Ferdinad avenue, Democratic clerk.

Miss S. Calvert and Jack Slevin, both employed in the election commissioners' office, were sworn in by Miss Bobb to replace two of the other officials and registration was started. Two other officials will be sworn in later.

**Echoes Heard**

There has been much comment heard in the community, and the city at large, as a result of the incident. Many have been the congratulations which have come to Mrs. Walton for her brave stand "amid the mob." Some see the hand of the Ku Klux Klan in the move, saying that such acts on the part of the whites in this case are in keeping with the spirit of the Klan. Many are wondering what the election commissioners are going to do in a legal way to prosecute for contempt those who refused to serve, and thereby hindered the registration, citing the statute of Missouri, which reades as follows:

NEGLECT OF DUTY BY JUDGE OR CLERK—PENALTY

Sec. 3219 Revised Statues Mo., 1909, reads: "Any judge or clerk of any election precinct who shall wilfully absent himself from the polls on election day, without good cause, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined five hundred dolars, and if any such judge or clerk of election shall willfully detain any register or poll book or ballot and not cause it to be produced at the polling place at the opening of the polls, or for fifteen minutes thereafter, he shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be imprisoned not less than three months nor more than one year, or fined not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars."

Sec. 3221 Revise Statutes Mo., 1909 reads among other things: "Any person being qualified to act as judge or clerk of election or who having qualified, shall fail to act as judge or clerk at any election for which he was apointed or qualified, unless prevented from service by illness, or unless removed, or excused by the commissioners or county clerk, for other sufficient cause, shall be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be punished by imprisonment in the city or county jail not less than three months nor more than six months."

# MOORE BACK TO OLD SEAT IN MISSOURI

## Wins Again for Place in Legislature

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 14.—Walthall M. Moore, the first and only member of our race to serve as a member of the Missouri legislature, was again elected to that body last week by the voters of the Third Representative district on the republican ticket. Mr. Moore was elected to the legislature four years ago and served with honor to himself and as a credit to his district. He was defeated by his white democratic opponent two years ago. Last August he came back and won the nomination in the primaries and was likewise successful in the recent regular election.

Walthall Moore

The Third Legislative district is said to be the richest white district in this state, and the places of honor are usually offered to favorites and are eagerly sought. Mr. Moore's splendid record as a former member of the 51st Missouri general assembly commended him to the favor of the voters of the district, which resulted in his return to that office.

# MRS. OLLIE WALTON, COLORED ELECTION JUDGE WINS HER FIGHT AGAINST PREJUDICED WHITES WHO REFUSED TO SERVE WITH HER

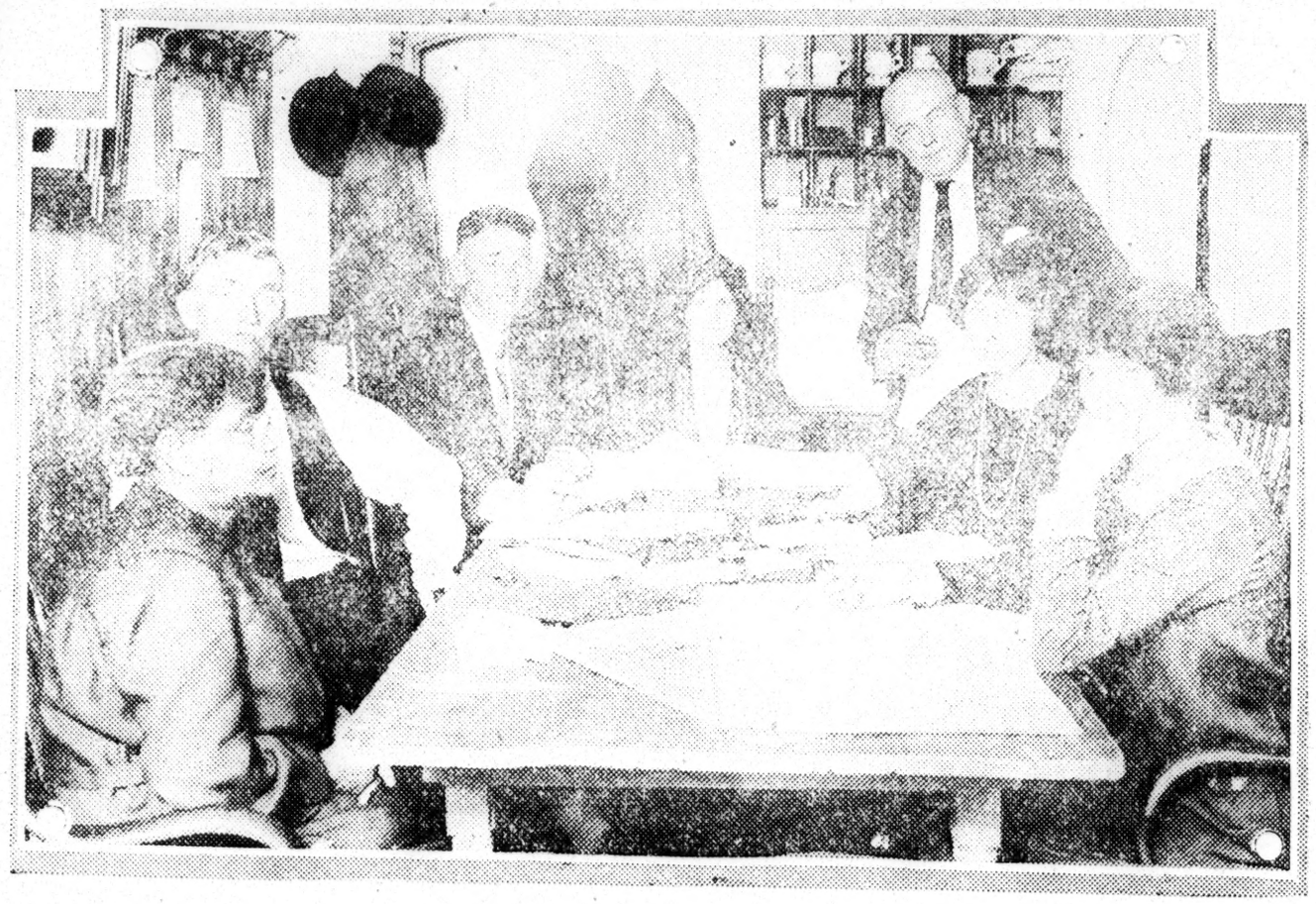


Photo by The St. Louis Star

When Mrs. Olive Walton (extreme left), 4526 Garfield avenue arrived at the second precinct polling place in the Twenty-second Ward to serve as a duly appointed judge of elections Monday, the white officials refused to swear her in and left the polls in a body. But Mrs. Walton remained on the job until a substitute force could be sent by the Board of Election Commissioners. She was sworn in and served. Those in the picture, reading around the table from the left, are Mrs. Walton; Louis Trinkhaus, Republican judge, 4500 North Market street; August O. Hueser, Republican clerk, 3942A Natural Bridge avenue; Asher Slevin, an employe of the election board; Miss Susie Calvert, Democratic judge, 4056 Washington boulevard; Mrs. F. G. Oetken, Democratic judge, 5915 Cabanne avenue, and Miss Lillian Collins, Democratic clerk, 3918 Washington boulevard. The polling place is a barber shop at Taylor and St. Ferdinand avenues.

# WALTHALL M. MOORE WINS FOR THE MO. LEGISLATURE

## Former Member Of 51st General Assembly Comes Back After Two Years, As A Popular Favorite Of The People Of The District.

## SAM BAKER, REPUBLICAN ALSO ELECTED GOVERNOR BY A SMALL MARGIN

Coming back after being defeated two years ago, Walthall M. Moore, a former member of the Missouri legislature, was elected again to that august body last Tuesday by the voters of the Third Representative District.

W. M. MOORE

It will be remembered that Mr. Moore was elected to the legislature four years ago, and served two years with honor and distinction. Two years ago, after being nominated, he was defeated by his Democratic opponent. This year he came back and won at the primary in August and won again last Tuesday.

The Third Legislative District is said to be the richest district in the state, and the places of honor offered to the favorites by the voters were stubbornly sought for. Following the announcement that Moore had been elected, many congratulations were offered by his many friends and admirers from all parts of the state in the form of telegrams, phones and personal letters.

Mr. Moore was the first and only Negro to serve as a law-maker in the regular law-making body of the state. The record made by him while a member of the Fifty-first Missouri General Assembly has commended him to the voters of the district, which resulted in his return to that office.

### Baker Elected Governor

Sam Baker, the Republican candidate for governor, was elected over his Democratic opponent, Dr. Arthur W. Nelson of Bunceton. The fight between the two was hot and well drawn out.

Mr. Baker's election is regarded as a defeat of the Ku Klux Klan, who, it is said, was supporting Dr. Nelson, the Democratic candidate. Early in the game it was generally conceded that Dr. Nelson had the edge on Mr. Baker in the race, but Governor Hyde pinned the Klan to Nelson's coat and the latter was not able to shake it off, which was one of the strong factors in his defeat.

### Negroes Part in Election

As it now appears, Mr. Baker will have a small majority of about 6 or 7 thousand votes. Just one-half the Negro votes in the Sixth Ward cast in favor of his opponent would have meant defeat for Mr. Baker, it is said by some of the politicians. Whether this is true or not, everybody knows the vote was close in the gubernatorial race.

### Expression of Appreciation

I wish to express to the voters of the 3rd district my feeling of profound gratitude for the generous and enthusiastic support given my candidacy in the election of Nov. 4.

It is needless to say it will be my highest ambition to render such service to the people of my district as will fully justify the confidence they have reposed in me.

Signed: Walthall M. Moore.

Mississippi

Political - Nat.

## Office Holding.

Prof. E. H. McKissick of Holly Springs, Miss., has been elected delegate from the second Congressional District to the National Republican Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 10th, 1924. He was also elected Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee.

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

Missouri.

# RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

**DR. E. J. GREGG**
**Deputy Coroner, City of St. Louis**

On January 1, Dr. E. J. Gregg was appointed Deputy Coroner, City St. Louis by Coroner, Dr. Richter.

Dr. Gregg is a young man, married, and enjoys a nice practice in the city. He received his medical education at Shaw Universty, Raleigh, N. C. He came to St. Louis eight years ago to begin his practice.

During the recent world war, he served in the United States Medical Corps in France being discharged later with honor and distinction.

Since his return to St. Louis he has followed his profession continuously and has been quite succesful.

In making the appointment, Dr. Richter said he felt that the colored people were entitled to representation in the Coroner's office as a matter justice and right.

The office pays from three to five thousand dollars a vear.

St Louis
Gregus
1-24-24

# Succeeds Father In St. Louis War Department

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 6.—Announcement has just been made that Attorney Walter R. Hill, Jr. has been appointed Assistant Associate City Counselor for the City of St. Louis as successor to his father, the late W. R. Hill who died recently while holding that office.

The appointment was made by City Counselor Geo. F. Haid, with the approval of Mayor Kiel. And it is understood that the appointment of young Hill has the approval of the local Negro Barr Assn.

Young Hill is a graduate of Sumner high school of this city, and received his L. L. B. from Howard University, Washington, D. C., year 1922.

He entered upon his new duties March 1st.

The Argus
3-8-24

# HIS ELECTON IS UPHELD BY THE SUPREME COURT

**JUDGE CRITTENDEN E. CLARK**
**Justice Of The Peace Of The Fourth Constabulary District Of Missouri**

St Louis
Argus
3-28-24

The curtain fell on the last act of an interesting drama last Saturday, March 15, when the Supreme Court of the State of Missouri handed down a decision denying a writ of mandamus applied for by Joseph Nick, a democrat who sought to compel the Election Commissioners of St. Louis to issue him an election certificate as Justice of the Peace of the Fourth District.

The office in question, is now being held by Crittenden E. Clark, who, no doubt, is today singing the song of the poet: "Through many dangers, toils and snares, I have already come."

### If The Story Was Really Told

Commenting on the decision of the Supreme Court in this case, a very close friend of Judge Clark said, "If the story of this case was really told, it would sound like a drama or a tragedy. Some day I hope the story will be written. It was an uphill pull struggle for a place for the colored race in the city of St. Louis."

### The Case Briefly Stated

After Judge Clark was nominated in the primary election a notice for a recount was filed by Justice McChesney whom he defeated, at the recount, Judge Clark gained nearly one hundred votes.

A motion to place McChesney's name on the Republican ballot after his defeat was filed with the election commissioners who after a hearing denied the same.

A writ of mandamus was sued out in the Supreme Court praying that Judge Clark's name be not put on the ballot but that the name of McChesney be inserted instead. This motion was argued in the Supreme Court in September, 1922 and was by the Court denied.

At the general election, Judge Clark was elected by twenty-five hundred (2500) majority. His democrat opponent Joseph Nick applied in the Circuit for an injunction to prevent them from issuing a certificate of election to Clark which after a hearing was by the Circuit denied.

Nick applied in the Supreme Court for a writ of Mandamus to compel the Board of Election Commissioners to issue to him a certificate of election although he had been beaten by 2500 votes. The writ was granted directing the Board to issue the writ or show cause why they should not do so.

This matter was argued in the CONTINUED ON THOMAS' TWO. in the Supreme Court in November 1922, and in April 1923 a Commissioner was appointed in the person of former Supreme Court Judge Conway Elder who after hearing the testimony found that Clark was a resident of the District and qualified in every particular for the office.

The case proper after this report was argued in the Supreme Court on the 26th day of October 1923.

### THE COURTS DECISION

On Saturday March 22nd 1924 the Supreme Court rendered its judgment in the following words—

"The writ of Mandamus was not intended nor can it be properly invoked to include the remedies afforded by an election contest. Under the facts as they exist in this case that course was exclusive (State Ex Rel Ponath vs Hamilton 240 S. W. ( Mo. ) L. C. 448 and cases cited thereunder) and if timely exercised will entitle the relator to whatever relief the facts may warrant."

"The alternative writ, therefore seeking, as its terms disclose, to invoke the relief which the facts do not warrant nor the law authorize should have been quashed. It is so ordered. All concur except Woodson Chief Judge, and Graves Judge who dissent and White Judge not sitting. The decision was handed down by Judge Walker of the Supreme Court. Thus ends the legal battle began on the 4th day of August 1923, for the office of Justice of the Peace to which was elected, for the first time in Missouri one of our group. We must commend Crittenden E. Clark for the fight he has made in this instance, for the office and for the Race.

### AN APRECIATION

ST. Louis Argus,

Gentlemen,

Will you kindly permit me to use your columns for the purpose of extending to the public my sincere thanks and appreciation for the support morally, spiritually and financially given me in the long contest I have gone through for the office for the Justice of the Peace for the 4th District of the City of St. Louis, while this contest has lasted sixteen months I have always had the sympathy and encouragement of the members of our group whose counsel and advice was highly appreciated. In contests of this nature where one of the Race is elavated to Office there is the usual prejudice against it.

One could hardly fight a battle such as I have gone through singly and alone, he must have assisstance and counsel of others.

I am thankful for the final out come and will assure you one and all that there will be nothing done by me in the conduct of the office I now hold, that will cast any thing but credit on the Race.

The Court over which I preside is now located at 14 South Sixth St., and I shall be glad to meet any of you there at any time.

Again thanking you for your loyaly and support, I desire to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

Crittenden E. Clark,
Justice of the Peace
4th District, City of St. Louis.

# RESIGNS AS ALTERNATE DELEGATE-AT-LARGE

St Louis
Argus
5-2-24

As we go to press evidences of reaction on the action of the Republican State Convention in denying the Negroes of the state a place on the Governor's slate as delegate-at-large, has already begun.

Rev. J. Lyle Caston has resigned the sugar tit honor as alternate to which he was elected, and asks the Argus to publicly announce the same

His letter:

May 1st, 1924.

To the Editor of the St. Louis Argus:—

Permit me to request of you that you give publicity to the following statement:

At the Republican Convention held in the City of Springfield, Missouri, on Tuesday, April 29, 1924, I was placed in nomination before the Republican Convention as candidate for delegate-at-large by Mr. Walthall M. Moore, of the City of St. Louis, because of the desire on the part of the colored delegates in attendance at the Convention, to have representation of one of their group as a delegate-at-large from the State of Missouri.

I was not a candidate for delegate at large, but felt then and feel now, that Mr. Walthall M. Moore should have been elected as was agreed upon by Governor Hyde and other leaders.

I was not in the Convention at the time my name was offered as alternate-at-large, and I did not seek the place. Since my election it is apparent to me that to accept the place as alternate after a delegate-at-large had been denied the Negro voters of the state, would place me in a compromising position. I refuse to be placed in such a position by the acceptance of an alternate-ship, and hereby publicly state that I refuse to accept the same.

Neither myself nor any other individual should permit himself to be placed in a compromising position when the interests of the race are at stake.

I feel that the resolution as adopted by the Republican State Committee, allotting one of the delegates to a Negro, ought to have been rejected by the Republican State Convention. I also feel that the full reponsibility for the failure of the Convention to select a Negro delegate-at-large is chargable to Governor Arthur M. Hyde and his conferees.

Signed.
REV. J. L. CASTON.
Columbia, Mo.

# ROBT. T. SCOTT IS ELECTED A DIST DELEGATE

## Is Second To Win Honored Place On St. Louis Delegation To Republican National Convention At Cleveland In June.

## KU KLUX KLAN CONDEMNED AT DISTRICT CONVENTION

Robt. T. Scott was elected delegate to the Republican National Convention from the Twelfth Congressional District last Monday afternoon at the district convention, which was held at Tenth and Morrison. Mrs. Montel Graves was elected alternate.

Mr. Scott is the second colored man of St. Louis to be elected as delegate to the National Republican Convention, the first being Aaron E. Malone who was elected some time ago from the Eleventh District. Hon. Frank M. Stater, committeeman from the Seventeenth Ward, was elected one of the delegates from the district.

**The Ku Klux Klan Condemned**

It so happened that a large number of Negro delegates was present at the convention, and led by Judge Crittenden E. Clark, succeeded in putting through a resoluton condemning the Ku Klux Klan.

"We believe that the machinery for law enforcement, as set up under the constitution and laws of the state and nation, are ample for the protection and welfare of the American people, and therefore we are opposed to any 'Invisible empire' or masked group that may attempt to function in lieu thereof."

Robt. T. Scott, delegate-elect, in a few remarks made it quite clear that the Negroes of the state were expecting the Republican State Convention at Springfield to let the world know how the Republican party of the state stands on the Klan.

Lyna Walthall M. Moore, former member of the State Legislature, who is an aspirant for delegate-at-large, made an interesting talk.

## Malone Appointed on Nominating Committee

Aaron E. Malone of St. Louis, Mo., was appointed late Tuesday afternoon a member of the committee that will notify President Coolidge of his nomination.

That there will be a bitter fight on after the convention is over is a foregone conclusion, according to rumors circulated around the Hotel Majestic. This one however will be among the women. It is said that friends of Miss Hallie Q. Brown and Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming are urging both to become chairman of the national women's committee. There are others, so it was intimated, who will toss their hats into the ring. Among them are Camille Cohen-Jones of Chicago, who has been assistant to Roscoe Conkling Simmons in the Coolidge general headquarters for the past six months during the pre-convention campaign.

Several more important appointments are expected before the convention ends.

# MOORE AND DAVIS FILE CANDIDACY FOR LEGISLATURE

## Former Holds Honor Of Being Only Colored Representative Ever Elected In This State

## Six Race Women And Four Men Are Republican Candidates For Ward Committeeship. Bitter Fight In The Sixth.

Walthall M. Moore, the only colored man in the state to be honored with an election to the House of Representatives in the Missouri Legislature, has filed his candidacy for renomination, on the Republican ticket, subject to the primary election which will be held August 5. Mr. Moore is in the Third District, where four are to be elected. Atty. John A. Davis has also entered his name as a candidate. Eight others, all white, including one woman, have filed from this district on the Republican Ticket. Four colored men have filed for St. Louis ward committeeman and six women for committeewoman. Mrs. Cassie Harris is without opposition in the Fifth; Mrs. Gertrude Williams, Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble and Mrs. C. R. Davis are opposing each other in the Sixth. Mrs. Carrie S. Tillman is without opposition in the Sixteenth. Mrs. George Galion will compete with four white women in the Twenty-third.

**Fight in Sixth**

The Sixth ward will be the real fighting ground for committeeman. Robert T. Scott and A. C. Scales are the colored candidates pitted against six white aspirants. Of this number, one is a son and the other a brother of Recorder of Deeds, Wm. L. Tamme. Wm. Maston will compete with Robert E. Moore in the Sixteenth. Walter B. Cathrell is a candidate for committeeman in the Twenty-third, which has joined the rank of wards, having a Colored Republican majority. He will be opposed by four white candidates.

In all there are 401 candidates entered on the four tickets. The Republicans lead with 191. The Democrats have 150; Socialists 52 and the Socialist-Laborites 2.

# ST. LOUIS REPUBLICANS DENOUNCE KLAN

St. Louis, April 23—.The Twelfth Congressional District, home of Congressman L. C. Dyer, denounced the Ku Klux Klan in a resolution which it adopted in its district Convention Monday afternoon. The convention was held in the hall at Tenth street and Morrison avenue.

Judge Crittenden E. Clark, of the fourth justice of the peace district of this city, offered the resolution against the "invisible empire." Upon being read it was unanimously adopted. The resolution:

"We believe that the machinery for law enforcement, as set up under the laws of the Nation and State, are ample for the protection and welfare of the American people and therefore we are opposed to any "invisible empire" or masked group that may attempt to function in lieu thereof."

Besides passing the resolution condemning the Ku Klux Klan the convention elected Robert T. Scott, 2316 Eugenia street, a Negro, as a delegate to the Republican National Convention. Scott is a deputy in the office of the clerk of the criminal court.

The other delegate chosen was Frank Slater, white, a member of the Republican City Committee from the Seventeenth Ward. Mrs. Aletha Graves, Colored, and Mrs. Geo. W. Stahlheber, white, were elected as alternates. The district declined to make an endorsement for delegate-at-large to the National convention.

The Twelfth congressional district has a large Negro population. The delegates from this district and from the Tenth and Eleventh of St. Louis will be insistent at the state convention in Springfield next week, upon the adoption of a resolution denouncing the Ku Klux Klan.

Another resolution commending the excellent record of Mrs. Lon O. Hocker, national committeewoman, and urging her re-election by the delegates from Missouri to the national convention.

**Commend Work of Dyer.**

The delegates are uninstructed on national committeeman which apparently indicates that Congressman Dyer, who represents the Twelfth District in Congress has abandoned his candidacy. The resolutions warmly commend Dyer's course in Congress. Special reference was paid to his work in the passage of the Dyer law, providing severe penalties for the theft of automobiles, his advocacy of an anti-lynching law, his work for the establishment of better trade relations between the United States and China and his recent speech for the modification of the Volstead law.

The resolutions declared that Dyer's work on behalf of an anti-lynching law "places him second only in line to Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President, as a friend of the Colored race."

Scott, after his election as delegate, declared in an address to the convention that the state convention at Springfield must denounce the Ku Klux Klan if it desires the solid support of the Negroes of Missouri.

St. Louis now has two Negro delegates to the Republican National Convention, Prof. A. E. Malone having been elected by the Eleventh district several weeks ago.

# ST. LOUIS ELECTS CITY COMMITTEEMAN

**St. Louis, Mo. Aug. 12 (By The Associated Negro Press).—The outstanding feature of Tuesday's primary was the election of Robert T. Scott to the Republican City Committee from the Sixth Ward. Scott got 1493 votes, William L. Tamme, Jr., son of the Recorder of Deeds, 1827, and Robert Walker, 282. Scott is the first Negro to ever be elected to the Republican City Committee in St. Louis. His ward has a majority of Negroes.**

**Three colored women were elected to the Republican Women's City Committee: Mrs. Cassie Harris in the Fifth Ward; Mrs. Elizabeth Gamble in the Sixth Ward, and Mrs. George Callian, 424 W. Finney in the Twenty-third. These women had white opponents except Mrs. Harris who was unopposed.**

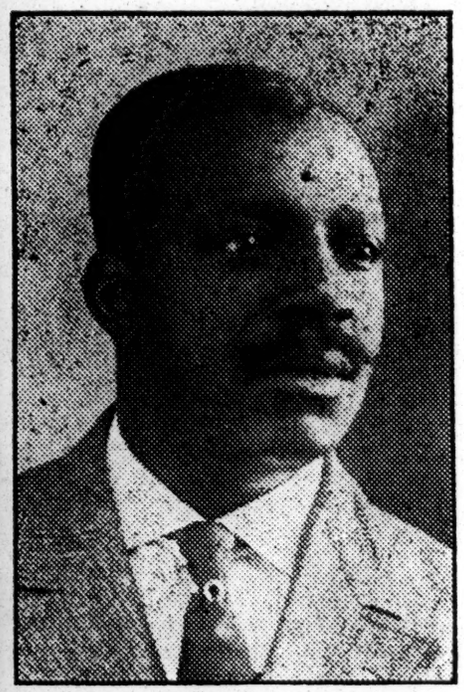
**Walthall M. Moore, who served one term in the state legislature and is the only Negro in Missouri who has ever had this honor, led by plurality of 2540. He will be elected in November, a nomination in St. Louis being tatamount to election. Mr. Scott's victory has deep moral significance. His campaign was made with strong Negro support, including most worth while Negroes of the party and showed what the race can do in getting what it wants when it has the power and knows how to exercise it.**

Political - 1924.
Office Holding.
Massachusetts.

# CRAWFORD GETS POST

**PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORSHIP HELD BY LATE MAJOR WILLIAMS GOES TO LAWYER D. E. CRAWFORD**

Gov. Cox sent to the executive council today the nominations of Arthur M. Robinson of North Adams as judge of probate and insolvency in Berkshire county, and David E. Crawford



DAVID E. CRAWFORD, ESQ.
New Public Administrator..

of Boston as public administrator in Robinson was to fill vacancy caused Suffolk county. The nomination of by the death of Judge Edward T. Slocum, and rM .Crawford is vacancy caused by death of late Major Wm Williams

Political — 1924 I.

Office Holding.

Louisiana.

## THE 14TH AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. A. CONSTITUTION IS ATTACKED

Hon. Walter Cohen, Receiver of Customs at the Port of New Orleans, La., ffers the basis for an attack on the United States Constitution by a lawyer who represents himself as a complainant and the attorney for the complainant. This attorney is said to be from Washington, D. C., with disbarment proceedings hanging over him in the District. It takes just this kind f individual, and stratter of human society to continue to stir up race hatred and savage passion between the two groups. Mr. Cohen is not only a substantial Negro citizen, but he is a highly honored and credited citizen of the United States of America, with a history and a life of substantial character to be envied by any race or individual. It's true that he is a representative of a race of much sorrow, pain and suffering. A race that has fought every races' battle when fighting became necessary. If the vicious attorney from Washington is quoting the law and the history of the amendment correctly, he would be barred by the statue of limitation and laches.

The case should not be driven from the courts by technicalities, but the gentleman should be given a chance to fully express himself, and represent the organization that is forcing the issue. The Negro has been in America for more than three hundred years. He was a slave to the white man for two hundred and fifty. He first landed here with Christopher Columbus in 1492. He came over to stay in 1620. And his number has been increasing rapidly until now he represents between twelve and fifteen millions of the American people. Quite a large unit to think of entering slavery, or being deprived of the rights of citizenship at this period of civilization. Birmingham Reporter

The question arises when such attacks are made as to what is in the mind the white man. Is it impossible for him to give up slavery and slave dispositions? With law and sentiment in his favor can he not deal justly with the American Negro who seeks no place but that provided for him by his own blood and tears? Could he remember the many sacrifices, the hard days, the moments of distress and worry that the Negro has gone through for his interest, and then deny him any merited right? Or, any position that he may gain through the laws and Constitution of his own land? It's a sad picture. It's a wicked plight to find humanity so unfair, unreasonable and unchristian. 10-11-24

The Negro is a patient being. He has waited long and steady. He has served untiringly for what he has received in America. Many millions of men on the American continent today are enjoying privileges and happiness made possible by Negro blood and tears. The wonder is will the white man of this nation ever be truely aroused and resigned to the worth and faithfulness of the Negro people. Will he ever be truly convinced that God in creating man, created the Negro in the same breath, and breathed into his nostrils and he became a living soul. It may be that the nurse, the cook, the washerwoman, the laborer who is nearest him who comes in more immediate contact will have to use the convincing measure for the test that the black people have souls, they have feelings, they have longings, they have desires. They want liberty, they crave for freedom like other people.

We are not alarmed over the attorney's attack. We feel very sure it will prove the most fruitless effort ever made by a human wrapped up in white skin. It will have this affect, of arousing a mean and ungodly feeling between the races, and cause the inter-racial program to stumble and fall where it should be strong, steady and forwarding. There is no reason for such an attack except to please and satisfy the passion of racial prejudice and race hatred. It's an ugly spirit. It's getting out of the pales of decency, and delving into the muck and mire of human degeneracy.

The American Negro need not be disturbed over this foolishness of nullifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The entire Army and Navy would speak its disapproval of any such movement, and we believe that white citizens everywhere would not feel to take from the Negroes what liberty they are privileged to exercise.

As a general proposition the Negro's franchise amounts to but little in sections where he may be a factor, and the effort of the Washington attorney is simply to give alarm and set in motion another race-hating program. It is well that we would not in this connection charge, or mistrust white citizens whom we know to be honest and against such extravagance and belly-crawling tactics. We need to hold our friends and increase them as rapidly as it is possible for us to do under a system of decency, manhood and citizenship. We must be against everything and everybody who attempts to disturb the fundamental principles of our laws, especially where they strike at the liberty and freedom of humanity.

In all these attacks it's well to study the character of the individual and understand the motive. We need not be too sure that he is not backed up by a thoughtless organization seeking to enslave Negroes of America.

We have many white friends who are encouraging our worth-while efforts, but we must not overlook the fact that we have many thousands in America who would rejoice if we were again in shackles and in bondage. Every possible protest and every interest of the Negro race should be turned to good effect, not in Mr. Cohen's interest only, but in the interest of twelve millions of Negro people who have made as much sacrifice for the independence of America and her cherished progress, as any race or people on the continent.

## BREAKERS AHEAD.

Apprehension of possible disaster is the view taken by the longer heads over the Louisiana situation wherein the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution is attacked on a technicality which has possibility of receiving serious consideration in the present temper of the American mind.

This historic Amendment, concerning which volumes have been written, is the basis of suits involving fortunes greater than those of Croesus. It has stood, in statutory law, subject to various nice points of interpretation by the United States Supreme Court. But the question now raised, from Louisiana, has never been settled in open court, and the Walter Cohen case, of which we have been ever apprehensive, may furnish the basis for another decision similar to that of Judge Taney, which helped bring on Civil War.

History records that the amendment, as a resolution, was never exactly put, according to parliamentary procedure, as it should have been put before Congress. It was not ratified by the proper number of states, because certain of them were considered out of the Union at the time. The Lincoln view, that the eleven Confederate states were never out of the Union, but only tried to get out, and failed so to do, died with Lincoln in his untimely end. Nevertheless, ratification of the amendment was proclaimed, as it should have been very properly, and time and custom and practice have made it law of sixty years standing. Washington

Danger is scented in the present situation, wherein Taft is Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and William H. Lewis, Taft's choice for Assistant Attorney General, is in the ranks of the democracy, lined up against Cohen. As a trustee of Tuskegee Institute, Mr. Taft promoted the Booker Washington political ascendency, under which the American Negro lost all political rights in the South, and the grandfather clauses were born. What will happen, then, if the Cohen case, attacking the Fourteenth Amendment, comes for decision before Judge Taft? Gage 10-11-24

William H. Lewis was one of the principal lieutenants of the Booker Washington political regime. In the ranks of the democracy, he will naturally support the attack on the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment. Perry Howard must bide his time, then, until the case comes before the Supreme Court, before he can lock horns with Lewis in debate. John W. Davis, whom Lewis lauds so highly, has been proven a descendant of ardent Negro baiters, and Lewis still promotes his interests. It seems certain, then, that Lewis will be the principal attorney for the plaintiff South, and his arguments will fall upon the ears of the Chief Justice who, while President, made him the first assistant Attorney General the race has had.

The South is anxious to trade the repeal of the Fourteenth Amendment over against a northern proposal for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. There are breakers ahead.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA., Nov. 12.—The case of Edward Bolte, Washington attorney, speaking in behalf of August Valentine, Negro comptroller of customs here, from office and attacking the legality of the adoption of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States was dismissed today in federal district court by Judge Rufus E. Foster. Bolte asserted Cohen was not a citizen of the United States since he was "of African descent" and could not claim citizenship because the amendment conferring it was illegal. 10-13-24

"Statesmen, jurists and historians have termed the American Magna Charta," said Judge Foster. "And some have even termed it the Maxima Charta. For 56 years it has stood as a bulwark against attacks on the rights of citizens."

Political — 1924 I.

Office Holding.

Louisiana.

# THE 14TH AMENDMENT TO THE U. S. A. CONSTITUTION IS ATTACKED

Hon. Walter Cohen, Receiver of Customs at the Port of New Orleans, La., ...fers the basis for an attack on the United States Constitution by a lawyer ...ho represents himself as a complainant and the attorney for the com- ...plainant. This attorney is said to be from Washington, D. C., with disbar- ...ent proceedings hanging over him in the District. It takes just this kind ...f individual, and stratter of human society to continue to stir up race hatred ...and savage passion between the two groups. Mr. Cohen is not only a sub- ...stantial Negro citizen, but he is a highly honored and credited citizen of the ...United States of America, with a history and a life of substantial character ...to be envied by any race or individual. It's true that he is a representative ...of a race of much sorrow, pain and suffering. A race that has fought every ...races' battle when fighting became necessary. If the vicious attorney from ...Washington is quoting the law and the history of the amendment correctly, ...he would be barred by the statue of limitation and laches.

The case should not be driven from the courts by technicalities, but ...the gentleman should be given a chance to fully express himself, and repre- ...sent the organization that is forcing the issue. The Negro has been in ...America for more than three hundred years. He was a slave to the white ...man for two hundred and fifty. He first landed here with Christopher ...Columbus in 1492. He came over to stay in 1620. And his number has been ...increasing rapidly until now he represents between twelve and fifteen ...millions of the American people. Quite a large unit to think of entering ...slavery, or being deprived of the rights of citizenship at this period of ...civilization.

The question arises when such attacks are made as to what is in the ...mind the white man. Is it impossible for him to give up slavery and slave ...dispositions? With law and sentiment in his favor can he not deal justly ...with the American Negro who seeks no place but that provided for him by ...his own blood and tears? Could he remember the many sacrifices, the hard ...days, the moments of distress and worry that the Negro has gone through ...for his interest, and then deny him any merited right? Or, any position ...that he may gain through the laws and Constitution of his own land? It's a ...sad picture. It's a wicked plight to find humanity so unfair, unreasonable ...and unchristian.

The Negro is a patient being. He has waited long and steady. He has ...served untiringly for what he has received in America. Many millions of ...men on the American continent today are enjoying privileges and happiness ...made possible by Negro blood and tears. The wonder is will the white ...man of this nation ever be truely aroused and resigned to the worth ...and faithfulness of the Negro people. Will he ever be truly convinced that ...God in creating man, created the Negro in the same breath, and breathed ...into his nostrils and he became a living soul. It may be that the nurse, ...the cook, the washerwoman, the laborer who is nearest him who comes in ...more immediate contact will have to use the convincing measure for the ...test that the black people have souls, they have feelings, they have longings, ...they have desires. They want liberty, they crave for freedom like other ...people.

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"Statesmen, jurists and historians have termed that amendment the American Magna Charta," said Judge Foster. "And some have even termed it the Maxima Charta. For 56 years it has stood as a bulwark against attacks on the rights of citizens."

...URY PARK N. J. EVE PRESS
OCTOBER 11 1924

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Something new in the way of a constitutional challenge is found in a suit filed in New Orleans to prevent WALTER L. COHEN, a negro, from acting as collector of that port. The petition seeks to enjoin COHEN on the ground that the 14th amendment to the United States constitution is not valid, and therefore he is not a citizen and so is ineligible to hold office.

This is a remarkable claim, calculated to send thousands of people who have no particular interest in Mr. COHEN and his fortunes scurrying to the constitution to determine for themselves whether negroes are citizens.

The 14th amendment, on the face of it, seems clear enough. Also the usual statements regarding its legal submission and ratification seem convincing. The petitioners in this case, however, maintain that the amendment was not adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote of both houses of congress and was not ratified by three-fourths of the states. The "alleged amendment," they insist, was submitted to the states by congress at a time when 11 states were not represented in congress, the technical number of state ratifications was obtained "under coercion" of several states, and congress in finally declaring the article a part of the constitution, acted "without power or authority."

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NEW YORK ...
NOV ... 1924

## NEGRO B... IS U. S. JOB OUSTER

### Judge Upholds 14th Amendment in New Orleans Official's Case

New Orleans, Nov. 13.—The suit of E. Edward Bolte, Washington attorney, seeking to oust from office Walter L. Cohen, negro Controller of Customs here, and attacking the legality of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, was dismissed today by Rufus E. Foster, Federal Judge.

Bolte asserted Cohen was not a citizen because "of African descent" and could not claim citizenship because the amendment conferring it was illegal.

WILMINGTON D. EVERY EVE
OCTOBER 7 1924

### FUTILE ATTACK ON NEGRO.

The suit filed in the Federal Court at New Orleans yesterday in which an effort is made to oust Walter L. Cohen, a Negro, from the office of Controller of Customs, on the grounds that "he is a person of African blood and descent," and therefore cannot be a citizen of the United States, is wilder than any little wild goose chase which men have engaged in during the last fifty years. The suit makes a direct attack on the validity of the Fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and the suing attorneys aver that three-fourths of the States did not ratify the amendment as required by the Constitution, and that it was not adopted by the required two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.

The facts in connection with this amendment are that it was proposed to the members of the thirty-ninth congress composed of Northern States, on the 16th day of June, 1866. It was known at the time as the Reconstruction amendment, and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State, dated July 28, 1868. The amendment first was supported by the legislatures of 23 Northern States; but was rejected by Delaware, Kentucky, Marvland and ten Southern ... California took no action.

It was in the summer of 1868. ... was to be expected that the Southern States would reject the measure, smarting as they were under their defeat and still bitter over the issues of the Civil War. In the meantime, inasmuch as the ten Southern States were looked upon as having seceded from the Union, the amendment, in 1868 was declared ratified. The legislatures in the South in the following year and in 1870, however, had cooled off and ratified the amendment Tennessee never ratified it in the South; and Delaware, rated as a Northern State, never ratified it.

Probably because the ten Southern States were tardy in their ratification of the measure, the complainants in the New Orleans suit hold that the amendment was never made valid. In the circumstances, the complainants are wasting the court's time and their own in taking such futile action. It will serve only to revive old animosities and prejudices of the days following the Civil War, and in the end will do more harm than good in the South.

# SUIT TO OUST COHEN CONTESTS VALIDITY OF 14TH AMENDMENT

## Move in Federal Court Here, If Successful, Would Disfranchise All Negroes in United States.

## FRAUD, COERCION IN 1868 CHARGED

## Change in Constitution Never Ratified, Attorneys Allege—Negro Official Termed Not American Citizen, But African.

Every negro in the United States will be disfranchised if the courts uphold a suit scheduled to be filed in the federal court here today seeking to restrain Walter L. Cohen from holding the office of comptroller of customs of the port of New Orleans on the grounds that "he is a person of African blood and descent" and, therefore, cannot be a citizen of the United States.

Times Picayune

The suit attacks the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment gave negroes the right of suffrage more than half a century ago.

10-6-24

Attorneys bringing the suit declare the grounds on which it is based have never been the subject of decision by the courts. The petition charges that three-fourths of the states did not ratify the amendment as required by the Constitution. It also charges that the amendment was not adopted by the required two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress.

In this connection H. Edwin Bolte, one of the attorneys who will file the suit, said:

"I have completed reading every one of the more than 200 decisions of the United States supreme court which have to do with the Fourteenth Amendment. In not a single one of those decisions are the points which I have raised passed upon, nor were they made an issue in the suits. This is new matter in a judicial sense, never passed upon by the supreme court of the land."

### Fraud, Coercion Charged.

Conspiracy is charged to the authors of the amendment in Congress, and various actions are cited to show how they unlawfully put the amendment into effect. Eleven states were barred from representation in Congress by them as part of their plan and illegally organized bodies posing as Legislatures in the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina ratified the amendment illegally under a resolution of coercion illegally passed by Congress, the suit charges. Further it alleges that the states of New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon after first ratifying the amendment adopted resolutions rejecting it, but that despite this the federal secretary of state promulgated the amendment as ratified although less than the required number of states had ratified it.

The suit will be filed in the name of Mr. Bolte, who gives his address in the petition as Washington, D. C. He is in New Orleans with Carl E. McKenry, formerly of Lynchburg, Va. Both attorneys have collaborated in the drawing of the petition and will prosecute the suit. Mr. Bolte says he formerly was a municipal judge in Washington, and before that was in Atlanta.

The complaint asks that Cohen be restrained from holding the post as comptroller of customs and from drawing the salary and other emoluments of that office.

In the petition, Bolte sets forth that he is a resident of Washington, and "brings this suit in his own right as a citizen of the United States."

The second allegation is that "Walter Cohen is a resident of the state of Louisiana and is not a citizen of the United States."

Third. That Walter L. Cohen did on or about the sixteenth day of April, 1924, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, "falsely allege himself to be a citizen of the United States" when he took the oath as comptroller.

Fourth. Cohen since that date has been drawing the salary of comptroller illegally and will continue so to do unless restrained by the court.

Fifth. Charges that Cohen is not and never has been a citizen of the United States, "but in truth, and in fact is: 'A person of African blood and descent,' and is inherently incapable of being a citizen of the United States."

Sixth. Cohen claims to be a citizen of the United States by virtue and under the provision of the alleged Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and——"

### Reasons Listed.

Seventh. "Plaintiff further says that Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or what is known as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not a part of the Constitution and is invalid, and void and of no effect," for that:

(a) The said Article 14 was never legally proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress——

(b) It was never legally or constitutionally ratified by three-fourths of the several states of the United States.

(c) That eleven states of the Union were, at the time of the adoption of the resolution culminating in the alleged Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution, unconstitutionally and illegally deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate——

(d) That six states of the Union were by co-ercion forced to ratify the alleged said Article 14——

(e) That Congress did, without power or authority, unlawfully declare said amendment to the Constitution adopted and a part of the Constitution.

### Resolution Illegal.

Eighth: (a) That in 1866 several members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress "did conspire and connive to overthrow the principles of self-government, and to make an immense alteration of the fundamental laws of the nation, and did, in their effort to gain power and override any objection to their desires, adopt a resolution in Congress, in violation of the Constitution, forbidding senators and representatives from eleven states of the Union to be admitted into either branch of Congress, thereby depriving these said eleven states of equal suffrage in the Senate; and immediately thereupon under the disguise of authority, these several conspirators passed the several acts of Congress, known as the 'Reconstruction act,' by virtue of which eleven sovereign states of the United States were placed under military control and their citizens wholly deprived of the sacred right of suffrage; and for the respective state legislatures of these states were substituted tyrant bodies unconstitutionally organized and without legal authority."

(b) Plaintiff says that while these several eleven sovereign states were suffering the conditions hereinabove described, these conspirators passed a resolution in both houses of Congress purporting to amend the Constitution of the United States.

(c) That "the said resolution was passed by the House of Representatives, a body of 240, on May 10, 1866, by a vote of 128 yeas, and by the Senate, a body of seventy-four, on June 8 1866, by a vote of 33 yeas," and

(d) "Notwithstanding that said resolution had not been passed by the ... which states, particularly, it was ratified by the states of Oregon, Ohio and New Jersey, and it was by certain and several other states rejected by the said states, particularly, South Carolina, to ratify the amendment that the amendment ... Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, ... by three-fourths of the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina, ... Representatives."

(f) "Whereupon the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina, ... required two-thirds of both houses, and, among which ... it was promulgated among the several states of the Union, under the color of being properly proposed and ... (e) But the congress ... was by certain and several ... of the states of the Union ratified as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, among whereupon they passed ... legislative bodies of these states, passed ... a resolution withdrawing their ... a resolution of the amendment, and adopting same as a part of the Constitution ... compelling the ... Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, ... forcing ... states of Alabama, ... North Carolina and ... Louisiana, ...

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Third. That Walter L. Cohen did on or about the sixteenth day of April, 1924, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, "falsely allege himself to be a citizen of the United States" when he took the oath as comptroller.

Fourth. Cohen since that date has been drawing the salary of comptroller illegally and will continue so to do unless restrained by the court.

Fifth. Charges that Cohen is not and never has been a citizen of the United States, "but in truth, and in fact is: 'A person of African blood and descent,' and is inherently incapable of being a citizen of the United States."

Sixth. Cohen claims to be a citizen of the United States by virtue and under the provision of the alleged Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, and——"

**Reasons Listed.**

Seventh. "Plaintiff further says that Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or what is known as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not a part of the Constitution and is invalid, and void and of no effect," for that:

(a) The said Article 14 was never legally proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress——

(b) It was never legally or constitutionally ratified by three-fourths of the several states of the United States.

(c) That eleven states of the Union were, at the time of the adoption of the resolution culminating in the alleged Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution, unconstitutionally and illegally deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate——

(d) That six states of the Union were by co-ercion forced to ratify the alleged said Article 14——

(e) That Congress did, without power or authority, unlawfully declare said amendment to the Constitution adopted and a part of the Constitution.

**Resolution Illegal.**

Eighth: (a) That in 1866 several members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress "did conspire and connive to overthrow the principles of self-government, and to make an immense alteration of the fundamental laws of the nation, and did, in their effort to gain power and override any objection to their desires, adopt a resolution in Congress, in violation of the Constitution, forbidding senators and representatives from eleven states of the Union to be admitted into either branch of Congress, thereby depriving these said eleven states of equal suffrage in the Senate; and immediately thereupon under the disguise of authority, these several conspirators passed the several acts of Congress, known as the 'Reconstruction act,' by virtue of which eleven sovereign states of the United States were placed under military control and their citizens wholly deprived of the sacred right of suffrage; and for the respective state legislatures of these states were substituted tyrant bodies unconstitutionally organized and without legal authority."

(b) Plaintiff says that while these several eleven sovereign states were suffering the conditions hereinabove described, these conspirators passed

...among which states, particularly, South Carolina, to ratify the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, ...bama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, ...rth Carolina and South Carolina. (f) "Whereupon the states of Ala... promulgation that the amendment ... three-fourths ...d not been ratified by the Union: by illegally constituted and unau... ...urths of the states of the Union thorized bodies purporting to be leg... ...hereupon they passed a resolution ...ress, forcing ...ates of Alabama, Arkansas, ...ida, Louisiana, North Carolina and ...ing same as a part of the Constitu... (d) "Notwithstanding that said resolution had not been passed by the

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tion of the United States.

(g) "And the said states of Ohio, Oregon and New Jersey having given the subject of the proposed amendment to the Constitution further consideration, each respectively passed vigorous resolutions withdrawing their respective resolutions adopting the proposed amendment, and passed resolutions rejecting the amendment.

**Adoption Declared Illegal.**

Ninth: (a) In the year 1868 the total number of states in the Union was declared by the secretary of state to be thirty-seven, and out of that number that ratified the proposed amendment known as Article 14, including the states of Ohio, Oregon and New Jersey, together with the states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and South Carolina, the total number of states that had ratified such amendment was by the secretary of state declared to be twenty-eight—from which number, Ohio, Oregon and New Jersey withdrew, leaving the number of states which had ratified the proposed amendment at twenty-five instead of twenty-eight.

(b) "But the hereinbefore named conspirators in furtherance of their vicious efforts and their zealousness to gain power, introduced into the Senate, and by their connivance, obtained the passage of a resolution declaring the amendment to the constitution legally adopted, and requesting the concurrence of the House of Representatives, in which the House concurred.

(c) "Whereupon, the secretary of state, by order of Congress, issued a proclamation declaring the said article 14 a part of the Constitution of the United States."

Tenth: "Wherefore, by reason of the above allegations, your plaintiff says and alleges that article 14 of the Constitution, commonly called and known as the Fourteenth Amendment, is null and void, and unconstitutional, and is, in no way or form, a part of the Constitution."

Eleventh: "Wherefore, says your plaintiff, the said alleged article 14 of the Constitution being no part of the Constitution, the defendant is, therefore, not a citizen of the United States as hereinbefore alleged, and not being a citizen of the United States he is, therefore, disqualified to hold the office of comptroller of customs of the port of New Orleans."

The petition then requests the issuing of an injunction restraining Cohen from serving further as comptroller of customs and from drawing a salary for that office.

Attached are a number of exhibits, certified copies of the various resolutions referred to as exhibits in the complaint. These contain the resolutions rejecting the amendment adopted by the states of New Jersey, Ohio and Oregon, which previously had adopted resolutions ratifying it. These resolutions of rejection were particularly caustic in their criticism of the proposed amendment as being "unseemly and unjust."

**Three States Reconsidered.**

The New Jersey resolution of rejection, which was passed March 27, 1868, was extremely lengthy and condemnatory of it, and charged the authors with sinister action. One part of this resolution read:

"The authors of said proposition, for the purpose of securing the assent of the requisite majority, determined to, and did, exclude from the said two Houses (of Congress) eighty representatives from eleven states of the Union, upon the pretense there were no such states in the Union; but finding that the remainder of the said Houses could not be brought to assent to the proposition, they deliberately formed and carried out the design of mutilating the integrity of the United States Senate, and without pretext or justification, other than the possession of the power, without the rights, and in palpable violation of the Constitution, ejected a member of their own body, representing this state, and thus practically denied to New Jersey its equal suffrage in the Senate, and thereby nominally secured the vote of two-thirds of the said Houses."

The resolution the charged that "the object is dismembering the highest representative assembly in the nation and humiliating a state of the Union faithful at all times to its obligations, and the object of said amendment were to place new and unheard of powers in the hands of a faction." It then went at length into detail showing how this faction was doing this that it might absorb all of the executive, judicial and legislative power necessary to secure for itself immunity for the unconstitutional acts it had already committed.

The Ohio and Oregon resolutions of rejection are of similar tone.

The Ohio resolution of rejection was passed January 15, 1868, and the New Jersey resolution of rejection passed March 27, 1868, while the Oregon resolution of rejection was passed October 16, 1868. Notwithstanding this, according to the exhibits attached to the complaint, William H. Seward, secretary of state of the United States, under date of July 20, 1868, months after both New Jersey and Oregon had rejected the amendment, promulgated the Fourteenth Amendment as a valid part of the federal constitution.

**Promulgation Equivocal.**

This promulgation contained the following quaint paragraph:

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, William H. Seward, secretary of state of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the Act of Congress approved the 20th of April, 1818, hereinabove recited, do hereby certify that if the resolutions of the Legislatures of Ohio and New Jersey remaining of full force and effect, ratifying the proposed amendment, notwithstanding the subsequent resolutions of the Legislatures of these states, from such ratification, then the aforesaid amendment has been ratified, in the manner hereinabove mentioned, and so has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States."

THE possibilities of the move which various good people of New Orleans are making to remove their negro controller of customs are many and interesting. This appointive office having been filled, by our Republican national administration, with a member of the inferior race, it is now argued first, that Mr. Walter L. Cohen, colored, is not competent to hold office, and second, that neither is any negro so qualified. The argument rests on the alleged invalidity of the fourteenth amendment, which is here called in question because it was passed not by the required majorities of the de jure Congress and states but by votes based on the de facto government during the civil war. This amendment, it will be remembered, contains, among other things, the notorious due process clause which has been so often invoked by the supreme court against progressive legislation. It would be interesting, to say the least, if the source of industrially oppressive decisions were removed by an act that is itself one of racial oppression of unprecedented violence and effrontery.

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## COHEN, POLITICS AND RACE RIGHTS.

Despite the United States senate's rejection of the appointment of Walter L. Cohen, who was appointed both by the late President Harding and President Coolidge as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., a late news item from Washington states that the chief executive of the nation, chairman of the republican national executive committee and high G. O. P. leaders have agreed that Cohen's name will not be submitted again for senatorial confirmation, but that he will occupy the office without pay.

The Informer is more than delighted to see President Coolidge and some of the big republican leaders standing by their guns and Cohen; but we wonder if these men are not playing a shrewd and adroit game of politics? 3-1-24

The vote in the senate against the confirmation of Cohen for this high political post was 37 to 35, the opposing senators basing their opposition and hostility chiefly on the color line.

Apparently this distinguished colored American has been the stormy petrel in American politics during the Harding-Coolidge administration, having thrice been appointed to the position he now occupies and having twice been rejected by the senate.

While we admire the courage and determination of the president and his close political advisers in the Cohen appointment, and, while we recognize the political complexion and slant, The Informer is afraid that our race often loses many of its rights while seeking after offices, their prestige and emoluments.

This paper is not opposed to any man holding office, if he is competent and qualified, and can not subscribe to the propaganda and doctrine that a man's color disqualifies and renders him unfit to serve his country in high places, either during peaceful periods or martial times.

But this paper is more concerned in the whole people than in a few individuals, and we are tired of selling our birthright for a mess of pottage.

We not only want colored office-holders, and those in the South as well as the North and East, but we also want the same rights, privileges and opportunities as other American citizens, and we are not willing to barter these rights just to enable a mere handful of politicians of color to feast at the federal pie-counter.

If we must forego the federal offices to secure and maintain our sacred, constitutional and inalienable rights, warranties and prerogatives, despite the fact that such a policy may smack of class discrimination, The Informer would rather see the entire race enjoying and sharing all the rights as other American citizens than a few men occupying federal positions.

This paper holds no brief for nor against Cohen, for he is one of the country's foremost, most substantial and patriotic citizens; but The Informer fears that, even admitting that a far-reaching principle is involved in the Cohen appointment, our political leaders and wire-pullers have almost lost sight entirely of the millions of colored citizens in the South, who are still in political and economic bondage.

If these leaders would get President Coolidge and republican chieftains to exert as much effort for the enforcement of all the constitutional amendments and the basic law of the land as has been exerted and demonstrated in the Cohen matter, the race would soon arrive at the place in this country where it would wield such political power that even Southern senators would think twice before opposing and objecting to a man for high office merely on account of his color or previous condition of servitude.

Employing the words of the lamented Theodore Roosevelt, The Informer favors "all men up and no men down" rather than some men up and all the other members of their race down.

The race has virtually sold its political rights for a mere pittance, and the average American politician thinks that he has rewarded the colored voters for their support and ballot, when he pays some colored man a few dollars for services rendered or elevates some member of our group to some office.

What killed the colored brother, politically, in Texas and other Southern states?

It was the practice and habit of going to conventions at the expense of and in the hip pockets of the white politicians; later resulting in the favored few betraying and selling out their race just for a few shekels, empty honors and political preferment.

We have been blind long enough along this line, and the politicians of both races have not only pulled the wool over the eyes of so many of our people, but they have verily kept the wool over their eyes.

Esau sold his birthright for a mess of pottage; for temporary satisfying of his appetite; because he was too lazy and indifferent and so little concerned in either his present or future well-being and safety.

Then when he had time to reflect and discovered what a bad bargain he had made; how he had bartered not only present comfort but future blessings, he waxed exceedingly wrathy and sought Jacob, his brother, to slay him and regain the birthright. But, alas! the bad bargain stood and Jacob became the progenitor of the great Jewish race instead of Esau.

We want to be understood in this editorial; we are not saying that colored men should not occupy high federal offices; we are not charging, either directly or by innuendo, that Cohen is a tool of designing and wily politicians of both races; we do not challenge his fitness and competency to hold the office, for he has a clean record and is an able and astute leader of men, possessing wonderful executive ability and is recognized as a financier and business man of the first water; but if the Cohen appointment is mere political sop, and, if the race must forego and do without its rights guaranteed and vouchsafed under the constitution in order that a few men can hold such offices, then The Informer is unalterably opposed to such a program and policy.

Practically every republican (and even democratic) administration since reconstruction has appointed some colored man to a high federal position, but the efforts of these administrations to see that the whole colored race enjoyed and exercised their rights under the constitution, were nihil; and where such movements were agitated, they were generally weak, puny and died aborning.

The white politicians of both major parties have a tacit agreement and understanding on the black brother of this country, particularly as it relates and pertains to said brother's political, civic and economic rights and prerogatives.

They have decided among and between themselves, apparently, that so far shall the colored brother go in the political realm and no farther.

This was demonstrated in the vote against Cohen upon each occasion when his name was presented to the senate: republicans

## COOLIDGE AND CLEVELAND.

The repeated nomination o Walter L. Cohen for Surveyor o Customs at New Orleans, by Presi dent Coolidge, brings fresh to th memory of every student of poli tics, those good old days whe Grover Cleveland stood up fo equal rights for every citizen b repeatedly sending the name o James M. Trotter to the Senate fo Recorder of Deeds for the Distric of Columbia as often as the Senat rejected him and continued to d so until the Senate finally con firmed him.

President Coolidge is made ou of the same sterling qualities an of the same indomitable will a was Grover Cleveland. Mr. Cleve land stuck to Trotter, and Mr Coolidge will stick to Cohen fo the same reason. Mr. Clevela was a man of undaunted courag and unquestionable integrity, an Mr. Coolidge is a man made in th same mould and of the same stuf —with the same courage, and wil stand by Mr. Cohen, not because h is a Negro, but will stand by him for the same reasons Mr. Cleve land stood by Mr. Trotter—because it is right. 2-28-24

All true Americans, without regard to race or color, will approve of the President's determination to keep Mr. Cohen in office in spite of the two rejections by the Senate, and will uphold him in his determination to give him another recess appointment, and put it up to the Senate as did Mr. Cleveland in the Trotter case.

Cohen is capable, honest and respectable; and the only reason assigned for his rejection is that he is a Negro. And, Mr. Coolidge, like Mr. Cleveland, believes that color ought not to cut any figure—any citizen who is good enough to serve his country in the time of war is good enough to serve it in the time of peace. In Calvin Coolidge, the country finds another Grover Cleveland. We congratulate the country.

from Northern states voting with bourbon Southern solons to "keep the nigger in his place!"

The same tactics were pursued in the Dyer anti-lynching bill and always crop out when the "race question" is involved or becomes the main issue.

The American nation, especially the American Negro, is sick abed with a terrible malady and disease and what he needs is not a little placebo or temporary relief (such as a few federal office holders and the like), but he wants his case diagnosed and treated by the best means and methods known to modern medical science (the exercise and enjoyment of all his constitutional and inalienable rights). In short, he wants to know the diagnosis, prognosis and best known treatment for his specific case.

Can we call to mind any request and demand more reasonable logical, sane or pertinent? Is not this position clear and unmistakable? Will the colored race ever be satisfied with anything less?

The siren chantings of the adept and adroit politicians have caused our racial barque to drift upon dangerous and destructive shoals, and unless we awake and steer our ship in another direction, the old vessel may never reach its destined port. Selah!

## NEGRO CUSTOMS OFFICER SAYS HE WILL NOT QUIT

**Cohen Declares He Will Remain at Post Until Recalled**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 28.—Walter Cohen, negro, whose nomination as comptroller of customs in New Orleans was rejected by the United States senate last week, will continue to direct that office until recalled by President Coolidge, according to a statement today by Emil Kuntz, collector of customs and recognized republican leader of Louisiana.

It was also understood that Cohen in a recent interview with the president in Washington told the chief executive he intended to remain in office until recalled and that the president had indicated that no such action was contemplated.

Cohen since his nomination was rejected by the senate will serve without pay. The post carries a salary of $5,000 a year.

Then why should President Coolidge have insisted upon forcing upon the New Orleans district an appointee who is distasteful to it? If he was bent on recognizing the political services of COHEN, he could have found some other office for the Negro politician.

The answer is obvious. COHEN wanted the job. He was encouraged in his fight by the Negroes in the North who professed to find in the appointment a test of COOLIDGE'S friendship for the Negro. The President is looking forward with considerable anxiety to the forthcoming election. He realizes that the Negro vote in the Northern states may prove to be the decisive factor in this election. Consequently, he was willing to injure the Republican party in the South by insisting upon an appointment that may help him in the North

## *The Cohen Appointment*

It is a pyrrhic victory which President COOLIDGE has won in ramming through the Senate the appointment of WALTER COHEN as Comptroller of Customs for the New Orleans District. One more such victory and the task of creating a strong Republican party in the South will be rendered insuperably difficult.

That the appointment of COHEN is extremely distasteful to the people of the New Orleans district goes without saying. The determined fight which the Louisiana Senators waged to defeat confirmation proves as much.

HOUSTON TEX POST
MARCH 16 1924

## Southern Sentiment Spurned

Walter L. Cohen, a negro, has been confirmed by the senate as comptroller of customs at the Port of New Orleans, after a sixteen months' wrangle by that body, during which time the nomination was on two occasions rejected.

Senator Ransdell's characterization of the insistence of the administration upon the confirmation of the negro for this important office, as "an outrageous proceeding" is justified, in view of the conditions that prevail in the South. It not only shows a contempt for Southern opinion on the race question, but it is a violation of the principle of local self-government, for as the senator points out, Cohen could not be elected to the least important office in his State by the electorate, yet he is forced upon the people of that section against their will.

The political side of the matter is of little consequence beside the more important matter of the reaction on racial relations in the South. Neither President Coolidge nor the republican senate have any reason to respect Southern opinion for political purposes. Whatever political considerations were involved center around the negro vote in the doubtful States. There will be those who will charge the president with deliberately insisting on this confirmation for campaign purposes in the States with the new negro voters.

The more charitable view, perhaps, is that the president with his New Engalnd background does not understand the race situation in the South, and is standing for a theory which can not be worked out in practice. No doubt many of the senators who voted for confirmation likewise labor under a misapprehension of the situation in the South.

Be that as it may, it is a misfortune that Cohen has won in the contest—a misfortune for the people he represents, and for the country. Instead of elevating the negro race's place in the South, it will arouse race consciousness and stimulate racial antagonism. When that happens the negro always loses, for the white blood of the South rebels against any arrangement whereby negroes are placed in command over white people.

The South has been more or less free of antagonism of this sort inspired by political recognition of negroes. Since the episode in Roosevelt's administration, presidents have respected pretty well Southern sentiment on the race question.

The president and the senate have blundered. If the cause of racial co-operation is given a setback in the South, the blame will be squarely upon the shoulders of these authorities.

WASHINGTON, D. C. TIMES
MAR 19 1924

## IN CONTEMPT OF WHITE SUPREMACY

With the final assistance of a majority of only one in the senate, President Coolidge has at last put a negro customs officer over the New Orleans customs district in a white man's country. Walter L. Cohen, the negro republican leader in Louisiana, is now the fullfledged comptroller of customs on the Gulf coast. His nomination was twice rejected by the senate but the president gave Cohen recess appointments and finally has overridden the wishes of the citizens and business men of New Orleans and Louisiana. Senator Ransdell of that state, characterized this persistence of Coolidge as "an outrageous proceeding, and out of harmony with representative government."

Certainly, it was, even though racial prejudice made Cohen unacceptable to the Gulf coast people. The New Orleans customs district covers Louisiana and other adjoining states, and certainly Cohen was not their choice since he in nowise is representative of the people of the district. He could not be elected to the least important office in his own state of Lousiana, Senator Ransdell declared, "yet he is to be put over hundreds of voters and taxpayers not only in Louisiana but in several adjoining states." Unfortunately, when there is a republican administration at Washington, it invariably revives racial antagonism. Southern republicans have tried to pose as a white man's party, but the negro office-holder in the south always turns up to mock their pretensions. The G. O. P. always shows its colors.

The republican party never has and never can be representative of the south. Coolidge, like all other republican presidents, has done the thing that violates southern traditions and makes perpetual the "solid south." The late President Roosevelt tried the Coolidge tactics on the people of South Carolina when he persisted in naming and renaming a postmaster at Lake City in Florence county, but it resulted in a horrible tragedy for which he had to share the terrible responsibility. President Coolidge would not dare to appoint a Japanese to federal office over the protests of California. To outrage southern sentiment as he has done at New Orleans is always the worst possible thing he could do for negroes as a whole. For the sake of placing a few in federal offices for the sake of politics, the negro masses have to bear the brunt.

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## A REPUBLICAN SENATE AGAIN REJECTS WALTER COHEN

Walter L. Cohen, who was appointed Controller of Customs for New Orleans by President Harding and was refused confirmation by the Republican Senate, was given a second appointment by President Coolidge and a second time is refused confirmation by a Republican Senate.

Mr. Cohen had served eight years satisfactorily and creditably in the position to which he was appointed. His rejection by the Senate was purely and simply because of his color and the excuse which will be offered by Republicans who voted against his confirmation is that he was *personally* objectionable to the Louisiana Senators.

Thirty years ago when the Republican party stood for the principles of justice and right and its leaders were not tainted with lily-whitism, an objection based on color put forward under whatever pretext or camouflage would have been regarded as absurd and utterly ignored.

It is believed now, however, that the party can win whether it turns its back upon the Negro and refuses him a square deal or not; its leaders have for years been tenderly nursing the hope of building a substantial white man's party in the South to supplant the Negro and then to unload the Negro entirely. Being already disfranchised in the former seceding States they are impotent for party service save at Convention time, and in the States in which they still possess the franchise it is believed by the leaders that they are so chained to the Republican party that no treatment, however inconsiderate or humiliating will drive them out of it. There is an awakening among the Negro group, however, an aroused self-consciousness that will surprise the lily-white leaders when they come up for election in many states. We are not apprised of the names of the Republicans who, a second time, have withheld confirmation from Cohen and have flouted 12,000,000 Negro citizens and put the stamp of approval upon Democratic disfranchisement and deviltry, but when their names are given to the public they should be marked and when they come up for election, should be refused confirmation the same as they refused it to Cohen.

## THE REJECTION OF WALTER COHEN

The colored citizens of the country are greatly grieved at the failure of the Republican majority in the Senate to confirm Walter L. Cohen as naval officer at New Orleans. That there are enough so-called Republicans in the highest legislative body in the country to aid and abet the Democrats to this wicked end, who would plead senatorial courtesy as a pretext for their color cowardice if not color prejudice, is lamentable. That the Democrats of the North in the United States Senate would vote their Southern brethren against a colored candidate, while not surprising, is illuminating. The hand of national democracy is against the recognition of the colored citizen now as it has always been. Let those colored Democrats of the North who prate about voting the Democratic ticket from president on down in the coming election ponder well this situation. Let those colored Republicans whose senators on any flimsy pretext refused to vote for Cohen, prepare now to knife them at their next election. The issue of the colored man's equal citizenship is squarely raised for President Coolidge in the rejection by the Senate of his recess appointee. He should send Mr. Cohen's name back again and again until his unfitness is established on some basis other than his color. For a generation the stalwart leader of Louisiana Republicans, a capable and seasoned official, his appointment was logical and right. For the Senate to slaughter him because Louisiana's Democratic race-hating senators declared that he was "personally obnoxious" to them, is damnable. Colored America does not look kindly upon this terrible spectacle.

## WALTER L. COHEN IS REJECTED BY SENATE

Many times in discussing race relations and leadership we discourage the thought of color and place our emphasis on fundamental character and general fitness. And this is as it should be. A man should be considered because of his fitness and barred because of his unpreparedness. Color or race, should never be the measure of worth where one has proved his ability for place or position.

It is indeed alarming when we consider the tactics of the Louisiana senators on the confirmation of Mr. Walter L. Cohen to the office of Receiver of Customs at the Port of New Orleans. Their position is a most unfair one and cannot be supported by any form of reason and certainly shows a lack of respect and consideration of the American citizenship that happens to be covered in black skins. Here is a case where the sole charge, undenied, is that the appointee is a Negro, and, because of that fact, has the taint of servitude upon him. He has won his way; he has made his place under the law and in the restricted rules of the constitution of the United States which instrument the Louisiana senators are sworn to protect and support.

When the common people of the nation, that group that gives to the country its most dependable support and the backbone of its resource, agree within themselves that the United States Government will hear the voice of senators and leaders on the basis of race prejudice and political affiliation, the situation will become alarming and respect for government cannot be maintained. It is a fact notwithstanding the high intelligene and position of statesmanship of many of our white people, tha they are wrong, fundamentally wron satanically in error as regards t rights and protection of the Neg people. There is no effort on t part of many of our congressmen encourage citizenship and Americ manhood in the Negro people. ery limitation is offered. Every sible discouragement is given. A in this glaring position, the race expected to respect the governm support its flag, constitution laws, and at every turn of the these lawmakers, these statesmen breaking the law.

The Cohen case is where the ministration of justice and fair is needed to assert itself, and it the hope of millions of Negroes tha President Coolidge will follow his conviction in this matter and re-appoint Walter L. Cohen and line up the administration for his confirmation. When senatorial courtesy is exercised only to defeat the merited rights of citizens and force humiliation upon one group when the other is not to profit from such humiliation is where this courtesy should cease to be, or considered as existing by those who are clear on the motive. This is a rather unreasonable situation. Newspaper dispatches disclose the fact that Mr. Cohen has been endorsed by every clerk and assistant at the New Orleans port, and they are white people. His color alone is in his way. He has merited his place by service to his party and sacrifices made for his nation.

The Negro people throughout the country should busy themselves through every honorable agency in an effort to impress the United States Senate of their feeling in this matter and what they conceive to be the merits of the Cohen case. A final defeat of Walter L. Cohen will be the defeat of the American Negro and an expression of the weakness of a republican administration. With such a character as Mr. Cohen neither of these reflections should be made possible.

# COOLIDGE INSISTS ON KEEPING NEGRO IN CUSTOMS POST

### President Plans to Extend Another Appointment Despite Senate's Action.

### COHEN WILL SERVE WITHOUT SALARY

### Orleans Cotton Exchange Official Called to Parley in Washington.

BY PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Representative)

Washington, Feb. 25.—Walter Cohen, a negro, it to continue to discharge the duties of comptroller of customs at New Orleans. A decision to that effect was reached today when Chairman Adams of the Republican national committee and Cohen conferred with President Coolidge. Following the conference, the only authoritative statement made was that the president is disposed to continue Cohen in his present duties in any proper way within his power.

Despite the action taken by the Senate, which on two occasions has refused to confirm Cohen, it is believed that he legally can be retained in office until the Senate confirms his successor. The Republican plan now seems to be to withhold any further nomination for the office, thereby allowing Cohen automatically to continue in office. At the end of the present session of Congress it is believed the president will

extend to him another recess appointment.

The only drawback to this plan is the fact that no salary may be paid under this arrangement. Cohen has not been drawing the salary, that goes with the office of comptroller, under the recess appointment which he received from President Harding in May.

**Parley on Cotton Called.**

A telegram to Secretary Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange asking him to come to Washington as early as possible to confer with senators from the cotton states and with officials of the census bureau regarding cotton production and carry-over statistics of the 1923 season was sent today by Senator Smith of South Carolina in the name of an informal committee of senators who have been in daily conference on this subject for a week.

Census bureau officials and the senators again failed this afternoon at their seventh conference in five days to reach an understanding as to a proposed statement in regard to the world cotton situation report issued by the department of commerce February 1. The senators support the belief of many in the trade that the figures on carry-over of American cotton of last July 31 and the figures of commercial production of November 30, last, were excessive. It is understood that an error of 50,000 bales was discovered today.

Senator Smith said today that the Southern senators are not trying to force any statement or correction from the census bureau, but insist upon having the facts made public. If it can be done in no other way, Senator Smith said he will introduce a resolution for an investigation and report by the committee on agriculture.

Secretary Hester's advice is desired because he is recognized as the foremost authority on cotton statistics in the country.

* * *

The American group of the interparliamentary union, in session here tonight, adopted resolutions on the death of the late Representative Dupre. Mr. Dupre was the secretary of the group. In the absence of the Louisiana delegation, Robert H. McGimsey, secretary to Senator Ransdell, was requested to present the resolution and review the principal achievements of the Louisiana legislator. Senator McKinley of Illinois presided.

# Coolidge Overrides Senate on Negro

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—President Coolidge decided Monday to fight back at the interests which have three times blocked confirmation of Walter L. Cohen, negro, a collector of customs at New Orleans.

After a conference with Chairman Adams, of the Republican National Committee at the White House, it was announced that Cohen would be continued in office despite the Senate's rejection of his appointment. He is now serving under a recess appointment.

Under his new status, Cohen will not draw pay.

# NEGRO, G. O. P. CHOICE, REBUFFED IN ORLEANS

## Cohen Can't Get Job, Even "Without Pay."

## PLACE ALREADY FILLED

**Republican National Committeeman Spurns Coolidge and Adams' Solution — Senate Old Guard Trading to Get Negro Confirmed.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.—E. F. Koelle, assistant collector of customs here, will continue to fill the post of comptroller of customs at New Orleans until the nomination of Walter Cohen, negro, for that position is definitely confirmed by the Senate, it was announced today from the office of Emil Kuntz, collector of the port and Republican national committeeman from Louisiana.

Cohen, whose nomination has been twice rejected by the Senate on the ground that he was persona non grata to the Louisiana senators, returned today from Washington where he had spent several days seeking the support of Republican senators for his cause. Upon arriving at his office here he appeared elated because of the stand taken by President Coolidge, which included a proposal to give him a recess appointment after Congress adjourns, but his demeanor changed when he was informed that he was laboring under a misapprehension if he believed he was to run the office.

Mr. Koelle, who made the announcement, is signing all letters and documents and said he would continue to do so.

Cohen, wealthy negro poltician, has been rejected by the Senate. He was nominated by Harding, and later by Coolidge.

President Coolidge and Chairman Adams, of the Republican national committee, after a conference with the negro at the White House last week, announced that Cohen had agreed to "serve without pay," and that he would fill the post at New Orleans, Coolidge, in the meantime refrainng from sending a nomination to the Senate regarding the place.

# TRADING OVER COHEN.

**Republican "Old Guard" Seeking to Have Him Confirmed.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Behind the veil of official secrecy which cloaks the Senate's executive business, the fight over the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, Louisiana negro Republican leader, to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans, has reopened today by a move for reconsideration of the secret vote which rejected him.

Charges and countercharges of deals and trades, political and otherwise, the effect on the negro vote in the northern states and the membership of the Ku Klux Klan in others, figured in the unofficial reports of what is going on while senators decline to discuss "executive affairs."

Reconsideration of Cohen's nomination comes in a motion filed by Senator Shipstead, one of the Farmer-Labor senators from Minnesota, after conference with Senator LaFollette, head of the Republican insurgent group. The nominaton was rejected by almost solid line up of Democrats and strength of the insurgent Republicans.

When Senator Brookhart, Republican, of Iowa, was asked today concerning an unofficial report of the executive session that his position against Cohen had brought him support for the chairmanship of the special committee to investigate Attorney General Daugherty, Senator Brookhart replied that he never discusses executive business, and was in favor of abolishing executive sessions. He added, "I don't make deals with anybody."

The roll call on Cohen's rejection has not been made public and a pending resolution by Senator Jones, Republican, of Washington, to put the thing in the open by publishing the votes, has threatened a new complication.

Democrats charge privately that Republicans fighting for Cohen's confirmation are acting with regard to the negro vote in the northen states and in turn the Republicans charge the Democrats opposing Cohen with race prejudice. There is another charge that various senators, not wishing to become involved, absented themselves at voting time.

# NEGRO MAY GET PLACE DENIED TO COHEN

## Republicans Await Approval of Coolidge on New Move.

BY PAUL WOOTON

(Times-Picayune Staff Representative)

Washington, Feb. 19.—Another negro will be nominated for comptroller of customs at New Orleans if Republican leaders have their way. The president's consent to the plan is yet to be obtained and it may be that he will insist that the nomination go to a White Republican in view of the second defeat of the effort to give this office to Walter Cohen. It is expected, however, President Coolidge will yield to the desires of the Republican national committee in this matter, as did President Harding.

The plan is understood to be to bring forward a negro from some one of the other six states over which the comptroller at New Orleans has jurisdiction. This would place the burden of the opposition on the senators from another state who might be disinclined to make as determined a fight as did the Louisiana senators.

The arguments of the Louisiana senators have not convinced the Republicans that negroes could not be driven out of their party. The Republicans think they must make a spectacular bid for negro votes and will make a further effort to give the New Orleans place to a negro.

If the Senate should be called upon to consider the confirmation of another negro for this position, the point will be made frankly that an element of danger will be incurred. The people of New Orleans would have submitted quietly to the confirmation of Cohen, it is pointed out, since he has spent his entire life in the community and is widely and favorably known, but were an effort made to foist an outsider upon them the possibility of complications is evident.

# PRES[illegible]NT FIRM ON WA[illegible]ER COHEN

## Reported To Be Prepared To Force An Issue On Appointment Of Comptroller Of Customs For New Orleans.

Washington, D. C., Feb.—(A. N. P.) According to information coming from confidential sources, Pres. [illegible] Calvin Coolidge has decided that he is going to force the administration into a definite stand on the issue of Negro rights. His [illegible] seems to have been determined by the Senate attitude toward Walter Cohen, nominated for Comptroller of the Port of New Orleans. The fight over Cohen has raged for the last two years. Harding sent his name to the Senate, where it was rejected because of the personal objections of the Louisiana senators. Mr. Cohen was twice the recipient of a recess appointment from Mr. Harding, the last of which he is serving under now. A recess appointment carries no pay.

President Coolidge has again sent the name of Cohen to the Senate for confirmation. It is declared that he intends to make a fight for Cohen, and that he has become so disgusted with the pussyfooting attitude adopted by a number of leading Republicans that he has determined to take in hand, not only the Cohen affair, but the entire subject of Negro rights and the enforcement of their constitutional privileges. It is understood that there is to be no beating about the bush, the issue is to be clear cut, and the President is going to lead the fight. He is credited with having his own notions of what is fair and with a determination to fight them, no matter who tries to be an obstacle. His first attack will be directed against recalcitrant or weak Republican senators.

# NEGRO'S APPOINTMENT REJECTED BY SENATE

Washington, February 18.—The nomination of Walter L. Cohen, a negro, to be comptroller of customs of New Orleans, was rejected today by the senate.

The vote came after a three-hours' discussion in executive session. Senators Ransdell and Broussard, Democrats, Louisiana, renewed their objection to Cohen's appointment on the ground that the nominee was personally obnoxious to them and the debate centered largely on the question whether the senate should follow the custom of rejecting nominations where such objection was raised by a senator from the state where the nominee would hold office.

Cohen, who formerly was chairman of the republican state committee in Louisiana, was nominated by President Harding, but the Louisiana senators succeeded in blocking his confirmation at the last session of congress. He was renominated early in this session by President Coolidge.

The senate also confirmed the nomination of Joseph A. Tolbert as United States attorney for the western district of South Carolina.

Political—1924.

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Louisiana.

# SENATE AGAIN REJECTS NOMINATION OF WALTER COHEN

After hours of debate behind closed doors the Senate yesterday rejected the nomination of Walter L. Cohen to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans by a vote of 35 to 37.

**Personally Objectionable.**

Confirmation of Mr. Cohen was opposed by Senators Broussard and Ransdell, Democrats, of Louisiana, because he was a Negro. They first filed charges against him. When these failed, they then said he was personally objectionable to them. In accordance with the custom of the Senate whenever a nominee is personally objectionable to a Senator from his state out of senatorial courtesy his nomination is rejected.

This is the second time that Mr. Cohen had filed for confirmation. The Senate refused to confirm him because of the objections of these Senators on March 3, 1923, by a vote of 27 to 35 Ten Republicans joined the Democrats and made possible his defeat.

At that time some of the Republican Senators who voted against him served notice that thereafter in the case of a colored man Senators making personal objections would have to state the reasons for such objections or they would not feel themselves bound to vote against confirmation.

These statements led those who were interested in Mr. Cohen's appointment to believe that if the President would send his name to the Sixty-eighth Congress he would be confirmed. The late President Harding gave him another recess appointment. Mr. Cohen again assumed the duties of this office on May 26, 1923. President Coolidge renominated him on December 10, 1923. But he was again defeated, although the Republicans have a majority in the Senate.

In all Mr. Cohen was given two recess appointments and three nominations. His first recess appointment was on November 5, 1922. He first took charge of the office on November 17, 1922. He was first nominated in this month during the extra session of Congress. The Committee on Commerce, to which the nomination was referred, failed to report it out and his commission expired with the expiration of the extra session on December 4, 1923. The President returned his name to the Senate on December 6, 1922. On March 3, 1923, the nomination was rejected by a vote of 27 to 35. He was again given a recess appointment and assumed the duties of the office again on May 26, 1923. President Coolidge renominated him on December 10, 1923, and the nomination was rejected on February 18.

Mr. Cohen is one of the best known colored Americans in the United States. He is held in the highest esteem in the community in which he lives by both races. He is the secretary of the Republican State Central Committee and has been active in politics for more than a quarter of a century. He was Register of the Land Office at New Orleans under both President McKinley and President Roosevelt. The color of his skin and his geographical location brought about his rejection.

## COHEN CONTINUED IN SPITE OF SENATE

### Negro Retains Support of President for Office in New Orleans.

Washington, Feb. 25.—Walter L. Cohen, negro Republican leader of Louisiana, will be continued in office by President Coolidge as comptroller of customs at New Orleans despite the recent senate rejection of his nomination.

Agreement was reached at a conference today between the president, Chairman Adams of the Republican national committee, Cohen and other Republican leaders that another nomination for the comptrollership should be sent to the senate during the present session of congress. Those who took part in the discussion said such a course would permit Cohen to remain as comptroller, although he will serve without pay as he has since he was given a recess appointment by President Harding last May.

Upon adjournment of congress it was understood that he will be given a recess appointment under which he would be permitted to serve until congress convenes next fall.

After his conference Cohen said that in continuing to serve the matter of salary would not be considered by him as a factor as he had means of livelihood that would permit him to hold the office without salary.

# COOLIDGE AIDS NEGRO IN SLAP AT ORLEANS

## Cohen Retained as Port Chief, Serving Without Pay.

## SENATE REJECTED HIM

**Coolidge Will Refuse to Send In Another Nomination, and Negro Politician Will Retain His Power Despite Protests.**

(By The Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Walter L. Cohen, negro Republican leader of Louisiana, will be continued in office by President Coolidge as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, despite the recent Senate rejection of his nomination.

Agreement was reached at a conference today between the president, Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee, Cohen and other Republican leaders that no other nomination for the comptrollership would be sent to the Senate during the present session of Congress. Those who took part in the discussion said such a course would permit Cohen to remain as comptroller, although he will serve without pay as he has since he was given a recess appointment by President Harding last May.

Upon adjournment of Congress, it is understood that he will be given a recess appointment under which he would be permitted to serve until Congress convenes next fall.

**Has Lots of Money.**

After his conference Cohen said that in continuing to serve the matter of salary would not be considered by him as a factor as he had means of livelihood that would permit him to hold the office without salary.

Inquiry at the treasury department was said to have developed that under the law the comptroller might remain in office until his successor should qualify, although because of Cohen's rejection by the Senate, without pay. This information was said to have been furnished some Republican leaders of the Senate, although they said they were not familiar with details.

Senators Ransdell and Broussard, of Louisiana, who led the fight against Cohen's nomination today were absent from Washington, having gone to New Orleans to attend the funeral last week of former Representative Dupre.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 25.—Walter Cohen, who has agreed to serve as comptroller of customs at New Orleans without pay, is an attorney and a man of wealth. He is president of a negro insurance company which has 15 branches in Louisiana. He is also at the head of a chain of drug stores as well as holding an interest in an amusement park.

**Calvin's Open Game.**

Considering the able assistance rendered the Republican party in sustaining some of its most revered principles by several Democratic Congressmen from the state of Louisiana, it seems rather ungrateful of President Coolidge to insist their objection to Walter L. Cohen, negro Republican leader, as comptroller of customs at New Orleans, shall not be regarded. The Senate refused to confirm Cohen's nomination, but he will continue in office, "without pay," until this Congress adjourns and will then be given a recess appointment which will enable him to hold the office until Congress again meets, or until—and this is the main point—after the presidential elections.

One thing about Mr. Coolidge, he does no take much trouble to hide his hand or conceal his motives. Wanting Southern delegates, he took Bascom Slemp as his Secretary. Of course he will want all the negro votes he can get in the doubtful states next fall; and as they are perfectly fair game it is quite natural and proper for him to go out after them with all the fresh salt needful; but it is the frankness of his methods which is surprising. For example, he lets it be known that this decision to hold Cohen in office, against the Senate's vote, was taken after conferring with Chairman Adams of the Republican National Committee. In other words, the unavoidable inference is that the action was in accord with the advice of Adams, whose big job is to garner votes for the Republican nominee. And Mr. Coolidge doesn't care who know it.

It might seem that the negro voters of Illinois, Ohio, New York and New Jersey would prefer being wooed in a more subtle manner, but apparently Messrs. Slemp and Adams are satisfied they will come to any kind of bait.

## SENATORIAL SURPRISES.

The rejection of the nomination of Walter L. Cohen to be comptroller of customs at the port of New Orleans, gave rise to several surprises in the vote taken in the United States Senate, last week. It was expected that the Senators from Louisiana would exert every effort to seduce weakkneed Republicans into voting against the confirmation on the ground that the candidate was personally objectionable to them, invoking the ancient plea of senatorial courtesy. It occasioned but little surprise that Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Senator Small, also from the far West, voted with the Democrats.

The big surprise lay in the fact that such Northern Democrats as Senator Copeland of New York and Senator Edwards of New Jersey aligned themselves solidly with their Louisiana colleagues in upholding the color line as a barrier to office under this government. The failure of Senator Bruce of Maryland to break away from the bonds of Southern prejudice in this case, as his former utterances promised, was also disappointing to those who expected better things from him, as was the like failure of Senator Barrett of Delaware.

The greatest surprise and disappointment came in the conduct of Dr. Copeland, the new Democratic Senator from New York, whose vaunted liberality and freedom from racial bias, failed at the first test. The Negro voters of New York who have put their faith in Dr. Copeland's professions of liberality and fairplay, have a right to feel that they have been deceived. The candidate whom they supported at the polls has destroyed the confidence they felt in his good intentions by arraying himself squarely against the race on the principle of equal opportunity.

The Republican majority evidently failed to make the question of Mr. Cohen's confirmation a party issue, as they could have done by holding a party caucus and binding each member by the decision of that caucus. The failure to take this step raises the ques

tion as to how strong was the determination of the majority to stand by the President in his nomination. Senator Borah's defection can only be explained on the ground of general cussedness, and his resentment at feeling that he no longer figures a presidential possibility. Why Senator Small should have followed his course is a mystery.

The rejection of Mr. Cohen at the behest of the Louisiana Senators on the sole ground of color, is a technical blunder that will react upon the individual members of both parties in the Senate.

The Republicans being the majority party must bear the greater share of the responsibility for this blunder, but it also riddles the pretensions of those Northern Democrats who have been cultivating the Negro vote by illusory protestations of liberality and fairplay.

Dr. Copeland may have made a good mayor of that Western town that he left for New York, and he made an excellent record as Commissioner of Health for this city, but the dimensions of the senatorial toga were evidently too great for him.

# ...EN PROMISED AID OF COOLIDGE, IS LOCAL GOSSIP

## Negro to Continue as Comptroller of Customs Despite Rejection.

Speculation as to whether President Coolidge actually pledged his support to keep Walter Cohen, negro, in the office of comptroller of customs here ran rife yesterday. It was understood that Cohen, in his interview with the president in Washington last week, had told the chief executive he intended to remain in office until recalled by the president, and that Coolidge replied: "I will never do that."

Cohen, since his nomination was rejected by the Senate, continued to serve without pay. It was pointed out should he be confirmed later, the back pay would be given him. The post carries a salary of $5000 a year.

Since his rejection by the Senate Cohen went to Washington and conferred with a number of senators, and it is understood shifts in votes will be made under threat of the Republican whip, seeking negro votes in the North.

In the meantime the office will continue under the direction of Cohen, Emile Kuntz, Republican leader declared. He said the federal statute covered the point. The statute was to the effect the nominee of the president would continue in office, even after his confirmation was rejected by the Senate, until recalled by the appointing official.

# ANOTHER EFFORT MADE TO FORCE NEGRO IN OFFICE

## Republicans Admit Move Is Made Simply to Gain Votes.

## INSIST UPON BLACK IN SOUTHERN POST

## Senator Shipstead, Minnesota, Moves for Reconsideration of Case.

BY PAUL WOOTON
(Times-Picayune Staff Representative)

Washington, Feb. 27.—The action of Senator Shipstead of Minnesota in moving to reconsider the vote by which the confirmation of Walter L. Cohen, a negro was rejected makes Cohen's ultimate confirmation likely. The Louisiana senators are in a position to delay another vote on this question, but it is very doubtful if they can get the necessary support to reject again the nomination of this negro for the important office of comptroller of customs at New Orleans

The fact that Senator Shipstead is willing to reverse his position in this matter would mean a tie vote, were all other votes to remain the same. The Cohen nomination was rejected the second time by a vote of 37 to 35.

This favorable outcome, however, was made possible only by the strategy displayed by the Louisiana senators in the handling of transfers and pairs.

### Side-Stepping Expected.

They took the Republicans by surprise at the last executive session, but the Republicans will be on their guard when the Cohen nomination comes up for another vote. It is true that some of the Republicans who voted for Cohen are likely to be absent from Washington when the next vote will be taken. This is likely to be offset, however, by the absence of some of those who voted against the confirmation. The probabilities are that negative votes will be harder to corrall than will those in the affirmative. Now that the matter has become such an issue, it is not absolutely certain that some of those counted upon to vote against the confirmation may not join those favoring it.

The Republican party has worked for the confirmation of Cohen, it is admitted, to impress the negroes in the North.

In that connection, however, it is pointed out that in an effort to gain an inconsequential advantage at the next election, the party, has thrown away a bright prospect of future Southern support. At the last election, a surprisingly large number of votes were cast in the South for Mr. Harding, but it is believed that this gain is lost for many a year to come because the party has been willing to lend itself to the insistence of Northern negroes that one of their race be placed in office in the South. The spirit behind the proposal is regarded as particularly reprehensible since those demanding it will not accept an appointment in a Northern state where there would be no general objection.

### Gin Bill Up Again.

The House census committee will meet tomorrow morning to consider the bill introduced by Representative Rankin of Mississippi to increase the number of ginners' reports issued by the census bureau and to provide that they shall appear during the season simultaneously with cotton condition reports of the department of agriculture. It is expected that the bill will be favorably reported, without hearings, but with slight amendment as to delay of reports over holidays which was suggested by the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. The bill has passed the Senate.

The House agriculture committee has not voted on the companion bill to increase the number of cotton condition reports to double the number now provided by law. A vote in committee is expected next week. The fate of that section of the bill which would specifically prohibit issuance hereafter of an intention-to-plant report on cotton each spring appears uncertain. It was this provision which brought about extended hearings before the committee and which developed the fact that there is considerable difference of opinion among members of Congress from the South as to whether the intention-to-plant report injures or benefits the cotton grower by affecting prices. This bill also has passed the Senate.

It is the hope of members from the cotton belt to get both bills on the House calendar for early action, as it will be necessary to provide a total of approximately $150,000 additional funds for the two departments to carry out the provisions of the bills and cover the cost of the additional reports.

# COHEN CONFIRMED ON THIRD TRIAL

## Negro Given New Orleans Office.

## WILL DRAW BACK PAY

### Two Previous Nominations of Negro Republican Leader Have Been Defeated in Senate.

Washington, March 17.—Reversing itself on two previous votes, the senate today ended a 16 months' fight by confirming in executive session the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro Republican leader of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district.

Thirty-nine senators voted today for confirmation and 38 for rejection, a net switch of two votes from the roll February 18, when the nomination was rejected, 37 to 35. One of the changes is known to have been by Senator Shipstead (Farmer-Labor) of Minnesota, who moved for reconsideration; the other was in controversy tonight, the statement being made that several senators on each side had transferred prearranged pairs in order that they might record their ballots.

Senator Ransdell (Democrat) of Louisiana characterized the insistence of the administration upon confirmation of the appointment as "an outrageous proceeding" and out of harmony with representative government. Cohen could not be elected to the least important office in his own state, the senator said, "and yet he is to be put over hundreds of voters and taxpayers, not only in Louisiana but in several adjoining states."

Reports of "deals" were current in the senate before and after the last rejection and these were said to have influenced finally the repeated but unsuccessful attempts of Senator Moses (Republican) of New Hampshire and Senator Jones of Washington to make the secret vote public. On every such occasion there was prompt objection from the Democratic side. Members of that party from border states exhibited keen desire to block any motion to lift the rules.

The record of the Cohen case was said to be almost unprecedented in senate annals. He was given a recess appointment November 4, 1922, and his name first sent to the senate by President Harding at the special session which began that month. The session expired without action on the nomination, however, and Cohen was given another recess appointment.

His name was sent in the second time December 6, 1922, and rejected March 1, 1923. Another recess appointment kept him in office until December 10, 1923, when President Coolidge sent the nomination in for the third time only to have it rejected February 18, last, by a scant two votes.

The statement then was made at the White House that Cohen would be kept in office without pay. As a result of today's action, he will draw back pay, according to senate officials, from May 12, 1923, the date of his last recess appointment.

Political – 1924

Office Holding.

Louisiana.

MAR 19 1924

## Southern Sentiment Spurned

Walter L. Cohen, a negro, has been confirmed by the senate as comptroller of customs at the Port of New Orleans, after a sixteen months' wrangle by that body, during which time the nomination was on two occasions rejected.

Senator Ransdell's characterization of the insistence of the administration upon the confirmation of the negro for this important office, as "an outrageous proceeding" is justified, in view of the conditions that prevail in the South. It not only shows a contempt for Southern opinion on the race question, but it is a violation of the principle of local self-government, for as the senator points out, Cohen could not be elected to the least important office in his State by the electorate, yet he is forced upon the people of that section against their will.

The political side of the matter is of little consequence beside the more important matter of the reaction on racial relations in the South. Neither President Coolidge nor the republican senate have any reason to respect Southern opinion for political purposes. Whatever political considerations were involved center around the negro vote in the doubtful States. There will be those who will charge the president with deliberately insisting on this confirmation for campaign purposes in the States with the new negro voters.

The more charitable view, perhaps, is that the president with his New Engalnd background does not understand the race situation in the South, and is standing for a theory which can not be worked out in practice. No doubt many of the senators who voted for confirmation likewise labor under a misapprehension of the situation in the South.

Be that as it may, it is a misfortune that Cohen has won in the contest—a misfortune for the people he represents, and for the country. Instead of elevating the negro race's place in the South, it will arouse race consciousness and stimulate racial antagonism. When that happens the negro always loses, for the white blood of the South rebels against any arrangement whereby negroes are placed in command over white people.

The South has been more or less free of antagonism of this sort inspired by political recognition of negroes. Since the episode in Roosevelt's administration, presidents have respected pretty well Southern sentiment on the race question.

The president and the senate have blundered. If the cause of racial co-operation is given a setback in the South, the blame will be squarely upon the shoulders of these authorities.

## COHEN'S CONFIRMATION AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

The Republican Party never stood behind and accomplished the confirmation of a more respectable gentleman and American citizen than Walter L. Cohen, of New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Cohen was nominated in 1922 by the late President Warren G. Harding and rejected by the Senate. He received a recess appointment and again rejected. He was renominated by President Calvin Coolidge who insisted on his confirmation. Monday, March 17th, Mr. Cohen was confirmed and is now in full charge as Collector of Customs at the Port of New Orleans. Mr. Cohen, the Race and the Republican Party won a noble victory in the final disposition of the President's nomination.

Birmingham

All good citizens delight to honor a man of character, manhood and fundamental American principles. Mr. Cohen was this, and more, he is a Christian gentleman, honest, trustworthy and faithful.

The action of the Republican Party in the matter of Walter L. Cohen and the Port at New Orleans is a strong indication of the possibilities of the Negro race affiliating and trusting party character and party power. No other party in the nation would have been so bold, fair and humanly kind as was the attitude of the Republican in forcing to successful conclusion the confirmation of Mr. Cohen.

3-22-24

For more than sixteen months democratic leaders persuaded by debate and senatorial tactics the republican members against the confirmation of the President's appointee, bringing up many different excuses, but no charge in fact, except that God Almighty had chosen to make Walter L. Cohen a black man and under the rule of society he is a Negro. Nothing against his character, a clean and honorable man, spotless as humanity can be, but this character was wrapped up in black skin and because of that, he was "personally objectionable" to the southern senators and "personally obnoxious" to Senator Ransdell, leading Democrat of Louisiana.

Some of our southern press argue the fact that this is purely a political maneuver on the part of the Republican Party, bidding for the vote of northern Negroes. Grant that it is. There is nothing wrong in it. Mr. Cohen has served his party. The Negro has served the Republican Party and has served some other people more than they have any party.

The office at New Orleans is a political office. Mr. Cohen is a leading Republican, holds a foremost place in his State with his party. Why should he not have some of the honors as well as some of the well paying offices of his party? Senator Ransdell argues that Mr. Cohen could not be elected to any substantial office in his state by the voters of his state. This is no charge against Cohen; it is not a direct charge against the Republican Party, but is a serious indictment against the Democratic Party in Louisiana who opposes representative government and denies the right of citizenship because of race and color. If the honest-hearted and intelligent members of the Negro race with which Mr. Cohen is identified, were given the political rights as other members of that state, not only could he be elected to a respectable office in the state, but he would stand a fair chance of holding the office that is being held by those who make the bitter and uncivil attack against him and the Race.

The Senate of the United States is to be congratulated for this noble and statesmanlike stand. The Race must feel encouraged to know that there still live a majority of white men who will stand up in the face of prejudiced attacks and race appeals and support a man and cause that is right and just, and defy by their vote race prejudice and race hatred so generously practiced upon men of character and worth by certain politicians in particular sections of our American states.

In this fight the Negro people stood as a unit and used whatever influence they had in accomplishing the confirmation of Mr. Cohen. The sentiment was strong. No time or talent was lost. Everything was done to impress upon the President and the Republican senators of the United States the desire of the Negro people in this regard and their disappointment in the Senate's slow conclusion on Mr. Cohen's confirmation. It is true also that the Democratic agencies lost no time and no effort to defeat the administration and embarrass the American Negroes. They did not accomplish their desire because in this instance the man who was being pressed to the front stood foursquare as a man, his character was untouched by the most scrutinizing effort and by the skillful mind of southern senators and southern politicians. Not that they would lose anything in the elevation of Mr. Cohen, but they feared the black man would have applause in a single step upwards. Not that they would lose, but that blacks would gain in prestige and respectability. Our southern men were wrong in this; they fought an unreligious battle; they contraried the principles of decent statesmanship; they lost sight of the liberties and privileges of the constitution of the United

States and drifted to base means of attack.

It is all over now. Let us look forward to June and November.

## Southern Sentiment Spurned

Walter L. Cohen, a negro, has been confirmed by the Senate as comptroller of customs at the Port of New Orleans, after a sixteen months' wrangle by that body, during which time the nomination was on two occasions rejected.

Senator Ransdell's characterization of the insistence of the administration upon the confirmation of the negro for this important office, as "an outrageous proceeding" is justified, in view of the conditions that prevail in the South. It not only shows a contempt for Southern opinion on the race question, but it is a violation of the principles of local self-government, for as the Senator points out, Cohen could not be elected to the least important office in his State by the electorate, yet he is forced upon the people of that section against their will.

The political side of the matter is of little consequence beside the more important matter of the reaction on racial relations in the South. Neither President Coolidge nor the Republican Senate have any reason to respect Southern opinion for political purposes. Whatever political considerations were involved center around the negro vote in the doubtful States. There will be those who will charge the President with deliberately insisting on this confirmation for campaign purposes in the States with the new negro voters.

The more charitable view, perhaps, is that the President, with his New England background, does not understand the race situation in the South, and is standing for a theory which can not be worked out in practice. No doubt many of the Senators who voted for confirmation likewise labor under a misapprehension of the situation in the South.

Be that as it may, it is a misfortune that Cohen has won in the contest—a misfortune for the people he represents, and for the country. Instead of elevating the negro race's place in the South, it will arouse race consciousness and stimulate racial antagonism. When that happens the negro always loses, for the white blood of the South rebels against any arrangement whereby negroes are placed in command over white people.

The South has been more or less free of antagonism of this sort inspired by political recognition of negroes. Since the episode in Roosevelt's administration, Presidents have respected pretty well Southern sentiment on the race question.

The President and the Senate have blundered. If the cause of racial co-operation is given a setback in the South, the blame will be squarely upon the shoulders of these authorities.—Houston Post.

# COHEN CONFIRMED AS PORT COLLECTOR

Washington, March 17.—Reversing itself on two previous votes, the senate today ended a 10-months' fight by confirming, in executive session the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, negro republican leader of Louisiana, to be comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district.

Thirty-nine senators voted today for confirmation and 38 for rejection, a net switch of two votes from the poll on February 18, when the nomination was rejected 37 to 35. One of the changes is known to have been by Senator Shipstead, farmer-labor, Minnesota, who moved for re-consideration; the other was in controversy tonight, the statement being made that several senators on each side had transferred prearranged pairs in order that they might record their ballots.

### Branded As Outrage.

Senator Ransdell, democrat, Louisiana, characterized the insistence of the administration upon confirmation of the appointment as "a noutrageous proceeding" and out of harmony with representative government. Cohen could not be elected to the least important office in his own state, the senator said, "and yet he is to be put over hundreds of voters and taxpayers, not only in Louisiana but in several adjoining states."

Reports of "deals" were current in the senate before and after the last rejection and these were said to have influenced finally the repeated but unsuccessful attempts of Senator Moses, of New Hampshire, and Senator Jones, of Washington, republicans, to make the secret vote public. On every such occasion there was prompt objection from the democratic side. Members of that party from border states exhibited keen desire to block any motion to lift the rules.

### Record Unique.

The record of the Cohen case was said to be almost unprecedented in senate annals. He was given a recess appointment November 4, 1922, and his name first sent to the senate by President Harding at the special session which began that month. The session expired without action on the nomination, however, and Cohen was given another recess appointment.

His name was sent in the second time December 6, 1922, and rejected March 1, 1923. Another recess appointment kept him in office until December 10, 1923, when President Coolidge sent the nomination in for the third time only to have it rejected February 18, last, by a scant two votes.

The statement then was made at the white house that Cohen would be kept in office without pay. As a result of today's action, he will draw back pay, according to senate officials, from May 12, 1923, the date of the last recess appointment.

## Coolidge and Cohen

Surrendering to presidential and political pressure, the Senate last Monday voted confirmation of the appointment of Walter Cohen to be comptroller of customs at New Orleans. Twice before the nomination had been rejected by a Senate majority whose members realize the worse than impropriety of forcing a negro place-hunter upon a section whose people so vigorously protested against the infliction.

In ordinary course the Senate's refusal to compound the outrage would have closed the incident. The upper house was well within its constitutional powers, and a decent regard therefor should have persuaded the executive to accept the verdict, matured after long consideration and debate and reaffirmed after a rehearing at the presidential insistence.

Sectional prejudice could have forced Mr. Coolidge no further. But it was supplemented by partisan political considerations. The negro vote in Northern states was flourished over his head. Black voters North have insisted on offices for themselves in the sections where they vote. But that might alienate white voters in the North. So Republican politicians insist upon offering the half-loaf of negro appointments in the Democratic South—where, incidentally, the votes of delegates to the Republican national convention are quite generally regarded as articles of political barter.

Apparently Mr. Coolidge fell for the political argument or yielded against his better judgment to the flourished bludgeons. He did the unprecedented thing. It was bruited about that he would reappoint Cohen, regardless of the Senate's repeated rejections, as soon as the session adjourned. With his tacit approval or active aid—the inside facts are not yet available—political pressure was reapplied to the Senate. By threats, tricks, cajolements or trades it appears that a few senators were persuaded to change sides. Time-honored senatorial precedent was cast away. By a close vote, the Elder Statesmen surrendered to Coolidge and Cohen.

Cohen gets his job, while Coolidge loses in the estimation of some millions of his white fellow-citizens more than he can possibly stand to gain, in terms of temporary political advantage, by so brazen a bid for negro votes in the North and negro delegates in the South.

MAR 18 1924

### DOWNRIGHT AFFRONT TO SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

The Republican Senate's confirmation of Walter L. Cohen, negro Republican leader, to be comptroller of customs for the New Orleans district, is nothing more nor less than a bald-faced bid for the negro vote in the North. Neither the appointment nor the confirmation of Cohen will have any effect on the Southern negro vote, but it will have tremendous bearing upon self-respecting Southern white people.

The confirmation of Cohen was by a majority of one vote. Thirty-nine voted for confirmation and thirty-eight for rejection. In other words, the President by his appointment of Cohen and one senator by shifting his vote, have thrust down the throats of decent Southern people an appointment which is obnoxious and intolerable. The Free Press does not know how many employees there are in the New Orleans customs service. The port of New Orleans is an important one and there must be several hundred employed therein. There are men, no doubt, who have given years of active service to the Government and who are now faced with either the alternative of taking orders from a negro or walking out and giving up their livelihood. If they stay in the service, their association must of necessity be a constant source of humiliation and embarrassment. If they give up their places, the chances are they will not find it possible, particularly those who have grown old in the service, to obtain lucrative or self-sustaining support elsewhere.

The idea of a negro being put in a place of authority with white subordinates is abhorrent to the finer sensibilities of the Southern people now, and always will be. No such appointment as that of Cohen at New Orleans will ever meet with the approval of the people of the South. While such appointments may, for political purposes, be condoned by some of the "pie hunters" in the South, whose faces are white, they are an affront to the great rank and file of the Southern people, and no Republican President will ever strengthen the cause of his party in the South by making any such appointment.

Political - 1924.

Office Holding.

# THE SOUTH WILL DISAPPROVE, SAYS NORFOLK PAPER

## Virginian-Pilot Asserts New Orleans Will Have To Fight Alone In Attack On Validity of Fourteenth Amendment.

## WAR AMENDMENTS HAVE EARNED RESPECT

The suit filed in Federal district court at New Orleans attacking the validity of the fourteenth amendment will not have the backing of Southern public opinion, is the view of the Virginian-Pilot Norfolk morning paper, expressed in the following editorial entitled "Back To Dred Scott":

"So distressful a some New Orleans elements find President Coolidge's appointment of Walter L. Cohen, Negro Republican leader, as collector of customs, that they have declared war on the Constitution by which the appointment is legalized. An injunction is being sought from the Federal District Court at New Orleans to restrain Cohen from exercising the duties of his office. The petition sets forth that the defendant "falsely alleged himself to be a citizen of the United States" when he took the oath of office. It asserts that Cohen is of the United States of African blood and inherently incapable g a citizen of the United Sta But what of the Fourteenth Amendment which declares that all persons born and naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside? Not worth the paper it is written on, according to counsel for the petitions. After delving into the history of its ratification, he has reached the conclusion (1) that the amendment was drafted in conspiracy; (2) that it was never ratified by three-fourths of the States as required by the Constitution; (3) that eleven States, at the time of the adoption of the resolution by Congress, were unconstitutionally deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate; (4) that six States were forced to ratify it by coercion; (5) and that Congress did unlawfully proclaim it ratified and part of the Constitution.

"We have no doubt that many of the Southern Senators and Representatives who voted to submit the Fourteenth Amendment did so without support from the constituencies for which they sat. And the story of the railroading of the amendment through Southern Legislatures is unpleasant reading. But sixty years after the event is a late day to bring charges of irregularity. Except at New Orleans, where there is temporary discontent with a piece of Republican political jobbery, there is no desire anywhere in the South to reopen an issue that was settled more than half a century ago in accord with what is now recognized as elemental justice. The manner of ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments was far from ideal, but the amendments themselves have earned their title to Southern respect. If disgruntled elements in New Orleans are ready to fight for the disfranchisement of a whole people in order to rid themselves of a political appointee of whom they do not approve, they will have to fight alone. The rest of the South will not accompany them in a futile expedition to overthrow he Fourteenth Amendment and return to the decision on Dred Scott."

N. Y. C. WORLD.
OCTOBER 7, 1924

### IF NEGROES WERE NOT CITIZENS.

**H. Edwin Bolte brings suit in Federal Court in New Orleans to oust Walter L. Cohen, a Negro, from the office of Comptroller of the Customs on the ground that the Fourteenth Amendment was never properly ratified and hence that Cohen swore falsely that he is a citizen.**

**The Fourteenth Amendment has been pretty thoroughly accepted in the courts in the fifty-six years since it became operative. If it could now be invalidated, a good deal besides Negro citizenship would go by the board. For one thing, the solid South would be entitled in Congressional apportionment to one Representative for a certain quota of "free persons" plus three-fifths of "all other persons," meaning Negro slaves. There would be no such slaves, but there would be a muddle.**

**A whole category of law cases based upon the rule that "privileges or immunities" of citizens shall not be abridged by the States, "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law," would have to be thrown out of court. The validity of pensions and bounties might be questioned; and it would be arguable that Congress might saddle the Confederate debt upon the National Treasury, along with payment for the emancipated slaves, with interest.**

**Of course none of these things are going to happen, nor does Mr. Bolte, presumably, expect that they will happen. If he wishes merely to register his dislike of a Negro Comptroller of Customs in New Orleans, he has succeeded.**

Louisiana.

## Suit to Oust Negro Controller of Customs Denies Legal Adoption of 14th Amendment

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 5.—A suit will be filed in the Federal court here on Monday in an effort to oust Walter L. Cohen, a negro, from the office of Controller of the Customs, to which he was appointed by President Coolidge. Removal of Cohen from office and a court order restraining him from holding office is sought on the grounds that "he is a person of African blood and descent" and therefore cannot be a citizen of the United States. The suit thus attacks the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Canstitution of the United States which gave negroes the right to vote.

H. Edwin Bolte, one of the attorneys bringing the suit; Carl E. McHenry of Lynchburg, Va., being another, said that three-fourths of the States did not ratify the amendment as required by the Constitution, and that it was not adopted by the required two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. The question brings up a new matter never passed upon judicially, Bolte said. Bolte was formerly a Municipal Judge in Washington and later lived in Atlanta.

"I have completed reading every one of the more than 200 decisions of the Supreme Court which have to do with the Fourteenth Amendment," he said. "In no case are the points raised which I raise in this suit. This is a new matter in a judicial sense never passed upon by the Supreme Court of the land. Conspiracy is charged to the authors of the amendment in Congress and various actions are cited to show that the amendment was unlawfully put into effect.

"In addition to allegations attacking the validity of the amendment, its passage, ratification and promulgation, the suit charges that Cohen is not a citizen of the United States, but, as a resident of Louisiana, a 'person of African blood and descent,' and is inherently incapable of being a citizen of the United Staes; also that his claim to being a citizen is based upon the Fourteenth Amendment, which is held to be invalid."

Cohen has figured here in some of the most sensational political episodes and his appointment to the post of Controller of the Customs, initiated by the late President Harding, has caused disturbances in Democratic as well as Republican circles. Cohen belongs to the latter party and is one of the few negroes qualified as votes in Louisiana.

PHILADELPHIA BULLETIN
OCTOBER 7, 1924

### FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT SAFE

A suit in New Orleans purporting to test the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, is merely an attempt to thresh over old straw. Ever since the Solid South became a political bloc, fervid oratory has challenged the Fourteenth Amendment. Not a single point is raised in the fantastic complaint against WALTER L. COHEN, the colored Collector of Customs at New Orleans, that has not been argued on Democratic platforms and in Southern Legislatures, and interwoven into speeches in the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

Heretofore the Fourteenth Amendment has been an object of distinctly political attack. Candidates for Senator and Representative have pledged themselves to work for its repeal. No point of supposed vulnerabiltiy in regard to the manner in which the amendment was carried through Congress and ratified by the States during the Reconstruction regime has passed without redundant argument in speeches and pamphlets. But invariably the question has been regarded as a political one.

It is no more likely that the United States Supreme Court would take jurisdiction of it as a legal problem at this late day than that it would have decided on the loudly asserted constitutional right of secession in the spring of 1861. The Fourteenth Amendment is so firmly embedded in our Federal jurisprudence that fully eighty per cent. of the cases that turn upon constitutional points relate to it. As a direct attack on the Constitution the New Orleans suit is negligible.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
OCTOBER 13, 1924

## The 14th Amendment

### The Negro Has Found His Rights and Privileges As a Citizen

To The New York Herald Tribune:

The Democrats of the South are up to their old tricks again. For the last sixty years they have been trying to embarrass, retard and hinder the progress of the negro in this country. They have lynched him, burned him at the stake, disfranchised him, provided Jim Crow cars for him, and now the latest comes from New Orleans, to the effect that a petition has been filed in the Federal District Court of New Orleans attacking the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment and saying that the negroes of America are not citizens.

All this has come about because President Coolidge had the courage to appoint Walter L. Cohen, a negro, as

Collector of Customs at the Port of New Orleans. This is too much for the Democrats of Louisiana, and they are seeking now to remove him by proving that he is not a citizen. They base their charge upon the assertion that the Fourteenth Amendment has not been fully ratified. The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was passed by the different states in 1865, is a valid measure.

According to this amendment the negro can fully qualify for citizenship in this country. Thousands of negroes were born here and as many have since become naturalized. They have fulfilled every requirement of a citizen. They pay over a billion of dollars in taxes, for which they get inferior schools, poor houses and unequal accommodations on the railroads.

They have fought in all wars one of the requirements of citizenship, and have met every test for which citizenship calls. As to the loyalty of their citizenship, they have never betrayed a single trust nor given the country over into the hands of the enemy. They fought for their freedom and they are entitled to enjoy it. The statement as to Mr. Cohen's being of African blood and not entitled to citizenship is too shallow for utterance. There are more than fifty race varieties making up the citizenship of America, and if a man is not a citizen because he has African blood, then a man is not a citizen because he has Irish, Russian, French or German blood in his veins. The negro was brought here from Africa against his will, and for 250 years his labor went into the building up of the South and the nation.

Just as the negro has survived every other attack made upon him by the Democrats of the South, he will survive this attack. This is simply another attempt to humiliate the negro and to retard his social progress in America. This will simply strengther President Coolidge's chance for re-election in November.

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
OCTOBER 7, 1924

## Past History

Mr. Walter L. Cohen, the Collector of Customs at New Orleans, and a negro, has frequently been the center of political warfare in Louisiana; but he has now been made the basis for an engaging attempt at nothing less than the juristic revision of the Civil War. It is a winningly antique fervor for litigation which has led two Southern gentlemen, presumably of a very old school indeed, to bring suit to eject him from office on the ground that he is not a citizen because the Fourteenth Amendment is not legally a part of the Constitution. Their confidence in the Supreme Court is monumental. Not even Mr. La Follette ever charged that it could remake history.

The Fourteenth Amendment shares in the somewhat irregular history of the whole reconstruction period, and its validity has often been discussed, as an academic question, although, according to the present litigants, it has never been brought before the courts. The charge is that it was submitted by a Congress from which the Southern states were excluded, that the "carpet-bagger" governments of the six Southern states which ratified it did so under compulsion, and that New Jersey and Ohio withdrew their ratifications before the amendment was declared in force. It has generally been considered that while a state which rejects an amendment may later ratify, a state which ratifies cannot afterward

EW YORK HERALD TRIBU

withdraw its action. On July 21, 1868, Congress declared the amendment in force, after twenty-nine states, counting Ohio and New Jersey, had ratified. Twenty-eight were necessary to make up the requisite three-fourths. On the same day Georgia ratified also, so that when the Secretary of State proclaimed the amendment a few days later there were enough ratifications even without those of the two states which attempted to rescind. Most of the ratifying Southern states had previously rejected the amendment.

That the courts, which have many times relied upon the Fourteenth Amendment in their decisions, should now feel compelled to disfranchise the whole negro race and overthrow the elaborate legal structure which in many directions has since been built out upon the amendment is an idea which offers a startlingly grotesque tribute to the power of Southern prejudice. The gesture is magnificent, but unquestionably it is not politics. It will add to the difficulties of those negroes who are supporting Mr. Davis and the Democracy.

## FOURTEENTH AMEND-MENT.

Court proceedings have been initiated in Louisiana to eject from office Walter L. Cohen, who is acting by appointment as Collector of Customs at New Orleans. Cohen is a Negro. The ground on which the suit is based is the constitutionality of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

There has been much criticism of the methods by which that amendment was approved and proclaimed. It takes us back to reconstruction days. As its history is given by an authority, the Fourteenth Amendment shares in the somewhat irregular history of the whole reconstruction period and its validity has often been discussed, as an academic question, although, according to the present litigants, it has never been brought before the courts. The charge is that it was submitted by a Congress from which the Southern states were excluded, that the "carpet-bagger" governments of the six Southern states which ratified it did so under compulsion, and that New Jersey and Ohio withdrew their ratifications before the amendment was declared in force. It has generally been considered that while a state which rejects an amendment may later ratify, a state which ratifies cannot afterward withdraw its action. On July 21, 1868, Congress declared the amendment in force, after twenty-nine states, counting Ohio and New Jersey, had ratified. Twenty-eight were necessary to make up the requisite three-fourths. On the same day Georgia ratified also, so that when the Secretary of State proclaimed the amendment a few days later there were enough ratifications even without those of the two states which attempted to rescind. Most of the ratifying Southern states had previously rejected the amendment.

Should the amendment be declared void, Cohen would have no status as a citizen of the country and could not therefore hold office. And if Cohen is not a citizen, the whole Negro race would be disfranchised.

Whether properly adopted or not, there is little likelihood that the Supreme Court of the United States would go to the extreme of remaking history by sustaining the contention of the complainants in the revolutionary litigation. It would bring chaos to the nation. Its effect would be to void a great many acts of the past which were brought about under the assumption that the Negro had been properly granted citizenship. There are few who now would want the amendment declared void. The Negro has been accepted as a citizen and many of our laws have been enacted upon that assumption. He has become part and parcel of our body politic and the consensus of matured judgment is that it should not be otherwise. Mistakes were made in the days of reconstruction. There was hotheadedness everywhere. The Negro should perhaps by degrees have been prepared for the duties of citizenship. He should, many believe, have been put into a crucible and moulded into citizenship form. Also, there was intemperateness among the whites of the South. It was hard for them to admit that a race of slaves, descendants of slaves that had known nothing better than slavery, should be given citizenship rights on terms of equality with free men, men who had never known subservience, men to whom their citizenship was too precious to admit of taint or sully. The wise ones doubtless saw that final admission to citizenship was inevitable, but even they, along with their more thoughtless fellows, shuddered and protested and played for the amendment's defeat.

A vindictive North hurried along rapidly the amalgamation. The methods were vengeful and insulting and even at this late day cannot be condoned.

Yet the Negro's admission to citizenship was brought about. The South was forced to accept the situation and has done all possible to ameliorate arising conditions. This section would not now be willing to change the situation by a chaos that would come were the amendment ruled out by the courts. It will not be of course. No court would so hazard the nation's security.

It will be well enough to have the matter judicially settled for once and for all time.

## ATTACKING THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT

An attempt is being made by notoriety seekers to attack the validity of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which gave citizenship rights to the Negroes of this country. The appointment of Walter L. Cohen as Controller of Customs at New Orleans is used as the attacking point by the filing of a suit questioning his right to hold office as a citizen of the United States. The suit will be defended by attorneys of the Federal government and it is assured that it will amount to no more than the cheap notoriety that the instigators will receive. No doubt the case will find its way to the Supreme court of the United States, thus causing it to be a long drawn out affair, but which will terminate in the upholding the enacted laws of the country.

## FUTILE BLASTING AT THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

That New Orleans lawyer, who in order to unseat Walter Cohen, the negro collector of customs appointed by Harding and Coolidge, has attacked the validity of the 14th amendment, is daring enough. But we do not expect anything to come of it. No amendment to the Constitution has yet been invalidated by the Supreme Court. It is unlikely that any amendment a half century old, recognized if not directly approved, by the Supreme Court, is likely to be upset. And especially an amendment with as much political dynamite in it as the 14th.

The New Orleans lawyer attacks the amendment on the ground that it was not legally submitted to the States, and that after its submission it was not legally ratified. The 14th is the amendment investing the negro with the rights and privileges of citizenship.

The amendment was not lawfully adopted. But it isn't going to be invalidated by a decree of the courts. Nevertheless, both Mr. Harding and Mr. Coolidge deserve the reproaches that have been heaped upon their stubborn insistence upon the appointment of Cohen It was a poor service to render the negro race, and a poor service to the white race to force such an issue on a Southern community. Relations between white and black in the South are generally good until Republican politicians undertake to improve them. They always bungle the job.

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

General.

# Several States Chose Negroes As Legislators

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Although Dr. Charles Roberts was defeated in his race for conyress from the New York Twenty-first Congressional district, Pope Bilnuts, colored, was elected to the general assembly of New York by a large majority.

Rev. J. E. Beard, colored minister of the A. M. E. church, a congressional candidate in South Carolina, was defeated by a democrat.

Albert George won a Chicago judgeship by more than 62,000 votes and Adelbert Roberts was elected to the state senate by a majority of 17,000. S. A. T. Watkins, colored candidate for congress on the LaFollette ticket, was defeated by Congressman Madden, white.

Four colored men, Charles A. Griffin, S. B. Turner, Warren B. Douglass and William King were elected to the Illinois legislature.

Frederick Roberts, colored publisher of Los Angeles, Cal., was reelected to the state legislature by a big majority.

Walthall M. Moore, colored, was elected a candidate to the Missouri legislature. His home is in St. Louis

## MATTHEWS TO DIRECT RACIAL CAMPAIGN

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3 (Associated Negro Press)—William Clarence Matthews, of Boston, has been selected by William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to direct the racial program for the campaign of 1924. Matthews is functioning, with Monroe Mason, of Boston, editor of the Blue Helmet, as his secretary.

Matthews, senior member of a leading firm of lawyers in Boston, with offices in the famous Old South building, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Harvard College, and a former U. S. District Attorney, is regarded as eminently qualified to fill the responsible position given him. Matthews is statesman like in handling political matters. He plays the game for advantage, but never forget the highest and best interests of his people. This is a highly essential quality in political leadership. With the appointment of Matthews, an entire readjustment of political activities is made. He plans a business like scientific campaign in which young men and new blood are to be given equal opportunity with the experienced campaigners of the party. The line up now is as follows:

Director, Williams C. Matthews, Boston, Mass., with headquarters, Chicago. Secretary to Matthews, Monroe Mason, Boston. Chairman of Western Division, William T. Francis, Minnesota, vice-chairman; assistant, George W. Lee, Tennessee. Chairman of Eastern Division, Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia; Vice-Chairman, Robert L. Vann, Pennsylvania. Director of Women's Division, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Ohio. Director of Publicity and Speakers, Roscoe C. Simmons. Secretary, Mrs. Camille Cohen-Jones. National Committeeman, Georgia, Henry Lincoln Johnson. National Committeewoman, Georgia, Mrs. G. S Williams. National Committeeman Mississippi, Perry W. Howard. National Committeewoman, Mississippi Mrs. W. P. Booze.

The following are members of the board of strategy: Emmett J. Scott, Washington; Robert R. Church, Memphis, and Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh.

The Republican National Committee is down to brass tacks ni the matter of dealing with the racial voters of the country. They are not endeavoring to fool themselves or anyone else into the belief that the votes of colored America will rush up to the polls without any understanding and vote the Republican ticket. They are proceeding on the sensible and practical basis that Colored voters must be given good and sufficient reasons, as all other voters, why they should support the Republican party. This manner of dealing with the voters will, in itself, have a direct appeal. It shows the type of recognition that Colored citizens desire and, indicatally, the type being accorded by other parties, including the Democrats and Progressives.

## The New Program

Whatever fault was found with the manner in which Mr. Wm. C. Matthews conducted the Coolidge campaign, more ca nbe found with the prompt method in which he announced a new program for the Negro to be laid before the President Afro-American

The dispatch with which it was sent to the White House and made public might ever lead to the inference that it was written before the election. After all, this matters little No one can deny that the following paragraphs meet universal approval and constitute a forward step in politics.

No. 1—Representation in the Diplomatic Corps.
No. 2—The establishment of a staple representative government in the Virgin Islands by Act of Congress.
No. 3—The appointment of an Under-Secretary of State.
No. 4—The Appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner.
No. 5—The Appointment of an Assitant Postmaster General.
No. 6—Restoration of the Office of Registrar of the Treasurer to the Rave.
No. 7—Appointment of a Minister to Haiti and a Consul General to Port au Prince.
No. 8—Appointment of an Assistant Attorney General.
No. 9—Representation upon the Railroad Board of Review; Farm Credits Bureau and in the Department of Commerce.
No. 10—Recognition of our Women in the Public Service.
No. 11—West Point and Annapolis Appointments.
No. 12—Appointments in the Veterans Bureau and Regional Districts.
No. 13—Appointments in the Educational Department.
No. 14—The 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as Combat Divisions.
No. 15—Abolition of segregation in the Government Service.
No. 16—Approval of Liberian Loan.
No. 17—Without attempting to determine the method to be employed, we urge that the Government take suitable cognizance of the crime of Lynching in the United States.

## Upson Downs Comments

**By Monroe Mason**

### COOLIDGE AND A NEW DEAL

By Monroe Mason

America awoke November 5th, 1924 with Calvin Coolidge elected by an overwhelming majority. It was a landslide with all the surprising political thrills which every American voter experienced preceding and during the tabulation of a historical quadrennial with probabilities of never being equalled again.

In perusing the political map of 1924 before election, expert opinion presaged that the battle grounds would be in the middle and far west with the border states sandwiched in between. New England and the middle Atlantic states never caused the Coolidge managers a moments worry.

There were a few outsiders trying to get on the inside who tried to advise that Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey were unsafe. The leaders of those states were given the assignment without any dictation from the Republican National Committee to force their states into line. This tactical manuvre was daring, but nevertheless successful. Only masterminds could bring about such a result. Leaving these states to their own leaders gave them a chance to lend all their efforts to break up the solidified opposition organized by the irrepressable LaFollette and the Davis democracy. Three weeks before election these two forces knew their cause was lost.

The Republican scouts during this period of lethargy scented a conspiracy that the LaFollette and Davis Leaders had arranged to throw the election into Congress. A deadlock being their only hope had to be circumvated by masterful Republican generalship. Slogans of the democracy were hurled back again at the Democratic chieftains in these debatable states until the issues upon which they dwelt became confusing. The voters knew not which way to turn.

The bombast of the radicals was never convincing. The tenacity upon which the democracy kept on drumming into the ears of the negroes, Jews and catholics, the "Ku Klux Klan" issue became a fiasco as the day of election drew near. Economy, common sense and honesty in government were the issues that the G. O. P. continually poured forth to the electorate that won over the wavering and disgruntled of the three groups.

The electorate of Tennessee did not respond to the G. O. P. macedonian call to arms as in 1920, but Kentucky who has always been democratic did with many votes to spare. Five of the largest counties in Georgia and many scattering counties in states of the solid south gave appreciable Coolidge pluralities. in the north west what appeared to be before the election LaFollette strongholds tabulated unprescedented Coolidge pluralities. The mountain, mid-mountain and pacific states were surprisingly loyal to the G. O. P.

Out of all this maze of politcal turmoil, Wisconsin stood alone as a historic sponsor of her son, "LaFollette," who was buried with John W. Davis and the solid south by an avalanche of votes. In Congress the G. O. P. gained a notable victory securing a workable majority that will act in unison with Coolidge to put over any program in order that our nation will benefit thereby. The new departure of the G. O. P. to allow group management of auxiliaries to the national committee wrought wonderful results. Among these adjuncts was the colored Division heretofore managed by white leaders.

In 1924 history will record that this adjunct was managed as well if never better during the existence of the G. O. P. in any quadrennial. Messrs. Matthews, Mitchell, Francis, Simmons, and members of the Advisory Committee, Scott and Church were towers of strength in aiding this adjunct to function properly. The Colored press and the two press associations added lustre to the victory. These publishers and editors at first "lukewarm" to the cause of the G. O. P. both east and west donated their columns unhesitatingly. In former years they used the "canned news service" exclusively. In this campaign they were spontaneously in accord with only isolated instances of discord in lifting the fog of demacracy into the clear skies of republicanism.

The sacrifice of the Colored press in behalf of the G. O. P. will go down in the history of journalism as one of the crowning events of tht 1924 quadrennial. The victors being the G. O. P. chieftains, who aided must be reckoned with. New allignments arise and old pictures fade into significance. All groups have leaders. During this campaign the younger generation set the pace. There were no bickerings or scandals connected in handling the affairs of the G. O. P.

There were petty differences of opinion but none to overshadow the main result. All did their bit including the men and women of the party both colored and white. Now, its over, the result unmistakable, cleavages and allignmtnts are in order. A new deal is in the making. Organizer William C. Matthews on the eve of election when doubt as to Coolidge's election was passed issued a manifesto to the G. O. P. that opened the eyes of the Colored electorate. It contained seventeen requests that all elements of the group had been clamoring for since the last Wilson administration.

It was a document persuasive in tone, decisive in manner and briefly worded in order that the intelligent G. O. P. leaders might masticate without offence. The requests were sa-

after the battle of ballots is over. "Whatever fault was found with the manner in which Mr. Wm. C. Matthews conducted the Coolidge campaign, more can be found with the prompt method in which he announced a new program for the Negro to be laid before the President.

The tone of the "Afro" is commendable, if in part evasive but which is given here in the language shows a willingness to fall into line with no grandiloquent phrases of the Afro-American, who opposed to contaminate the New Program the Matthews leadership during the campaign.

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

General.

# Several States Chose Negroes As Legislators

Washington, D. C., Nov. 10.—Although Dr. Charles Roberts was defeated in his race for conyress from the New York Twenty-first Congressional district, Pope Biluts, colored, was elected to the general assembly of New York by a large majority.

Rev. J. E. Beard, colored minister of the A. M. E. church, a congressional candidate in South Carolina, was defeated by a democrat.

Albert George won a Chicago judgeship by more than 62,000 votes and Adelbert Roberts was elected to the state senate by a majority of 17,000. S. A. T. Watkins, colored candidate for congress on the LaFollette ticket, was defeated by Congressman Madden, white.

Four colored men, Charles A. Griffin, S. B. Turner, Warren B. Douglass and William King were elected to the Illinois legislature.

Frederick Roberts, colored publisher of Los Angeles, Cal., was re-elected to the state legislature by a big majority.

Walthall M. Moore, colored, was elected a candidate to the Missouri legislature. His home is in St. Louis.

## MATTHEWS TO DIRECT RACIAL CAMPAIGN

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 3.—(Associated Negro Press)—William Clarence Matthews, of Boston, has been selected by William M. Butler, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, to direct the racial program for the campaign of 1924. Matthews is functioning, with Monroe Mason, of Boston, editor of the Bluehelen as his secretary.

Matthews, senior member of a leading firm of lawyers in Boston, with offices in the famous Old South building, a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and Harvard College, and a former U. S. District Attorney, is regarded as eminently qualified to fill the responsible position given him. Matthews is statesman like in handling political matters. He plays the game for advantage, but never forget the highest and best interests of his people. This is a highly essential quality in political leadership. With the appointment of Matthews, an entire readjustment of political activities is made. He plans a business like scientific campaign in which young men and new blood are to be given equal opportunity with the experienced campaigners of the party.

The line up now is as follows: Director, Williams C. Matthews, Boston, Mass., with headquarters, Chicago. Secretary to Matthews, Monroe Mason, Boston. Chairman of Western Division, William T. Francis, Minnesota, vice-chairman; assistant, George W. Lee, Tennessee. Chairman of Eastern Division, Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia; Vice-Chairman, Robert L. Vann, Pennsylvania. Director of Women's Division, Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Ohio. Director of Publicity and Speakers, Roscoe C. Simmons. Secretary, Mrs. Camille Cohen-Jones. National Committeeman, Georgia, Henry Lincoln Johnson. National Committeewoman, Georgia, Mrs. G. S Williams. National Committeeman Mississippi, Perry W. Howard. National Committeewoman, Mississippi Mrs. W. P. Booze.

The following are members of the board of strategy: Emmett J. Scott, Washington; Robert R. Church, Memphis, and Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh.

The Republican National Committee is down to brass tacks ni the matter of dealing with the racial voters of the country. They are not endeavoring to fool themselves or anyone else into the belief that the votes of colored America will rush up to the polls without any understanding and vote the Republican ticket. They are proceeding on the sensible and practical basis that Colored voters must be given good and sufficient reasons, as all other voters, why they should support the Republican party. This manner of dealing with the voters will, in itself, have a direct appeal. It shows the type of recognition that Colored citizens desire and, incidentally, the type being accorded by other parties, including the Democrats and Progress ives.

## The New Program

Whatever fault was found with the manner in which Mr. Wm. C. Matthews conducted the Coolidge campaign, more ca nbe found with the prompt method in which he announced a new program for the Negro to be laid before the President Afro-American

The dispatch with which it was sent to the White House and made public might ever lead to the inference that it was written before the election. After all, this matters little No one can deny that the following paragraphs meet universal approval and constitute a forward step in politics.

No. 1—Representation in the Diplomatic Corps.
No. 2—The establishment of a staple representative government in the Virgin Islands by Act of Congress.
No. 3—The appointment of an Under-Secretary of State.
No. 4—The Appointment of a Civil Service Commissioner.
No. 5—The Appointment of an Assitant Postmaster General.
No. 6—Restoration of the Office of Registrar of the Treasurer to the Rave.
—Appointment of a Minister to Haiti and a Consul General to Port au Prince.
No. 8—Appointment of an Assistant Attorney General.
No. 9—Representation upon the Railroad Board of Review; Farm Credits Bureau and in the Department of Commerce.
No. 10—Recognition of our Women in the Public Service.
No. 11—West Point and Annapolis Appointments.
No. 12—Appointments in the Veterans Bureau and Regional Districts.
No.13 —Appointments in the Educational Department.
No. 14—The 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as Combat Divisions.
No. 15—Abolition of segregation in the Government Service.
No.16—Approval of Liberian Loan.
No. 17—Without attempting to determine the method to be employed, we urge that the Government take suitable cognizance of the crime of lynching in the United States.

## Upson Downs Comments

By Monroe Mason

### COOLIDGE AND A NEW DEAL

By Monroe Mason

America awoke November 5th, 1924 with Calvin Coolidge elected by an overwhelming majority. It was a landslide with all the surprising political thrills which every American voter experienced preceding and during the tabulation of a historical quadrennial with probabilities of never being equalled again.

In perusing the political map of 1924 before election, expert opinion presaged that the battle grounds would be in the middle and far west with the border states sandwiched in between. New England and the middle Atlantic states never caused the Coolidge managers a moments worry.

There were a few outsiders trying to get on the inside who tried to advise that Rhode Island, New York, Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey were unsafe. The leaders of those states were given the assignment without any dictation from the Republican National Committee to force their states into line. This tactical manuvre was daring, but nevertheless successful. Only masterminds could bring about such a result. Leaving these states to their own leaders gave them a chance to lend all their efforts to break up the solidified opposition organized by the irrepressable LaFollette and the Davis democracy. Three weeks before election these two forces knew their cause was lost.

The Republican scouts during this period of lethargy scented a conspiracy that the LaFollette and Davis Leaders had arranged to throw the election into Congress. A deadlock being their only hope had to be circumvated by masterful Republican generalship. Slogans of the democracy were hurled back again at the Democratic chieftains in these debatable states until the issues upon which they dwelt became confusing. The voters knew not which way to turn.

The bombast of the radicals was never convincing. The tenacity upon which the democracy kept on drumming into the ears of the negroes, Jews and catholics, the "Ku Klux Klan" issue became a fiasco as the lay of election drew near. Economy, common sense and honesty in government were the issues that the G. O. P. continually poured forth to the electorate that won over the wavering and disgruntled of the three groups.

The electorate of Tennessee did not respond to the G. O. P. macedonian call to arms as in 1920, but Kentucky who has always been democratic did with many votes to spare. Five of the largest counties in Georgia and many scattering counties in states of the solid south gave appreciable Coolidge pluralities. in the northwest what appeared to be before the election LaFollette strongholds tabulated unprescedented Coolidge pluralities. The mountain, mid-mountain and pacific states were surprisingly loyal to the G. O. P.

Out of all this maze of politcal turmoil, Wisconsin stood alone as a historic sponsor of her son, "LaFollette," who was buried with John W. Davis and the solid south by an avalanche of votes. In Congress the G. O. P. gained a notable victory securing a workable majority that will act in unison with Coolidge to put over any program in order that our nation will benefit thereby. The new departure of the G. O. P. to allow group management of auxiliaries to the national committee wrought wonderful results. Among these adjuncts was the colored Division heretofore managed by white leaders.

In 1924 history will record that this adjunct was managed as well if never better during the existence of the G. O. P. in any quadrennial. Messrs. Matthews, Mitchell, Francis, Simmons, and members of the Advisory Committee, Scott and Church were towers of strength in aiding this adjunct to function properly. The Colored press and the two press associations added lustre to the victory. These publishers and editors at first "lukewarm" to the cause of the G. O. P. both east and west donated their columns unhesitatingly. In former years they used the "canned news service" exclusively. In this campaign they were spontaneously in accord with only isolated instances of discord in lifting the fog of demacracy into the clear skies of republicanism.

The sacrifice of the Colored press in behalf of the G. O. P. will go down in the history of journalism as one of the crowning events of tht 1924 quadrennial. The victors being the G. O. P. chieftains, who aided must be reckoned with. New allignments arise and old pictures fade into significance. All groups have leaders. During this campaign the younger generation set the pace. There were no bickerings or scandals connected in handling the affairs of the G. O. P.

There were petty differences of opinion but none to overshadow the main result. All did their bit including the men and women of the party both colored and white. Now, its over, the result unmistakable, cleavages and allignmtnts are in order. A new deal is in the making. Organizer William C. Matthews on the eve of election when doubt as to Coolidge's election was passed issued a manifesto to the G. O. P. that opened the eyes of the Colored electorate. It contained seventeen requests that all elements of the group had been clamoring for since the last Wilson administration.

It was a document persuasive in tone, decisive in manner and briefly worded in order that the intelligent G. O. P. leaders might masticate without offence. The requests were sa-

The dispatch with which it was sent to the White House and made public might ever lead to the inference that it was written before the election. After all, this matters little. No one can deny that the following paragraphs meet universal approval and constitute a forward step in politics.

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**No. 6.—Restoration of the Office of Registrar of the Treasurer to the Race.**

**No. 7.—Appointment of a Minister to Haiti and a Consul General to Port au Prince.**

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**No. 10. Recognition of our Women in the Public Service.**

**No. 11.—West Point and Annapolis Appointments.**

**No. 12.—Appointments in the Veterans Bureau and Regional Districts.**

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**No. 14.—The 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as Combat Divisions.**

**No. 15.—Abolition of segregation in tht Government Service.**

**No. 16—Approval of Liberian Loan.**

**No. 17.—Without attempting to determine the method to be employed, we urge that the Government take suitable cognizance of the crime of lynching in the United States."**

Of all these requests the following should be made demands.

**The** restoration of the office of Registrar of the Treasury, West Point and Annapolis appointments.

**Appointments** in the Veterans Bureau and Regional Districts. **The** 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as Combat Divisions. **Abolition** of segregation in the Government service. **Approval** of Liberian Loan. **Making** lynching a national crime.

The New York Age brings out points on the New Program that are illuminating.

"Mr. William C. Matthews who was designated as leader of the fight to elect the Republican ticket among Negroes, has done something unprecedented in coming out with a program of procedure for the civic and political improvement of the colored citizens of America. This program of the colored citizens of America. This program was published in the last issue of the Pittsburgh Courier simultaneously with the result of the election. This program was submitted in the belief, as voiced by Mr. Matthews, that the new spirit in the Republican party shown by the designation of a Negro candidate for Congress, was genuine.

While the program laid out by Mr. Matthews is full enough and specific enough to command the general and united support of the race, some doubt may be felt as to the wisdom and practicability of making such a program public so close upon the heels of a successful campaign. The fact is to be taken into consideration that new men and new methods have taken hold of the direction of party affairs and that Mr. Matthtws has probably framed the announcement of his program to fit in with these new methods.

There is no question but that the program covers the ground and its acceptance by the administration would mark a departure from futile Republican policies during the past few years. In fact it would plant the party back firmly on the foundation laid by its founders and denote a return to those first principles of right and justice, that The Age has so long advocated."

At timts during the campaign the Age was lukewarm. There is a disearnment after reading this comment that it will follow any leadership that sallys forth into the political arena with constructive measures for racial uplift.

The Pittsburgh Courier is the pioneer. It is fitting to reprint the comment upon which the fortunes of a group hinges after eight years of strife and political serfdom.

"Out of the election of President Coolidge developed a new program for those who believe in the Republican Party, and the possibilities of the race under the leadership of that party. Those who believe in LaFollette and the Democratic party need not be interested in the new program, except to observe how well it operates under the guidance of its sponsors and endorsers. They must find comfort in the knowledge that whatever program is offered for Negro betterment includes all Negroes, regardless of political faith. How well they submit to the will of the majority will evidence, to some degree, their fitness as American citizens. This country is operated on the principle that the majority shall rule. The opponents of the majority must abide the time when the minority becomes the majority. Pending this consummation there may be wailings, bigotry, recrimination and even incidental violence.

But for the present there is a new program. The Pittsburgh Courier believes in the New Program . There is opportunity in the program, and there is common sense in the program. Of course, the program does not offer the Utopia frequently exacted by those who are disappointed or defeated. But it does offer the viewpoint of men who know what a fair and reasonable representation means; what participation in government means, and what ought to be exacted of a party as strong as it the Republican party. Representation in government must of necessity include appointive positions. The New Program makes reasonable demand for such positions. Under proper leadership ,the program can and will win favor at the hands of the Negroes of the country, as well as at the hands of the leaders of the Republican party. All of the larger opportunities are included in the program. Many of the ills from which we suffer are enumerated, and the national embarrassments of which we so justly complain are conspicuously designated for attention. The program covers our situation, not perfectly, but at least sufficiently for the present.

Nor is it expected that whining minorities will be any good in the program. Negroes will rise up with gnashing teeth and set upon the program and its sponsors. But better judgment, wiser heads and a steady intelligence will dictate that development is a process, not a stroke. We believe in the possibilities of the Negro when he is subjected to the proper processes. We know the deadly results of blind flounderings.

The progressive Negro of today subscribes to the New Program. He will lend his best assistance to its execution. There is a new idea abroad, and our younger men can be dependeded upon to put that idea over. The idea is written all through the New Program. Let us thank Mr. Matthews for the torch he holds for us, and let us carry on as beccomes our generation."

A new generation must take the reins to urge Calvin Coolidge to make a new deal with a group who never disembarked from the G. O. P. ship. They even sailed on the prairie schooners and saved Indiana and West Virginia.

CALVEN COOLIDGE was elected.

A new deal, O Lord, a New Deal.

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# Condensed Table to Aid Those Interested in the Conventions

The appended table shows the electoral vote of each of the states: (E) the number of delegates to the Democratic national convention, (D) the number of delegates to the Republican national convention, (R) and the number of votes necessary for a choice in the electoral college and in each convention. Followers of political developments will find it well worth saving.

| States— | E | D | R | States— | E | D | R |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 12 | 24 | 16 | New York | 45 | 90 | 91 |
| Arizona | 3 | 6 | 9 | North Carolina | 12 | 24 | 22 |
| Arkansas | 9 | 18 | 14 | North Dakota | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| California | 13 | 26 | 28 | Ohio | 24 | 48 | 51 |
| Colorado | 6 | 12 | 15 | Oklahoma | 10 | 20 | 23 |
| Connecticut | 7 | 14 | 17 | Oregon | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| Delaware | 3 | 6 | 9 | Pennsylvania | 38 | 76 | 79 |
| Florida | 6 | 12 | 10 | Rhode Island | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| Georgia | 14 | 28 | 18 | South Carolina | 9 | 18 | 11 |
| Idaho | 4 | 8 | 11 | South Dakota | 5 | 10 | 13 |
| Illinois | 29 | 58 | 61 | Tennessee | 12 | 24 | 27 |
| Indiana | 15 | 30 | 33 | Texas | 20 | 40 | 23 |
| Iowa | 13 | 26 | 29 | Utah | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| Kansas | 10 | 20 | 23 | Vermont | 4 | 8 | 11 |
| Kentucky | 13 | 26 | 26 | Virginia | 12 | 24 | 17 |
| Louisiana | 10 | 20 | 13 | Washington | 7 | 14 | 17 |
| Maine | 6 | 12 | 15 | West Virginia | 8 | 16 | 19 |
| Maryland | 8 | 16 | 19 | Wisconsin | 13 | 26 | 29 |
| Massachusetts | 18 | 36 | 39 | Wyoming | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| Michigan | 15 | 30 | 53 | Alaska | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Minnesota | 12 | 24 | 27 | Dist. Columbia | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 20 | 12 | Hawaii | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Missouri | 18 | 36 | 39 | Phil. Islands | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Montana | 4 | 8 | 11 | Porto Rico | .. | 6 | 2 |
| Nebraska | 8 | 16 | 19 | Canal Zone | .. | 6 | .. |
| Nevada | 3 | 6 | 9 | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 8 | 11 | Totals | 531 | 1098 | 1109 |
| New Jersey | 14 | 28 | 31 | | | | |
| New Mexico | 3 | 6 | 9 | Choice | 266 | 733 | 555 |

WILL RUN FOR CONGRESS

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, whose candidacy will not be opposed by President Coolidge.

## COOLIDGE ON COLORED CANDIDATES

"CHEAP POLITICS" AND A "DESPERATE MOVE to lever the negroes back into the Republican party" are seen by a hostile newspaper in Mr. Coolidge's rebuke to Sergt. Charles F. Gardner, who has sent the President a letter of protest against the designation of Dr. Charles H. Roberts, a colored dentist in Harlem, as Republican candidate for Congressman from the 21st Congressional District. According to the Newark *News* (Ind.), "his reply to the letter gives Mr. Coolidge an opportunity to champion broadly equal political rights for the negro and to quote Roosevelt along the same line. It is an opportunity gladly seized upon." Remarking that "political machinery creaks at times," the Newark paper hazards a guess that Sergeant Gardner wrote to the President with the express purpose of "dragging forth a letter to commit colored support to Coolidge," for "the colored voter is said to be disaffected" and "in several border States it holds an actual balance of political power." To the Brooklyn *Eagle* (Dem.), meanwhile, Mr. Coolidge's championship of negro rights appears to reflect an inclination to dodge the necessity of dealing directly with the Klan issue, and we read:

"With Candidate Davis and Candidate La Follette out flatly and squarely against the hooded night-raiders of the anti-negro and anti-Jew and anti-Catholic Ku Klux Klan, Candidate Calvin Coolidge, Puritan of the Puritans, coming of the stock from which the old Knownothings were chiefly recruited, seems to imagine that without denouncing the Klan he can avoid loss of votes by saying nice things about the classes that are victims of the Klan's hostility."

This, however, is not at all the attitude of such papers, for example, as the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), which whole-heartedly applauds Mr. Coolidge for his treatment of Sergeant Gardner's letter, and tells us:

"It is, as the President says—or at least clearly implies—not a question of race or color, but of constitutional government. It is indeed strange that any American citizen should think that the President should 'intervene' in a local primary, and intervene to prevent any citizen from seeking, winning and holding a nomination for Congress."

As the Syracuse *Herald* (Ind.) observes, the President "reached the real nub of the foolish controversy when he suggested that the decision of the question whether a black man shall be elected to Congress "must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself, and by nobody else." A negro paper, the New York *Age*, believes that the choice of Dr. Roberts as the regular Republican candidate for Congressman in his district "is the wisest and most progressive measure taken by the party in the past half-century"; "it should not be regarded as merely a personal venture of Dr. Roberts, but the efforts of the race to secure Congressional representation after a lapse of several decades."

In his letter, widely published, Mr. Coolidge says:

"During the war 500,000 colored men and boys were called up under the draft, not one of whom sought to evade it. They took their places wherever assigned in defense of the nation of which they are just as truly citizens as are any others. The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the colored people is one which, however it might be received in some other quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels a responsibility for living up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican party."

# Citizens Comment On 14th Amendment Vote Question

I see by the papers that some Louisianian has instituted court proceedings to restrain the collector of the port of New Orleans, appointed by the President, from carrying out the duties of his office on the ground that he is not a citizen of the United States.

Well, if he is not a citizen, are there any citizens? What does the Constitution provide? Doesn't it say that the men of the race to which this collector belongs shall not have their rights of citizenship abridged on account of their race, color or previous condition of servitude? If he is not a citizen there is no man entitled to citizenship. If he is a citizen he is entitled to exercise every privilege of citizenship.

Nobody raises the question of a man's right, because of the color of his skin, to carry a rifle in defense of the flag of our country. Then why should one presume to raise the question of his right to exercise his duties in the office to which he has been appointed by the President of the United States?

No, that of course will not gain anything for those who instituted the proceedings. It will be one more chance for the Supreme court to preserve and protect the rights of those who are entitled to every privilege under the Constitution, and these rights and these privileges are not to be abridged by any man or any state.—Congressman Martin B. Madden.

The suit brought to establish the unconstitutionality of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, which if successful would result in destroying the right of citizenship of every Negro man and woman in the United States, calls for serious reflection on our part.

It ought to be a sufficient answer to those who advocate the cause of Senator LaFollette and his doctrine that Congress should be given power to overrule the decisions of the United States Supreme court in all questions that affect the Constitution.

It ought to be a sufficient answer to those who advise us to support the Democratic candidates when we consider that the Democratic party is dominated and controlled by the South.—Hon. Edward H. Wright, Member of Commerce Commission, Illinois.

* * *

There is no foundation for the threatening suit from a legal standpoint, and the only purpose that we can see of its publicity by the Democratic party is the purpose of driving some narrow-minded citizens who intended to vote for President Coolidge instead of Davis—that Coolidge is in favor of recognition of the Colored man where his ability and numerical strength warrant it.—S. B. Turner, Illinois State Legislature.

* * *

The wicked attack made upon the Fourteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by Edwin Bolte is nothing less than a brazen affront and a challenge to civilization. It is the age-old method of the Southern Democrat of embarrassing and harassing the Colored citizens, the most loyal and faithful to the Stars and Stripes.—Hon William E. Kings, Assistant State's Attorney, Chicago.

* * *

The attack of H. Edwin Bolte upon the office held by Hon. Walter Cohen and upon the Black citizens of the United States must be the hand of the K. K. K. His contentions are without foundation, either legally or morally but are the result of hate and ignorance.

The Negro paid the price for his citizenship with the blood of nearly a million Black heroes and the sweat of four million slaves, and the Fourteenth Amendment is but a legal form to make men respect him.—Hon. Louis B. Anderson, Alderman Second Ward, Chicago.

* * *

This attempt to have a court of equity issue an injunction to prevent Mr. Cohen from taking his seat, at the same time nullifying the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, is in my opinion the most dangerous and radical attack on the foundation of the American government heard in recent years. It is a veritable expression of anarchy. Undoubtedly it must be viewed by thinking Americans with great alarm and is a challenge to the continued existence of our democratic form of government. This sort of thing calls for concerted and positive action in defense of Americanism and, Incidentally, Mr. Cohen.—Hon. William H. Haynes, Attorney.

* * *

If the attack made upon the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States by the gentleman from Louisiana succeeds, every vestige of the Negro's right as a citizen will be wiped out.

This attack upon the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution should impress every Colored citizen with the importance of suffrage.—Wendell E. Green, Attorney.

* * *

This man is dealing with ancient history. The Supreme court in numerous cases has construed the Fourteenth Amendment, commencing with the famous "Slaughter-house" case and ending with the Oklahoma election law cases. He will make nothing by his suit.—Maj. John R. Lynch, Former Congressman from Mississippi.

* * *

This suit brings home to our minds the fact that it was the Republican party which fathered this amendment and made it a part of the Constitution. It also shows us how great are the rights conferred upon us by this great law and how utterly the Democratic party is opposed to these principles of human rights.—Hon. Albert B. George, Candidate for Municipal Judge, Chicago.

* * *

This malignant suit comes at this time as a reminder that we must always be wary of our enemies and so handle them that they will not again assail our most precious birthright, political liberty. Better death than a return to the conditions of a half century ago.—Charles J. Jenkins, Attorney.

* * *

This is a foolish suit because it runs counter to the long-established law of the land and the enlightened sentiment of liberty-loving America. Negroes should realize the priceless boon of political liberty and stand united in defense of every right they now enjoy.—Hon. C. J. Waring, President of the Cook County Bar Association.

* * *

The suit against Walter Cohen is based upon false premises and is contrary to congressional records which have stood uncontradicted since 1868. The petitioner, H. Edwin Bolte, is either grossly ignorant or is seeking cheap notoriety.

The Fourteenth Amendment was proposed to the legislatures of the several states by joint resolution of Congress, dated June 16, 1866. On July 31, 1868, Congress adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution declaring that the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, and more, had ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. If this was not so, the statute of limitation has run against Bolte's proposal.—G. C. Adams, Attorney.

I do not believe there is justifiable apprehension concerning the outcome of the suit filed in the federal courts of Louisiana seeking to test the citizenship of Walter Cohen, controller of customs of the port of New Orleans, inasmuch as the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States expressly provides that "all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside." The word "citizen" being defined nowhere else in the Constitution, it seems idle to even discuss the meaning of the term, as it is there expressly declared what its meaning is; and since the Fourteenth Amendment was by joint resolution of Congress submitted to the states, and afterward ratified by three-fourths and more, and finally by all the states in the Union excepting Kentucky, Delaware and Maryland, it thereupon and thereby became the supreme law of the land, not dependent upon any act of Congress or the legislatures of any of the states to give it such force and character. The suit is an echo of the rebel yell and will ultimately fail.—Jesse N. Baker, Attorney.

I care not to cavil over the agonies of the "lost cause" with our hypercritical "best friends," if you please, farther than to say that if the Fourteenth Amendment was forced it was because of a fiat evoked by themselves at Fort Sumter and denied at Appomattox; and they, having lost, are now estopped from denying that the jurisdiction was through force illegal, for it was the kind of force out of which jurisdictions are made.—Samuel A. Beadle, Attorney.

* * *

Barnum was right—"there is one born every minute." The spirit of the "Old South" dies hard. This new outburst of political bigotry may, when the truth is learned, be traced to the fine Italian hand of the master mind of the "invisible empire."—Lawrence A. Newby, Attorney.

* * *

Our Southern friend will find that he is trying to put life in a corpse. Slavery in all its forms has been destroyed in American life. He will be unable to resurrect the lost cause.—Attorney F. L. Barnett, former Assistant State's Attorney, Chicago.

* * *

The principles of the Fourteenth Amendment have been woven into the structure of American institutions. They cannot be removed without injuring the foundations of our government, and neither the courts nor the people will countenance such an effort.—Hon. Edward E. Wilson, Assistant State's Attorney, Chicago.

* * *

In reference to the suit filed in the federal District court of Louisiana to remove the Hon. Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs of New Orleans, claiming as the basis that he is not a citizen of the United States, I wish to state that by reason of the fact that the 14th amendment to the Constitution was never legally adopted; also beg leave to state that prior to the adoption of the 14th amendment it was not mentioned as to the qualifications of a citizen of the United States.

No doubt the fact has been overlooked that the Supreme court of the United States has positively stated that only persons eligible to become citizens of the United States, except as stated in the 14th amendment to be free white persons, and persons of African nativity or persons of African descent, and the Supreme court has on several occasions held that Hindus of high cast, Japanese and Chinese were not white persons and were not eligible to become free citizens.

If we are to rely upon the newspaper report that the attorney has read over 200 decisions and has failed to find the point alleged, no doubt he has overlooked the numerous other cases in which the Supreme court has in clear and positive language recognized and confirmed the validity of the 14th amendment. If counsel has failed to find the point alleged to have been raised by him in his pleadings it is solely because his contention is without merit.—Richard E. Westbrook, attorney and resident consul of Liberia, Chicago.

# 14TH. AMENDMENT IS TAKEN TO U. S. COURT

New Orleans, La., Oct. 10.—When papers were served on Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs of the port of New Orleans, in a suit attacking the validity of the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States, that veteran of a thousand battles for his people and party sat down and signed a fresh document as a citizen and a public servant of Uncle Sam.

"If that case, so-called," he said "means one thing more than another it is that the citizenship of my Race in its own country will be emphasized when the curtain falls." District Attorney Louis Burns, who must defend the suit as the federal attorney at New Orleans thought the case would last about as long as it takes the district judge to look over his spectacles.

The suit is based on 11 allegations according to the petition of H. Edwin Bolte, one of the attorneys. Bolte, said to be a resident of Washington, D. C., brings the suit "in his own right as an American citizen."

### Amendment Not Valid

According to Bolte and Carl E. McKenry of Virginia, the 14th amendment to the Constitution, commonly known as the reconstruction amendment, was never legally ratified by three-fourths of the states, and that, therefore, Cohen is not a citizen of the United States, but merely a resident of Louisiana.

He charges that the amendment was promulgated by Secretary Seward after the commission of a conspiracy. The rebel states, which had refused to ratify the war amendments and which had also refuse[d] to to the national sovereignty, to part in the adoption of the amendment and now after 60 y[ears] begged a hearing, though it had to come from a disbarred lawyer.

"Not only," sets out Bolte, "is Cohen not a citizen, but no other American of African blood, much or slight, is a citizen."

### Southern Lawyers Laugh

The story of the filing of the case made interesting news, but it has created no great hurrah in the South. New Orleans lawyers pooh-poohed the suit and many expressed the opinion that it would not be entertained by the court in the first stage of procedure. One of the strongest statements on the matter comes from Judge T. Sambola Jones, prominent political figure.

"After three-quarters of a century under the principle and theory of universal equality and rights to all men, this nation," says Judge Jones, "would repass this amendment and it would all result in reopening all the collateral questions and laws would be passed making it more difficult for us in the South to protect ourselves."

"I think there is nothing to it," Cohen stated to reporters. "I don't know this Bolte and cannot imagine what bloc or organization he belongs to. Since it is the Constitution that suffers attack I will wait on the district attorney to make the proper move."

### A Few Allegations

Bolte and McKenry are not modest about setting out their allegations. "We plan to oust Cohen, take away his salary, disfranchise every person in the United States not white and restore this government to white people," declared Bolte.

Inquiries in New Orleans as to Bolte brought a dispatch from Washington saying that he had been disbarred from the practice of law in the District of Columbia on May 6 last. Since then he has made Florida his home. There he organized the National Liberal league, the object of which is to throw the Race out of its citizenship.

Bolte sets out in his application for an injunction:

"Plaintiff further says that Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, or what is known as the 14th amendment to the Constitution of the United States is not a part of the Constitution and is invalid and void and of no effect," for that:

(a) The said Article 14 was never legally proposed by two-thirds of both houses of Congress—

(b) It was never legally or constitutionally ratified by three-fourths of the several states of the United States.

(c) That 11 states of the Union were, at the time of the adoption of the resolution culminating in the alleged Article 14 of the amendment to the Constitution, unconstitutionally and illegally deprived of their equal suffrage in the Senate—

(d) That six states of the Union were by coercion forced to ratify the alleged said Article 14—

(e) That Congress did, without power or authority, unlawfully declare said amendment to the Constitution adopted and a part of the Constitution.

### States Deprived of Rights

That in 1866 several members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Congress "did conspire and connive to overthrow the principles of self-government, and to make an immense alteration of the fundamental laws of the nation, and did, in their effort to gain power and override any objection to their desires, adopt a resolution in Congress, in violation of the Constitution, forbidding senators and representatives from 11 states of the Union to be admitted into either branch of Congress, thereby depriving these said 11 states of equal suffrage in the Senate; and immediately thereupon under the disguise

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of authority, these several conspirators passed the several acts of Congress known as the 'Reconstruction act,' by virtue of which 11 sovereign states of the United States were placed under military control and their citizens wholly deprived of the sacred right of suffrage, and for the respective state legislatures of these states were substituted tyrant bodies unconstitutionally organized and without legal authority."

Defender

### Nothing But a Joke

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10-11-24

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No date has been set for the "hearing," but the government will be ready when the "case" is called.

The coolest man in town is Walter L. Cohen. He has signed thousands of government documents since he started holding office in 1897 under McKinley. If Bolte gets a backhold on the 14th amendment and puts it on the ground all Cohen's signatures would have to be rubbed out and someody else's put in their place.

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
OCTOBER 28, 1924

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## District Attorney Takes Action After Scott Releases Men

## Major Wynne Heads Inquiry to Include Gambling Raid Dismissals

District Attorney Samuel P. Rotan yesterday ordered Major Samuel O. Wynne, chief of county detectives, to begin a thorough investigation into Magistrate Amos Scott's conduct of office.

The order grew out of Scott's action Saturday in freeing several men charged with conspiracy to divert a truckload of liquor which the court had ordered destroyed. An acting deputy sheriff, John Williamson, of Twenty-fifth and Pine streets, was among the accused men whom Scott released.

Scott is the city's only negro magistrate. He has been in the limelight on two other occasions this year. His books were examined by Major Wynne several months ago, when Scott discharged a hotel manager in whose rooms liquor had been found. Previously, Scott and Magistrate Francis X. O'Connor had rowed at a magistrates' meeting in City Hall. O'Connor had accused Scott of "shaking down" prisoners arraigned before him in return for leniency. Scott denied the charge and said he would welcome an investigation.

Major Wynne was also instructed by Mr. Rotan to investigate the action of Granville Scott, of 1504 Christian street, a brother of the magistrate, in connection with a gambling raid last Saturday night on South street. Acting Captain Burns, of the Twentieth and Fitzwater streets station, his brother John, and Detective Coyle arrested 15 negroes in the raid.

### Gambling Charges Dismissed

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It was learned yesterday that contempt of court charges may be preferred against Scott if the District Attorney's office obtains evidence to show that he erred in discharging the man accused of conspiring to divert liquor ordered destroyed.

"The investigation is to be complete and thorough in every detail," said District Attorney Rotan in announcing that Scott's conduct of office would be probed.

"I don't care to discuss what the outcome may be, but we are going to the very bottom of any irregularities that may exist in that office."

Scott is regarded as a political lieutenant of Charles B. Hall, president of City Council, and leader of the Seventh Ward. Mr. Hall refused yesterday to discuss the impending investigation.

Assistant District Attorney Charles Edwin Fox was detailed by Mr. Rotan to co-operate with Major Wynne in the investigation.

The inquiry was prompted by Scott's discharge Saturday of Williamson and two negroes, Eugene Taylor, of Eleventh and Catherine streets, and Julian Gray, of Forty-sixth street and Fairmount avenue. They were arrested on a truck-load of liquor, which was in charge of Williamson. Police say Gray and Taylor were carrying cases of liquor from the truck into Williamson's home at the time of their arrest.

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The three men were charged with conspiring to steal and transport liquor, illegal possession of liquor, and larceny. The seized rum had been stored in a warehouse at Thirty-second and Market streets. Williamson had been commissioned to remove it to the Model Farms at Tinicum and destroy it.

Magistrate Holland, in Central Police Court, Saturday night, held Williamson, Taylor and Gray in $1500 bail each for the grand jury.

According to Major Wynne, Williamson supervised the transfer of five truck-loads of liquor from the warehouse, Saturday. Darkness had fallen when the last load was taken out. A pre-arranged fire in the dried grass at the Model Farms distracted the attention of police on duty there while the fifth truck-load disappeared, Major Wynne said.

## A POLITICAL PROGRAM.

New York

Mr. William C. Matthews who was designated as leader of the fight to elect the Republican ticket among Negroes, has done something unprecedented in coming out with a program of procedure for the civic and political improvement of the colored citizens of America. This program was published in the last issue of the Pittsburgh Courier simultaneously with the result of the election. This program was submitted in the belief, as voiced by Mr. Matthews, that the new spirit in the Republican party shown by the designation of a Negro candidate for Congress, was genuine.

This program is so original and comprehensive and constructive that, despite its length, we feel it a duty to reproduce it in full. It follows:

11-15-24

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We believe that the ground lost in recent years in the Diplomatic Corps should be restored to the colored citizens as a just recognition of the right through representation in the Consular Service and as representatives to foreign governments.

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OCTOBER 23, 1924

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New York

11-15-24

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*No. 2.—The establishment of a stable representative government in the Virgin Islands by Act of Congress.*

The problem of government in these recently acquired Islands, rich in resources and valuable in strategic importance to our Government, entails a responsibility, seeing to it that a real representative government is provided for the inhabitants by the affairs of the United States Government. The inhabitants of the Virgin Islands are Colored and the initiative for the institution of a proper government must come from the United States.

*No. 3.—The Appointment of an Under-Secretary of State.*

The appointment of a representative in the Department of State is a recognition by the United States Government of its Colored citizens which we can rightfully claim and with Colored men in the Consular and Diplomatic Service, establishes a connection between these representatives and the Government of a sympathetic and friendly nature.

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Much complaint, some of which is undoubtedly justified, has been made of the Administration of the Post Office Department are best served and friendly co-operation maintained and in many of the large centers through the sympathetic understanding had by a working out of general policies. The growing importance of this Department's relation of this Department. A representative of the inhabitants of these countries can be Department will be of aid to the Government in the working out of operation, lessening racial friction and the adjustment of difficulties brought about by racial contact in an equitable manner.

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One of the most heartening effects of the Administration will be the appointment of a Colored man to this office. It will have the tendency of restoring the confidence o fthe Colored people in the Administration and the Republican party.

*No. 7.—Appointment of a Minister to Haiti and a Consul General to Port au Prince.*

The present conditions in Haiti, in fact in many of the countries inhabited by Colored People, is in itself and the strongest reason for urging that consideration. The aims and aspirations of the inhabitants of these countries can be classifications of the Colored people in the Administration of the Colored men from America. The problems of the time protect the Government's representative and the standard of efficiency.

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*No. 8.—Appointment of an Assistant Attorney General.*

lationship to the status of the Colored citizens of the Nation, in that it is instrusted with the maintenance and sustaining of the Constitutional questions arising incident to Governmental functions, makes it imperative thta we have representation in this office as a safe-guard.

*No. 9.—Representation upon the Railroad Board of Review; Farm Credits Bureau and in the Department of Commerce.*

The large number of railroad employees working under varied conditions in the Administration of the railroad system of the Nation should have a representative upon the Board that devises, controls and directs this industry. The question of equal accommodations upon the railroads of the country, is a subject that must be called to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission and a ruling secured prohibiting discriminations against our people. The operation of the Farm Credits Bureau has not been brought home to the Negro farmer, so that he may become a beneficiary of its operation. Certainly the large number of colored people dependent upon agriculture for livelihood and the resulting benefit to the Government as well as to the farmers themselves, demands that every available facility be furnished in the interest of production in this industry. The Back-to-the-Farm Movement must be preceded by conditions and surroundings conducive to permanency and security.

*No. 10.—Recognition of our Women in the Public Service.*

We believe that since the enfranchisement of women, the Colored woman has not received the recognition in and welcome to participation in the Public Service as her number, intelligence and equipment for Public Service demand.

*No. 11.—West Point and Annapolis Appointments.*

We believe that the responsibility of bearing arms in defense of the Government carries with it the right for recognition in the highest offices of the War Department. Certainly well-trained officers of the Army and Navy of the same race as the soldier, will be productive of a higher degree of morale than can be possibly attained under any other system, and we believe that the policy enforced in the past of discouraging appointments to and attendance of our boys to West Point and Annapolis is an unjust reproach on the part of the Government upon the most loyal class of its citizenship and should be stopped.

The Veterans Bureau is charged with one of the greatest humanitarian commissions this Government has ever been called upon to perform and it is urged that all the friendly co-operation of the Negro people in caring for its own, be drawn upon and used and that administrative offices in the Bureau at Washington and in the Regional Districts be appointed with a view of intelligently directing these forces for service to the Colored Veterans.

*No. 13.—Appointments in the Educational Department.*

The practical workings of this Department in many of the states is so adjusted as to inflict injustices and discriminations by its operatives when the manifest intention of the law is to be beneficial. In many of the states where separate schools obtain, money is withheld from Colored pupils and applied for the donation of white pupils in addition to the amount set aside specifically for such white institutions. This obtains in many of the states where separate schools are provided for by law. The appointment of a highly trained and practical educator in this department would provide against these injustices and at the same time would be an aid to the Government and serve a need to the Colored people of the nation in their intellectual development.

*No. 14.—The 92nd and 93rd Divisions be reallocated as Combat Divisions.*

The Colored people of the nation have a right to expect of the Government that its defenders, when called into service, be not used merely as laborers and that so long as the obligation to serve the nation as war units is a responsibility which can not be evaded, we insist that the representatives from our class of citizenship be recognized as Combat Troops in the service of the Government.

*No. 15.—Abolition of segregation in the Government Service.*

We feel that we need but call attention to the fact that this Government cannot maintain its reputation as a democracy if segregation of citizens, because of color, is Governmental policy and we urge the abolition of discrimination in all of the departments of Governmental service.

*No. 16.—Approval of Liberian Loan.*

The obligations incurred by this Government to the Liberian Government during the war for services rendered by that Government are too plain and just for division of opinion. The promises made by this Government through its representatives in all honor ought to be kept and the principle maintained that America is too broad, too big and too just to break its word when solemnly given. We therefore urge that a loan of suitable size commensurate with the needs of the Liberian Government be made.

*No. 17.*—Without attempting to determine the method to be employed, we urge that the Government take suitable cognizance of the crime of lynching in the United States.

While the program laid out by Mr. Matthews is full enough and specific enough to command the general and united support of the race, some doubt may be felt as to the wisdom and practicability of making such a program public so close upon the heels of a successful campaign. The fact is to be taken into consideration that new men and new methods have taken hold of the direction of party affairs and that Mr. Matthews has probably framed the announcement of his program to fit in with these new methods.

There is no question but that the program covers the ground and its acceptance by the administration would mark a departure from futile Republican policies during the past few years. In fact it would plant the party back firmly on the foundation laid by its founders and denote a return to those first principles of right and justice, that The Age has so long advocated.

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Federal

NEW YORK CITY SUN
FEB. 18, 1924

## Formerly Wealthy Negro Seeks $80 Civil War 'Bounty'

Henry Francis Downing, an aged negro civil war veteran, who joined the navy in 1864 as a substitute, was American Consul to West Africa under President Cleveland, and subsequently became rich, is now so desperately in need of money that he is seeking to have Congress put through special legislation that will enable him to collect $80 "bounty" for his civil war enlistment.

Representative Royal H. Weller will offer a bill to meet Downing's claim, which previously has been denied because Jacob H. Wharton of Brooklyn, Downing's stepfather, for whom he substituted, was never officially drafted.

Political—1924.
Office Holding.

Florida.

# McGILL A DELEGATE AT LARGE FROM THE STATE OF FLORIDA

Jacksonville, Fla.—At the recent Republican State Convention, following a declaration by Judge Gober, one of the leading white Republicans of the State, that "The Republican party in Florida welcomed every Republican voter in the State, regardless of race or color," Attorney S. D. McGill of this city was elected as one of the delegates at large to the Republican National Convention.

Of the 137 delegates, only 25 were colored. Judge Gober also said in his speech that the Republican party in Florida believed absolutely in the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution as much as it did in the 1st or 2nd Articles.

Attorney McGill is the first colored man so honored since the days of Joseph E. Lee. Another notable speech was made by Mrs. Blanche Armwood, a colored woman delegate to the convention.

5-10-24

# FLORIDA SENDS NEGRO TO G. O. P. CONFAB

### "Lily Whites" Are Given Hard Blow by Judge Gober in Speech.

Jacksonville, Fla., April 21.—At the Republican State Convention, held here last week, S. B. McGill, an attorney, was elected a delegate to the National Republican Convention in Cleveland. McGill is a graduate of Boston University. He is the first Negro delegate from Florida in several years.

In his keynote speech, Judge Gober, white, stated that the Florida organization wanted the support of the colored voters and that he was in favor of a strict enforcement of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution.

Of the 137 state delegates, 25 were Negroes.

4-26-24

The election of McGill is a blow to the "lily white" Republicans of the state as they had often said a Negro would never again be sent to the National Convention.

Political -1924.

Office Holding

D.C.

# "Bob" Church Selected As Chairman Of Committee To Go Abroad This Week

## Heads Commission

Robert R. Church,
Chairman of U. S. Government Commission, which will sail this week for Virgin Islands to investigate economic conditions.

### Body Will Be First U. S. All-Negro Commission Ever Sent Away—Probe to Be Thorough.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10—Six prominent American race men have been selected by Secretary of Labor J. J. Davis to constitute an official Government commission to investigate economic conditions in the Virgin Islands, it was announced here last week.

It is believed to be the first time in the history of the United States that an all-Negro governmental commission has been sent to one of the American possessions.

The delegation will consist of Robert Church, Memphis, as chairman; Cornelius Richardson, Richmond, Ind., as vice chairman; George H. Woodson, Des Moines, secretary; Jefferson H. Coage, Delaware; Prof. Charles E. Mitchell, of the Institute of West Virginia, and W. H. C. Brown, an investment banker of Norfolk and Newport News.

The commission will leave the United States this week and plans to make an extensive survey of conditions in the islands, which are said to be deplorable. Actual starvation is said to be threatening some of the natives, following the virtual demolition of the basic rum industry by American prohibition.

The export of bay rum has always been the principal industry of the islands.

Most of the population of the islands are Negro or of Negro extraction. Latest census figures reported the population consisting of approximately 17,000 Negroes, 5,000 mixed, 400 Japanese, Chinese and Orientals, and only 1,900 whites.

The commission will study labor, and living conditions, employment, immigration and emigration, farming, etc., with particular reference to the possibility of establishing industries there to offset the loss of the bay rum industry.

# Perry Howard's Political Career Is Interesting On

PERRY W. HOWARD

Washington, D. C., July 4.—Perry W. Howard, who was elected the member of the Republican national committee for Mississippi at the recent convention in Cleveland, Ohio, has had one of the most interesting political careers of any man in public life.

His father before him was active in politics, having served as a delegate to Republican national conventions for a period of [illegible] years and in the legislature of the state of Mississippi [illegible] eight years. It was his father who nominated the late B. K. Bruce for the United States Senate.

### Entered Politics Early

With such a political heritage, Mr. Howard entered politics while a student at Rust college, Holly Springs, Miss. His first work was for the election of Dr. S. T. Redmond as a delegate for the Second Congressional district of Mississippi to the Republican convention of 1896.

Four years later he had become a lieutenant of the late James Hill, then the national committeeman for Mississippi. At that time he was president of Campbell college, Jackson, Miss., and canvassed the state for him.

In 1904, while a professor of higher mathematics at the state college, Alcorn, Miss., he was active in the campaign for the election of delegates to the Chicago convention, which nominated the late Theodore Roosevelt.

He entered the practice of law in 1905. Three years later he handled his first contest case at a Republican national convention on behalf of a Mississippi delegation supporting the late Senator Joseph B. Foraker, who had advocated the exoneration of our soldiers involved in the Brownsville riot.

In the convention of 1912, which resulted in a breach in the Republican party, he was a Roosevelt delegate. In the campaign of that year he and the late James C. Hayes conducted the fight for the progressives among our voters from the New York headquarters of the newly organized party.

He was a delegate to the Republican national convention in 1916, which nominated Charles E. Hughes for president.

### Loses Fight

In 1918 he was a candidate for national committeeman for Mississippi to fill the unexpired term of the late L. B. Moseley. At the St. Louis meeting of the national committee he was defeated by M. J. Mulvihill by one vote. The fight between these two men had its beginning in this election and culminated at the Cleveland convention in the defeat of Mr. Mulvihill.

Mr. Howard headed a delegation in 1920 instructed for General Leonard Wood. But Mulvihill again won out on the subterfuge that if seated delegation would vote for the nomination of Governor Lowden, but afterwards reneged on this promise. Notwithstanding his defeat, he volunteered his services in the campaign and was made secretary in the Chicago headquarters of the work among our voters.

The late President Harding appointed him a special assistant to the attorney general on May 15, 1921. He was assigned to the defense of suits brought by railroad companies against the government. In the defense of these suits he met with remarkable success.

### Triumphs

In July, 1922, he and Mr. Mulvihill signed a truce, which continued in force until the preconvention campaign of 1924. Then the two split and led contesting delegations to the national convention. Mr. Howard's delegation was seated. At the instance of the Coolidge campaign managers, his delegation and 95 per cnet of the members of the national committee he was elected national committeeman for Mississippi.

He is a Coolidge enthusiast and believes that "President Coolidge and General Dawes are a sufficient guarantee to all classes, creeds and colors that there will be a square deal."

# From Grant to McKinle

By MELVIN CHISUM

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Melvin Chisum, field secretary of the National Negro Press Association, has here prepared some very interesting statistics in regards to the patronage that has been distributed to colored people from the time of Grant to McKinley.

The production of a letter written to me by the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Press Association provides much food for thought and I am now undertaking to answer his letter and make a full statement to the Association at the same time. The Chairman's letter:

Office of the St. Louis Argus
2312 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.
June 30, 1924.

Mr. Melvin Chisum,
233 N. St. N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Chisum:

Let me write you as I always do, with full frankness. A number of papers have come to my desk with your story, The Republican Party and Colored Americans. It is a nice story and well written, and as far as Mr. Butler's management is concerned, we are in accord, for certainly you are correct when you speak of him as a Daniel come to Judgment. But you are to write ten of these articles, I understand. Please listen to reason, Chisum, Coolidge has done very little to justify the Colored People of this country in going crazy over him and you nor no one else are going to successfully "sell" the President to the men and women of our Race who think, if he refuses to make some real appointments of Colored men to office. Incidentally, let me tell you that you fell down completely when you wrote this ridiculous circular which you sent me, with the title, BRIEF RECORD OF THE EFFORTS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN BEHALF OF COLORED AMERICANS. Of all the foolish propaganda I have ever read, this is the most sorry. And if you continue to send this circular out, as far as the Colored people are concerned, you will damn the President completely. Let me enumerate: [illegible] proceeds to lay emphasis: [illegible] anti-lynching bill was defeated when we had a big Republican majority in the Senate.

Two. You mention the appointment of one minister to Liberia, but what

about the minister to Hati, Chisum, and have you forgotten Venezuela, Madagascar, Hawaii, Russia, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies, France, and others too numerous to mention where we had appointments of Colored men as Consuls and Ministers?

Three. You mention the appointment of one Judge, why Mr. Roosevelt appointed Judge Terrell, who has been reappointed to succeed himself ever since and even President Wilson reappointed him twice. So you are not going to try to claim credit for President Coolidge for this, are you? I repeat that your effort in this circular is the worst job I have ever seen you attempt and it is calculated to do the President harm. What the Colored men and women in this country want to know—what is President Coolidge's attitude on appointing representatives of our Race to office. President Coolidge has the power to answer this question by his own actions and no little weak circular packed full of sickening apoligies is going to get any votes from this new voter within our Race.

I have not, and do not intend to carry your story in the Argus.

Sincerely your friend,

(Signed) J. E. Mitchell,
Chairman Executive Committee,
National Negro Press Association.

This writer holds, with many others back of him, that recognition of the Race by appointment to office in our government is fundamental, and that certainly no administration is going to amount to much is furthering our interests as long as the Chief Magistrate withholds from us his commissions of appointments to federal office.

## Have Faith in Calvin Coolidge

For by this sign, the President lends aid and comfort to those who traduce the Race and discriminate against us. But this writer has faith in Calvin Coolidge. This writer believes that the President will be as square as was Roosevelt and I believe that signs justifying my FAITH IN THE PRESIDENT will appear long before this summer closes.

Mr. Mitchell's reference to appointments which men of the Race have held suggests to me that it would not be a bad idea to complete the record. President Grant gave us a splendid start in his first administration by appointing upward of twelve hundred colored men to office; in his second administration he appointed upward of three thousand and each succeeding Republican administration added to this up to and including President Roosevelt, who appointed twenty-eight thousand men and women to office with salaries aggregating seven and a half million dollars. And we must not forget President McKinley, who appointed twenty-six thousand colored people, a list of which I have in this office and on which I shall proceed to draw for some definite data.

## Presidential Appointments

The following substantial acts of President McKinley constitute an incomplete summary of appointments and promotions of colored men made during the McKinley administration and more than lived up to by that greatest of great presidents, Theodore Roosevelt.

### Post Office Department

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | at | $1,200 | $ 1,200 |
| 1 | at | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| 2 | at | 900 | 1,800 |
| 1 | at | 840 | 840 |
| 6 | at | 720 | 4,320 |
| 17 | at | 660 | 11,220 |
| 2 | at | 480 | 960 |
| 1 | at | 360 | 360 |
| 2 | at | 240 | 480 |
| Total | | | $22,180 |

### Interior Department

Secretary's Office

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 17 | at | $ 550 | $ 9,350 |
| 1 | at | 1,400 | 1,400 |
| 3 | at | 840 | 2,520 |
| 4 | at | 720 | 2,880 |
| 18 | at | 660 | 11,880 |
| 1 | at | 480 | 480 |
| 1 | at | 240 | 240 |
| | | | $28,750 |

### General Land Office

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | at | $3,000 | $ 9,000 |
| 1 | at | 2,776 | 2,776 |
| 1 | at | 2,222 | 2,222 |
| 1 | at | 1,986 | 1,986 |
| 1 | at | 1,600 | 1,600 |
| 2 | at | 1,400 | 2,800 |
| 4 | at | 1,200 | 4,800 |
| 2 | at | 900 | 1,800 |
| 11 | at | 660 | 7,260 |
| | | | $34,244 |

### Pension Office

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | at | $2,000 | $ 2,000 |
| 7 | at | 1,400 | 9,800 |
| 2 | at | 1,300 | 2,600 |
| 21 | at | 1,200 | 25,200 |
| 31 | at | 1,000 | 31,000 |
| 7 | at | 900 | 6,300 |
| 4 | at | 840 | 3,360 |
| 1 | at | 720 | 720 |
| 8 | at | 660 | 5,280 |
| 4 | at | 400 | 1,600 |
| 3 | at | 240 | 720 |
| | | | $87,740 |

### Indian Affairs

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | at | $1,000 | $ 1,000 |
| 1 | at | 840 | 840 |
| 1 | at | 720 | 720 |
| 1 | at | 660 | 660 |
| 2 | at | 240 | 480 |
| | | | $3,700 |

### Patent Office

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | at | $800 | $ 2,400 |
| 7 | at | 720 | 5,040 |
| 9 | at | 600 | 5,400 |
| 15 | at | 480 | 7,200 |
| 3 | at | 360 | 1,080 |
| | | | $31,120 |

### Geological Survey

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | at | $720 | $ 720 |
| 8 | at | 600 | 4,800 |
| 1 | at | 520 | 520 |
| 1 | at | 480 | 480 |
| 4 | at | 180 | 720 |
| | | | $ 7,240 |

### Recorder of Deeds Office

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | at | $4,000 | $ 4,000 |
| 2 | at | 1,200 | 2,400 |
| 1 | at | 900 | 900 |
| 16 | at | 400 | 6,400 |
| 1 | at | 240 | 240 |
| 1 | at | 120 | 120 |
| | | | $14,060 |

### District of Columbia

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | at | $720 | $ 7,200 |
| 15 | at | 600 | 9,000 |
| 50 | at | 500 | 25,000 |
| | | | $41,200 |

### State Department

Consular Service

| Men | | Salaries Per Annum | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | at | $5,000 | $ 5,000 |
| 1 | at | 4,000 | 4,000 |
| 2 | at | 2,500 | 5,000 |
| 3 | at | 2,000 | 6,000 |
| 4 | at | 1,500 | 6,000 |
| 1 | at | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | | | $27,000 |

### Government Printing Office

213 appointments at an average of $2.50 per day, 20 of whom receive $4.00 per day, making a total of $167,737.50.

### Census Office

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2 at $1,000 (Supervisors) | | $2,000 |
| 712 at $50 (Enumerators) | | 35,600 |
| 56 clerks at an average salary of $900 | | 50,400 |
| 36 laborers and messengers, $600 | | 21,600 |
| 28 at $240 | | 9,120 |
| | | $118,720 |

### United States Army Appointments

War With Spain

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 266 Commissioned Officers at an average of $1,600 | | $ 425,600 |
| 14,784 privates at $208 each | | 3,075,472 |
| 5,000 civilian employees, $250 each. | | 1,250,000 |
| | | $4,751,072 |

### Army in the Philippines

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24 Captains at $1,800 | | $ 43,200 |
| 24 First Lieutenants at $1,500 | | 36,000 |
| 24 Second Lieutenants at $1,400 | | 33,600 |
| 4,800 privates at $156 | | 374,400 |
| 2 Assistant Surgeons at $1,600 | | 3,200 |
| | | $490,400 |

## *Important Federal Appointments*

Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury; J. M. Ruffin, Consul, Asuncion, Paraguay; C. L. Maxwell, Consul, Santo Domingo; N. T. Velar, Postmaster, Brinton, Pa.; John P. Green, Stamp Agent, Post Office Department, Washington; J. H. Jackson, Postmaster, Perkasie, Pa.; H. A. Rucker, Collector of Internal Revenue, Atlanta; Dr. C. T. Walker, Chaplain, U. S. Army; J. H. Deveaux, Collector of Customs, Savannah; C. C. Wimbish, Collector of Customs, Atlanta; I. J. McCottrie, Collector of Customs, Georgetown, S. C.; Maj. R. R. Wright, Paymaster, U. S. Army; Budd Cuffee, Internal Revenue Service, St. Mary's Ga.; Dr. George C. Stoney, Surgeon, U. S. Army; E. R. Belcher, Deputy Collector of Customs, Brunswick, Ga.; M. B. Morton, Postmaster, Athens, Ga.; I. H. Loftin, Postmaster, Hogansville, Ga.; Dr. A. M. Curtis, Surgeon-in-Chief, Freedmens Hospital; Hon James Hill, Register of Lands, Jackson, Miss.; Rev. B. W. Arnett, Chaplain, U. S. Army; Mrs. E. L. Bamfield, Postmistress, Beaufort, S. C.; H. P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds, District Columbia; J. T. Jackson, Postmaster, Darien, Ga.; John C. Dancy, Sollector of Port, Wilmington, N. C. Major John R. Lynch, Paymaster, United States Army; Frank P. Brinson, Postmaster, Duncanville, Georgia; Thomas Keys, Postmaster, Ocean Springs, Miss.; Rev. O. L. W. Smith, Minister to Liberia; Dr. James E. Shepard, Internal Revenue Service, North Carolina; Robert Pelham, Special Indian Agent; John T. Williams, Consul, Sierra Leone, W. C. Africa; Hon. W. F. Powell, Minister, Hayti; Mrs. S. E Jones, Postmistress, Bladen County C. H., N. C.; Colin Anthony, Postmaster, Scotland Neck, N. C.; Joseph E. Lee, Collector, Internal Revenue, Jacksonville, Fla.; Dr. A. M. Brown, Surgeon, U. S. Army; D. N. Pappy, Collector, Port St. Augustine, Fla.; Rev. I. Dawson, Postmaster, Eutaw, Ala.; L. W. Livingston, Consul, Cape Haitien, Hayti; Hon. M. W. Gibbs, Consul, Tamative, Madagascar; L. C. Leftwich, Receiver Public Money, Montgomery, Ala.; J. E. Wilson, Postmaster, Florence, S. C.; H. V. Cashin, Receiver Public Money, Huntsville, Ala.; E. P. McCabe, Revenue Service, Oklahoma; R. Parker, Internal Revenue Service, Alabama; Fred Havis, Postmaster, Pine Bluff, Ark.; Judge J. E. Bush, Receiver Public Money, Little Rock, Ark.; H. Y. Arnett, Aid Recorder Deeds Office; Maj. M. B. VanHorn, Consul, St. Thomas, Danish West Indies; R. T. Greener, Consul, Vladivostock, Russia; Dr. Geo. H. Jackson, Consul. La Rochelle, France; Dr. W. T. Anderson, Chaplain, Regular Army; Gen. Robert Smalls, Collector Port, Beaufort, S. C.; F. J. Baker, Postmaster, Lake City, S. C. T. C. Walker, Collector Port, Tappahannock, Va.; Dr. H. W. Furniss, Consul, Bahai, Brazil; W. A. Gaines, Internal Revenue Service, Kentucky; Dr. J. O. Holmes, Pension Examiner, Kentucky; J. R. Spurgeon, Secretary Legation, Monrovia, Liberia; Henry Demas, Naval Officer, New Orleans, La.; John Webre, Naval Officer, New Orleans, La.; Hon. James Lewis, Surveyor General, New Orleans, La.; Hon. Walter L. Cohen, Register of Land, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. V. E. Bahn, Postmistress, Madisonville, La.; L. L. Simon, Postmaster, South Atlanta, Ga.; T. J. Calloway, Special Agent, Paris (France) Exposition. The foregoing data does not contain all of the appointments which obtained at that time in the Executive Departments in Washington, much less does it not contain the thousands of subordinate appointments made in the various branches of the Public Service in the country at large.

It is incomplete as to Deputy Collectors of Internal Revenue, and of Customs service and to store keepers, gaugers, Post Office and Railway Mail Clerks, letter carriers and the like.

But the writer believes the data quite sufficient to illustrate the tremendous losses which the Race has suffered under the scourge of lily-whiteism and makes plain what a task lies ahead of us to regain our political standing in the Government.

The places enumerated represent a money loss to the bread winners in the Race of the cool sum of $6,170,579.50.

We face the problem of politics as do the other men and women in this country. It affects us economically as it does all the others and there must be a meeting of minds somewhere along the line to the end that this blight which has affected us for more than twenty years may be cured.

This writer ardently hopes and quite as firmly believes, the nearest—quickest way out, is by loyally following the new National Committeeman, Hon. William M. Butler in his campaign to elect Calvin Coolidge, in the forthcoming election. And to this end I shall bend every effort.

Into the nerve fibre of American politics are woven strands which bind Colored America to New England. Be it said to the everlasting credit of New England that neither she nor her sons have ever sought to thwart the path of or in any way harm the black people of this country, and if there is not hope with her people in charge of the Government, then surely all is lost and I refuse to believe we are lost, even tho I know we are in a wilderness of trouble.

AND I CALL TO THE MEN OF THE PRESS, "Close Ranks."

Political—1924

Office Holding.

D.C.

## Will Coolidge Stumble?

When President Coolidge rejected the Senate demand that he dismiss Secretary Denby from the cabinet, he cited his oath to "defend and support the Constitution," and his duty thereunder to execute and not to relinquish the powers of his great office. His firm stand was applauded by lovers of the Constitution pretty much regardless of their partisan political leanings. On this test of his presidential quality, Mr. Coolidge rang true. Now comes another.

The Constitution he has sworn to "support and defend" provides that the president, "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," shall appoint sundry officers of the United States. The Senate's advice and consent are mandatory; the president is obligated by his oath to pay a decent regard thereto. That obligation is emphasized in Mr. Coolidge's case by his manly refusal to let the Senate invade his powers as chief magistrate, for the rule he invokes must surely work both ways.

It happens that, through the real or fancied exigencies of politics, President Harding nominated a negro to be collector of the port at New Orleans. The Senate first showed its displeasure by refusing to consider and act upon the nomination through one session. When Mr. Harding persisted in his mistaken choice, the Senate rejected it by formal vote.

Then Mr. Coolidge entered the White House and nominated the rejected nominee once again. Again the Senate has rejected the nomination, in the proper exercise of its undisputed constitutional right. Now comes word from Washington that Mr. Coolidge, defiant of the clear constitutional veto twice repeated, will give the thrice-rejected negro nominee another "vacation appointment" when the present session adjourns.

We hope the report is unfounded. For if President Coolidge confirms it by his action he will mock his own fine professions of devotion to the Constitution. His refusal to accept the Senate's decision in a matter wherein that body's "advice and consent" are specifically required would be a plain violation of the spirit of the Constitution, however legal casuists and technicians might plead it within the letter thereof. It would place Mr. Coolidge as spiritual, moral and intellectual brother to the gentleman who asked: "What's the Constitution bechune friends?"

President Coolidge should not suffer the persistence of a negro place-hunter and the pleadings of stupid political advisers to betray him into self-stultification and desertion of the Constitution he professes to revere.

# Prof. Aaron E. Malone Receives Highest Honors In Republican National Convention

## First Negro to be Appointed To Notify President Of His Nomination

By Edgar G. Brown

Prof. Aaron E. Malone, the district delegate from Missouri, and millionaire president of the Poro College of St. Louis, was today selected over hundreds of distinguished aspirants as the first and only Negro delegate to serve on the committee of notification which will wait on President Calvin Coolidge and convey to him the wishes of the National Republican Convention and to tell him something of the enthusiastic demonstration that followed his nomination for re-election by acclamation. Governor Hyde of Missouri presented a resolution written by Mr. Malone asking for a plank in the platform re-affirming constitutional guarantee of religious and racial freedom, liberty and equality.

# COURT RULE COLOR LINE LEGAL

### District Appellate Court Holds White Owners May Exclude Colored

(Preston News Service)

Washington, D. C., June 13.—The "Color Line" may be drawn in restricting the sale of property here, according to an opinion handed down last Monday by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. White property owners in any neighborhood, who fear that an invasion of colored residents might take place unless they are bound in a solemn contract to exclude colored people, may get together and bind themselves not to sell, rent, give away, or in any manner transfer any property to colored persons, and the appellate court held such a document or covenant is binding and cannot be held for naught by one of the signers who takes a notion to disregard it.

The decision arose in the case of John J. Buckley, who sued Irene Hand Corrigan (white), to prevent the latter from selling a house in S street, northwest, between New Hampshire avenue and Eighteenth street, to Helen Curtis, a colored woman. The one protested against the exclusion of white people. Therefore, the court stated, it was just as lawful for the white people to exclude colored people. "Segregation does not imply inferiority," the Appellate Court stated. Segregation was the result of agitation by both white and colored persons, the court stated, and, therefore, one race has the right to exclude the other.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, treasurer of Howard University; Recorder of Deeds, Arthur G. Froe and Attorney Perry W. Howard, it is said, have purchased properties close to the enjoined residence, and Washington folks are wondering whether the decision will be far-reaching in its effect. It is believed, however, that attorneys for Mrs. Curtis will carry the matter to the United States Supreme Court and that, as a well known attorney said, "it is not probable that United States Supreme Court precedents will affirm the de[illegible]e District of Columbia [illegible]."

# 43 CLERKS ARE FIRED FROM D. C. OFFICE

### Half the Force in the Registry of the Treasury Will Leave on June 30

### DISCRIMINATION CHARGED

### Bureau Head Has Been Under Constant Fire for J. C. Tactics

Washington, D. C., June 17.—Forty-three colored employees in the office of the Register of the Treasury will be discharged on June 30, next. They were officially notified to this effect last Friday.

Of this number 38 are in the notorious Jim Crow section of the Interest Coupon Division, which has had Harley V. Speelman, the Register, under continuous fire from the opponents of segregation. The other five come from a minor Jim Crow section.

NO FUNDS

A reduction in the white employees will also be made, but 159 of them, who are slated to go, have been given employment in the bonus bureau of the War Department. The others are expected to be cared for similarly.

This number constitutes about 5 percent of the colored persons engaged in clerical work in the office of the Treasury. There is a total of 119 colored employees, messengers charwomen and janitors included.

The reason for these dismissals is given as the failure of Congress to appropriate the necessary funds to carry on this work in which these clerks are engaged. It is claimed that the appropriation for this work was reduced by the sum of $280,000 Representative Martin B. Madden chairman of the appropriations committee of the House, is blamed for this reduction.

It is shown, however, that the Commissioner of Public Debt testified before the committee on appropriations that the work in which this division was engaged was so nearly completed that he did not think the estimate submitted for that work was actually required.

DISCRIMINATION

The colored clerks, who have been notified of their dismissal, claim that they were discriminated against. They charge that the officials of the Register's office began notifying the white employees in April last and gave them application blanks to fill out and file with the Civil Service Commission for transfer to some other branch of the Government service.

The colored clerks were not notified until 4 o'clock on the afternoon of June 13. At that time they were simply ordered to the office of A. J. Leakin, chief of the division, who notified them orally that their services would no longer be required after June 30.

Mr. Speelman has been the object of several bitter attacks because of the segregation in force in this office. Beaver board walls completely separate colored and white employees engaged in the same work and on the same floor. He claims, however, that such walls were erected by the Democrats. Nevertheless, they have been continued during his administration.

# Recorder of Deeds Office Building To Be Erected

With 60,000 unrecorded records lying around improperly protected, one of the first and most urgent things that confronts congress upon the opening on December 2 is the passage of the appropriation bill of $500,000 for the building of a new Recorder of Deeds building to house the many records of the District of Columbia now being stored in the old Century Office building on Fifth Street, N. W.

So bad is the present location that, upon a visit there by the writer, women workers were trying to typewrite and attend to their various other duties in overcoats, and the Recorder himself did not look any too comfortable. Not withstanding this state of affairs, all seemed to be cheerful and in the best of spirits, seemingly assured of more comfortable quarters in the near future.

This office, which is presided over by a genial gentleman from the great state of West Virginia, Hon. Arthur G. Froe, is one of the most unique government establishments in the country in that the personnel is composed of about equal numbers of white and colored workers who work in the greatest harmony now as in all the past, to the entire credit of the government they are serving. While it is known Mr. Froe is a colored man, Mr. Dutton, the Deputy Recorder, is white and seems never to hesitate to meet the wishes of his chief, Hon. Arthur G. Froe.

# Government Offers Work To Printers

## Twelve Race Men Hold Lucrative Positions — Five Youths Get Start.

(*Special to The Pittsburgh Courier*)
By WALTER J. SINGLETON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Printers, throughout the country as well as boys who plan to become apprentices for training in the printers' trade, would do well to examine into the advantages attending employment at the Government Printing Office at Washington. The present head of this vast plant is Mr. Geo. H. Carter, who has appointed five colored boys as apprentices, and under whose administration 12 colored employes hold very lucrative positions. The general wage scale has increased more than 100 per cent during the past 20 years, and under the present administration compositors have been advanced to $7.60 for a day of eight hours, and typesetting machine operators to $8.40, with 15 per cent additional for night work and 50 per cent for overtime, so that a full-fledged printer may receive from $2,500 to $3,000 annually.

Working conditions have improved in the Government Printing Office in proportion to the increased rates of compensation. The present Public Printer has provided a cafeteria, which meets a vital need of the employes by enabling them to secure a liberal variety of well cooked food at reasonable prices. There is also a roof garden, where, during recess from labor, the workers may enjoy fresh air and exercise without exposure to the weather elements.

Competitive examinations are held in all the large cities throughout the land, from time to time, for appointments to the Government Printing Office. Inquiries and applications for permission to participate in these examinations should be addressed to the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to a local branch office of the commission.

Lewis H. Douglass, son of Frederick Douglass, was the first colored appointee to the Government Printing Office. Since that time, a half century ago, the race has been continually represented, until today we find such excellent citizens as E. C. Cain, W. D. Clarkson, W. T. Menar', W. C. Robinson, E. H. Fisher H. W. Davis, W. C. Peace, Bernardine Smith, G. W. Knox, A. B Hughes, C. W. Williams, Capt. John E. Smith and G. W. Shead, the three last named being typesetting machine operators. The entire enrollment of colored numbers 888 persons.

NEW YORK [illegible] WORLD
[illegible], 1924

# NEGRO PATRONAGE COOLIDGE PROBLEM

## Georgia Senator Asks Chief Executive to End Row Over Political Jobs.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.) has asked President Coolidge to eliminate Henry Lincoln Johnson, Republican National Committeeman, Negro leader and G. O. P. campaigner and pacifier in the last campaign, as patronage distributer for Georgia.

Senator George said to-day he is not opposing Johnson as patronage dispenser because of his color, but on the ground that he is not fit or in position to act wisely.

**Has White Assistants.**

Johnson, he added, is domiciled in Washington, and is represented by agents in Georgia. He said that some of those who claim to represent him, and among them white men, are more undesirable to the people of the State than Johnson himself.

# Race Men are Appointed Responsible Positions In Treasury Department

## Lieut. J. William Clifford Appointed Chief and Ferdinand D. Lee, Ass't. Chief Vault Custodian By Harvey Speelman.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier by Walter J. Singleton)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—The Register of the Treasury, Hon. Harvey Y. Speelman, has announced the appointments of Lieut. J. William Clifford and Ferdinand D. Lee to positions that are classed among the most important and responsible positions in his department. As custodians of the vault they are responsible for many millions of dollars in bonds and other treasury certificates. This vault is said to be the largest in the treasury department.

Leut. Clifford is a native and voter of the State of Ohio, is a college graduate, and he was a First Lieutenant in the World War, serving in France with honor to himself and his country.

Mr. Lee is a native of Virginia, a graduate of the Law Department of Howard University, and is nationally known as the President of the National Memorial Association for the erection of a building at the National Capital in honor of the Colored soldiers and sailors who sacrificed their lives in the defense of their country and its flag. (Hon. Will R. Wood of Congress from Indiana, has introduced a bill in Congress asking $50,000 for this Memorial.)

While the appointments of these gentlemen are greeted by the general public with great satisfaction, we must not overlook the untiring efforts of Mr. Speelman, Register of the Treasury, in securing positions in the Veterans' Bureau for the great number of clerks dropped from the rolls on account of non-appropriation of funds. It can be stated, in justice and truth, that the present Register of the Treasury was not responsible for the separation of white and colored clerks in that department. We are fully aware, however, that he was wholly rsponsible for the appointment of our group. His appointment of a colored section chief (Dr. A. Harris), and two ladies as supervisors, with salaries commensurate with their positions, may be accepted as a most gratifying recognition of their fitness and executive ability. The appointments last mentioned were those of Mrs. M. Gray and Mrs. May Tyson Baker.

Political – 1924.

Office Holding.

D.C.

# Department Denies Late Phil Brown's Post Given Out

## Chicago Man Merely District Commissioner

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—The Department of Labor here this week denied the report published in the white press that Morris Lewis of Chicago had been appointed to fill the position left vacant by the death of Phil H. Brown last November.

The department however, stated that Mr. Morris had been appointed a Commissioner of Conciliation and assigned to the Chicago district. There are over thirty such commissioners in various centers of the country working under the Secretary of Labor, all of whom, except Morris, are white.

The appointment of Morris Lewis comes under the catagory of a purely political one. It is understood he was appointed at the urgent solicitation of Senator Medil McCormick of Illinois, who comes up for re-election this year. Senator McCormick's white washing of the Haitian situation and apparent lack of sincerity in handling matters affecting the interest of the Negro race, has placed him in bad with the Negro voters in Illinois, who vitrually hold the balance of power in that state. Therefore, in order to try to appease these discontented voters, Senator McCormick uses his influence to have Mr. Lewis appointed, evidently with the intention of killing two birds with one stone.

Mr. Lewis, who is prominently connected with N. A. A. C. P. in the Windy City, was ostensibly appointed to settle the dissatisfaction among the Negroes and to offset any possible fight that the N. A. A. C. P. may wage against McCormick for his action on Haiti; the N. A. A. C. P. having waged a rentless fight for bet-

Mr. Lewis' job, it was officially stated, will bring him a salary of only $2,000 per year.

Jefferson S. Coage of Delaware, who is now in the Virgin Islands as a member of a special Commission appointed to make a study of conditions in the islands, was also supposed to have been appointed to the position made vacant by Brown's death. The announcement of his appointment was likewise made in the white press by a Delaware correspondent. This correspondent claimed that Senator Ball of that state was behind the appointment.

Senator Ball, like Senator McCormick, comes up for re-election this year. With a vision of how the ex-Senator DuPont and ex-Congressman Layton met their defeat two years ago because of dissatisfaction among the Negroes, Senator Ball tried to force the Coage appointment, but it never got any further than the mere announcement of it by Senator Ball's press agent. The Department of Labor here denies any knowledge of the appointment.

Evidently the premature announcement was made to weaken the pending fight against Senator Ball. The head of the Bureau of Negro Economics (the position held by Phil Brown) being the only one of the very few pieces of Federal patronage regarded as "suitable for Negroes," that has been handed out, every Republican Senator from a closely contested state is "rushing" his favorite for the place with the hope of quieting the growing discontent among "his" Negro voters. The Lewis appointment, like that of Coage, is another hoax.

The Bureau of Negro Economics was established under the Wilson administration. Professor George E. Haynes being the first one to be appointed to this position. With the advent of the Harding administration, the late Phil A. Brown of Hopkinsville, Ky., was appointed: he held this position until his death last November.

A visit to the division in the Department of Labor building formerly presided over by the late Commissioner, Mr. Phil H. Brown, disclosed Mr. Kary F. Phillips, formerly an assistant to Brown, busily at work in well-appointed offices. Mr. Phillips, who needs no introduction because of his long and expert service as a governmental technician was apparently in full charge of the office. He declined to make any statement regarding successorship to Mr. Brown, however.

# ATTORNEY GENERAL ONLY CABINET OFFICER TO NAME SEVERAL RACE ASSISTANTS

By MORRIS BROWN

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25.—The effort to force the resignation of Attorney General Harry M. Daugherty from the Cabinet is arousing colored Republicans in all sections of the country to rally to his support and demand a fair investigation of the charges preferred against him.

Telegrams of protest against the "lynch law" methods resorted to by his opponents have been received at the White House.

### Daugherty Friendly

Colored Republicans regard Mr. Daugherty as one of the two members of the Cabinet who are interested in the advancement of the race and willing to accord them any measurable recognition. Since he became the head of the Department of Justice, Mr. Daugherty has made the following appointments of colored men:

Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, Washington, D. C., $6,000 a year; John W. Schenck, assistant United States Attorney, Boston, Mass.; James C. Thomas, assistant United States Attorney, New York City; Oliver Randolph, assistant United States Attorney, Newark, N. J.; James G. Cotter, assistant United States Attorney, Chicago; A. Le Beatty, assistant United States Attorney, Cincinnati, and Alexander H. Martin, special assistant to the Attorney General, Cleveland, Ohio.

# PERRY HOWARD SEES PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

**Asst. Attorney General Confident His Delegation Will Be Seated At National Convention**

Washington, D. C., April 1.—Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, conferred with President Coolidge at noon on yesterday.

Coming out of the executive offices he would not disclose the subject of their conference. He simply said that he had no statement to make at this time, but added that he had just returned from the greatest Republican convention ever held in Mississippi and felt confident that his delegation would be seated at Cleveland.

The Perry Howard delegation consists of Mr. Howard and Dr. S. D Redmond and Mrs. M. H. Dailey and E. E. Hardman, the latter two white.

Opposed to them are delegates of the lily white faction of National Committeeman M. J. Mulvihill, white. Both delegations are instructed for Coolidge.

# Many Colored Clerks Being Appointed in Gov't Service

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1 (Special correspondence)—Among Washington's one hundred thousand Negro population about 1,100 clerks have been added to Uncle Sam's payroll in the various government bureaus here. To the ones who have passed civil service examinations and made untiring pilgrimages to a score of appointment offices, goes a slice of the bonus money in an average salary of $1,320 per annum.

These clerks do not begin their days' duties with a mop and pail, but sit at their respective desks seven hours a day and handle tabulated statistics in a commendable way, under the supervision of a Negro Section Chief.

About 6,000 clerks are required to pay off the soldiers' bonus, and 2,500 are colored. The 1,100 appointments mentioned above appreciably swells the list of five thousand Negro clerks already in civil service.

These appointments have been made during the last six weeks, and that will not be all. Five hundred more appointments will be executed within the next thirty days, and some six thousand men and women on the eligible roll are expecting to be fortunate enough to land one of the clerkships.

# NEGRO OPPOSES OUSTING ACTION

**Answer Filed With Motion to Dismiss Case by Walter Cohen's Attorney**

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15.—United States Attorney Louis H. Burns, at the direction of Attorney General Stone today filed the defendant's answer and a motion to dismiss the suit brought by H. [illegible] Bolte, who says he is an attorney of Washington, D. C., to oust Walter L. Cohen, negro comptroller of customs for the port of New Orleans, from office on the ground that the fourteenth amendment to the federal constitution under which Cohen claims citizenship, is unconstitutional.

The motion was based upon a number of exceptions, none of which had to do with the allegations in the original bill of complaint attacking the validity of the amendment which gives citizenship to "persons of African blood and descent." Among them were [illegible] plaintiff affirmatively declares himself a resident of the District of Columbia and therefore not a citizen of a state and is incapable of invoking federal jurisdiction on the grounds of diversity of citizenship; that the matter of Cohen's occupancy of the office of comptroller of customs is purely political and that the court has no jurisdiction in equity since it relates exclusively to and is wholly within the scope of the executive arm of the government.

It is probable that before the case is heard Federal Judge Foster will consider an injunction filed yesterday by Bolte seeking to restrain the federal attorney from acting as counsel to Cohen.

# N. Y. REPUBLICANS AGREE TO COLORED CONGRESS NOMINEE

The Republican County Committee at a conference held on Monday night, August 4th, agreed to name a Negro as candidate on the Republican ticket for Congress from the 21st New York District.

Ex-Congressman Martin C. Ansorge who was defeated at the last election by Royal H. Weller, Democrat, and who would have otherwise been renominated will probably receive one of the nominations to the Special Sessions Judiciary.

Among the leaders taking part in the conference Monday night were, County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, Leader David B. Costuma, of the 20th A. D., Leader R. S. Conklin, of the 21st A. D., Miss Helen Varick Boswell, Collector Frank Bowers, Attorney

John A. Bowles, William T. Turner, representing Valentine J. Hahn, leader of the 13th A. D., and Colin H. Woodward, Fred R. Moore, Editor of The Age and Chas. W. B. Mitchell, co-leader of the 21st A. D., took part in the conference.

It was agreed that names of prospective and desirable candidates should be submitted to caucus consideration by leaders, asociate leaders and captains of the five assembly districts composing the 21st Congregressional Dostrict, the 13th, 19th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, this meeting being held Tuesday evening, August 5th.

The conference was held Tuesday night at the 21 A. D. Republican Club, Broadway, the conferees being William T. Turner, representing Leader Valentine J. Hahn of the 15th A. D.; David B. Costuma, leader of the 19th; Robert S. Conklin, leader, and Mrs. Richard E. Warner, woman associate, of the 21st; Colin Woodward, leader of the 22nd; and John A. Bowles, leader of the 23rd.

A committee consisting of Associate Leader Chas. W. B. Mitchell of the 21st and Fred R. Moore, editor of The Age, presented to the conferees the names of those who had been presented as prospective candidates for a seat in Congress. The committee then withdrew from the conference. The names presented included Dr. Charles H. Roberts, former Alderman; James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; John B. Nail, real estate operator; George W. Harris, editor of The News and former Alderman; William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.; and Fred R. Moore.

Mr. Moore declined to allow his name to be considered and requested its withdrawal. The conferees will hand its findings in the matter to County Chairman Samuel S. Koenig, after which the name of the nominee decidede upon will be made public.

Michigan C. Brown, of the 19th A. D., sat with Leader Costuma, and a delegation of men and women captains from the 21st A. D., also sat in during the conference.

# 35 HOLD BIGGEST JOBS UNDER TAMMANY

New York, Oct. 16.—An appreciation of Tammany Hall and the United Colored Democracy is included in a bulletin just issued by the Colored Voters' Bureau of the Democratic committee.

The bulletin quotes President Harding's Birmingham speech in which he stated "that a solid Republican black race must be broken up. I want to see the time come when black men will vote for Democratic candidates."

The bulletin also quoted Booker T. Washington as saying, "so long as the color line is the dividing line in politics, so long will there be trouble."

The 35 men holding biggest political appointments under Tammany Hall are listed as follows:

Ferdinand Q. Norton, Civic Commissioner, Annual salary, $7,500.

Jas. S. Watson, Ass't Corp. Counsel, $3,500.

Jas. D. McLendon, Ass't District Attoryen, $3,000.

Jas. H. G. Green, Court Stenographer, $3,000.

Chauncey Hooper, Court Attendant, $2,500.

Alonza F. Burnham, Court Attendant, $2,500.

Major Wm. H. Jckson, Clerk, Bd. of Aldermen, $1,800.

Jas. Garrett, Corporation Inspector, $1,800.

Jas. Garrett, Corporation

Emma T. Wood, Attendant Sheriff Office, $1,400.

Chief Edw. E. Lee, Inspector Water, Gas and Electricity, $1,800.

Cornelius W. McDougald, Ass't. Attorney General, $6,000.

Oswald C. Desverney, Bonus Investigator, $2,400.

Benjamin W. Wright, Bonue Investigator, $2,400.

Edgar R. Ross, Supervisor of Public Markets, $2,160.

L. Wm. White, Inspector Boxing Commission,

Jos. Brown, Health Inspector, $1,500.

John B. Douglass, Health Inspector, $1,500.

Joseph Eppse, Chauffeur Attendant, $2,256.

Grace Campbell, Parole Officer, $1,872.

Chas. C. Allison, Parole Officer, $1,823.

Henry Johnson, clerk, $2,400.

Lorenzo L. Burke, clerk, $2,232.

Robert L. Perkinson, Stationary Engineer, $2,400.

Lillie M. Carr, File Clerk, $1,200.

Edwin F. Horne, Inspector Combustibles, $2,233.

I. Newton Braithwaite, Stenographer,

Arthur Morgan, Stenographer, $2,150.

Cornelius A. Hughes, Clerk, $1,800.

Chas. C. Steadman, Probation Officer, $1,647.

Harry Bragg, Waiver Clerk, $2,350.

Horace O. Miller, Ass't Deputy Sheriff, $2,340.

John S. Brown, Deputy Commissioner, Veterans Relief Commission.

Jas. H. Ravenell, Mortgage Tax Clerk, $2,012.

Mattie Wiggins, Stenographer, $1,850

Jno J. Bell, Jr., Clerk, $1,968.

Political - 1924
Office Holding.
Colorado.

# ELECT WESTBROOK G. O. P. ALTERNATE

The Houston Informer

Special to The Informer.

Denver, Colo.—Dr. J. H. P. Westbrook, prominent physician of Denver, Colo., and a member of the executive committee of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has been unanimously elected an alternate to the republican national convention to be held this June in Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. Westbrook has been instrumental in making the Denver branch of the N. A. A. C. P. one of the strongest forces for race justice in the country.

# ACTED AS GOVERNOR

—Photo by Denver Post.

OLIVER T. JACKSON

Oliver T. Jackson, messenger attached to the office of Gov. W. E. Sweet of Colorado, served as governor of that state for four days during the absence of the chief executive, who had to leave his duties to attend the Democratic convention in New York. Jackson was sole and undisputed possessor of the governor's office, and held down the chair until Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Rockwell arrived from his home in Paonia. Jackson has served under five governors, and is thoroughly familiar with the work of the office. He is shown examining requests for pardons and paroles.

Political—1924.

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

## PULLED OFF THEIR OLD TRICKS AGAIN!

As was expected, the so-called republican party pulled off its old tricks again last Saturday, the occasion being the precinct conventions throughout the state, where delegates were supposed to have been elected to the county conventions, which met during this week. Houston Informer

In Harris County, the bosses, some of whom are federal appointees and officeholders (participating actively in partisan politics against federal laws and regulations and holding both offices in direct contravention to the statutes of Texas) manipulated the precinct conventions along the same old lines.

No notices were posted previously, save in two or three local precincts, concerning the place and hour of the meetings, and many precinct chairmen were not appointed until convention day. 5-10-24

In precinct 19, where the editor of this paper resides and votes, the county chairman stepped over in another precinct and appointed a chairman for the nineteenth precinct, and this chairman (an outlandish foreigner) says that he and his secretary held their meeting at the corner of Lincoln and West Dallas, which is in precinct 20, at 2 p. m., last Saturday.

As for precinct 19, no chairman was appointed (for under the law the chairman must reside in the precinct over which he presides or essays to hold authority), and no notices were posted at the regular polling place (Taylor School) regarding the convention; therefore, no lawful, authentic or legal precinct convention was held in that voting district.

The Informer learns from authoritative and reliable sources that a similar situation prevailed in practically all the other city and county precincts, particularly where any number of colored electors reside, and that in numerous instances no attempt or effort was made to hold these precinct conventions as the law makes mandatory and obligatory.

Even in precinct 14, where a colored (?) man is chairman, some underhand tactics were resorted to, but several of the voters called the hand of the chairman and his henchmen, who had issued a call for the convention at 8 a. m. Saturday, but who failed to show up at the appointed hour and then contended that the voters of that district failed to meet the call.

This looks like the hidden hand of a certain local politician, who now holds a big federal position, but who was county chairman for a number of years, carrying the organization around in his vest pockets and who was quite active in 1920 in trying to exclude and exile the colored citizens from the reputed republican party in Harris County.

He and his coterie of "lily-white" republicans engineered the precinct conventions in this same manner in 1920, or rather they attempted it, but their hand was called and game revealed before convention day; but they picked their delegates and seated them, without giving any consideration to the wishes of the voters as expressed in said precinct conventions.

The Informer was not surprised at the actions of the present county chairman, who at present is engaged in doing some special legal work for the Federal Land Bank of Houston, and who, like Elisha, was given the mantle of Elijah after the latter had become postmaster at the local postoffice.

As long as the present regime is in control of party affairs in Houston, Harris County and Texas, there is very little hope for colored members and adherents of the republican party; unless the national executive committee of the party steps in this year and puts an end to such maneuvers, manipulations and machinations.

Virtually all the so-called republican party leaders in Texas are federal officeholders and the law prohibits them from serving both in official partisan positions and occupying office at the same time.

As for party unity and harmony, it seems as distant as in 1920, and the only recourse for those who believe in the principles, traditions and tenets of republicanism and democracy is to protest through organized effort and carry this protest and petition to the supreme tribunal of the republican party at Cleveland, Ohio, at the republican national convention next month.

One reason why The Informer has not taken any more preconvention interest in this matter, is due to the disposition of our people in Texas to give up and despair at the first rebuff and setback, as if one swallow makes the summer or one cold day the winter.

People who take cold feet or become indifferent and apathetic when they do not carry their point the first time or come out victorious in the first battle, can not consistently blame any one for their dilemma but themselves.

The republican party has winked at the Southern states in their policy and program of politically disfranchising and eliminating the colored citizens of this section, but for the party itself to perform this act or nod assent at the performance by other leaders of the party in Dixie, is a blow administered below the belt and as a dagger dashed in the back of the black brother.

When the republican national executive committee seated the "lily-white" faction from Texas in the national republican convention in 1920, held at Chicago, these Texas leaders became emboldened and encouraged to even carry their obnoxious and perfidious policy further, and thus their late antics and tactics are logical consequences to the ruling of the national body.

Given an inch they now take an ell and virtually tell the black race to go to Hel——ena; yet the colored citizens constitute at least 75% or 80% of the party's strength and vote in Texas—if not 90%.

Talk about minority rule, we have a most striking example of it in the pseudo-republican party of Texas; where a handful of white politicians and federal officeholders carry the organization around in their vest pockets and deny and refuse the majority of the party constituents a voice and part in the affairs and council of the party.

If this is republicanism; if this is democracy; if this is Americanism; if this is representative functioning of a political party, then Judas Iscariot is a patron saint and Benedict Arnold a patriotic hero of the first magnitude! Selah!

## ASK WHITE HOUSE TO HELP COLORED CONGRESS FIGHT

### Former Alderman Harris and Philip A. Jones, Managing Editor of Chicago Defender, Confer With President Coolidge and Secretary Slemp

N.Y. News 6-7-24

(Special to The News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—C. Bascom Slemp, executive secretary to President Coolidge, and the President, at the invitation of the latter, conferred last Thursday with former Alderman George W. Harris, of New York, editor of The News and president of the West Harlem Republican Club, and Philip A. Jones, managing editor of the Chicago Defender, upon the political problems of the colored people. That the Republican party in the nation should see to it that a colored man is designated as the party's candidate for Congress in New York was the climax of the conference and request upon the part of the colored newspaper men. That this was one solution of the Republican party's problems as it concerned the wavering colored voters, especially in New York, was further frankly stated by the former New York city official. Secretary Slemp said with equal readiness and candor that he should like to see a colored Congressman and that the colored race was entitled to and needed spokesmen in the nation's legislature.

**Urge Militant Party Policy**

The need of a continued militant party policy, such as the nation's colored citizens had enjoyed under President Coolidge, was urged. The appointment of qualified colored men, not only to all the posts they had formerly held under Republican presidents, such as the registry of the treasury and the ministry to Haiti, and the passage of protective legislation, and the racial industrial commission, were also espoused. Secretary Slemp pointed out concrete evidences of the great practical friendship of the President for the colored people such as the Virgin Islands commission and the appointment of a colored Tuskegee veterinary hospital staff.

**Slemp Denies Lily White Sympathy**

Secretary Slemp went to great lengths to disprove the assertions that he was ever sympathetic toward the Lily-white Republican party in the South. He declared himself the best friend the colored citizen had between Washington and the Gulf, and said that he had never failed to denounce segregation and jim crowism in all its forms.

Despite the hosts of visitors awaiting to see the President and the secretary, both officials treated the visitors with the utmost courtesy, discussing problems now agitating and depressing their race and predicting an even brighter and wider future. The Chicago Defender editor was the guest of the New Yorker, who had been especially invited to the White House for the conference.

# NEGROES LOSE PLACE OF A DELEGATE AT LARGE TO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION

## Bitter Disappointment Felt When Plea Of Loyalty Falls On Deaf Ears Of Party Leaders In Control. Governor Hyde's Forces Turn Negroes Down "Cold Turkey." Broken Faith Is Charged And A Fight Looms, Among Race Leaders, On The Governor.

St Louis Argus 5-2-24

A backward step was registered against the Negroes of this State last Tuesday at Springfield, when the Republican State Convention which was controlled by Governor Hyde's forces refused to allow the name of a Negro to come before the convention on a regular slate for one of the seven delegates-at-large.

Pleading, begging and persuasion fell on deaf ears so far as the leaders were concerned, and the seven delegates dictated by the governor, who had the final word, were elected by the convention.

John G. Hughes, ex-chairman of the Republican State Committee, who was spokesman for the governor, turned a deaf ear to the plea of "loyalty" of the Negro voters to the Republican party, and when told that 150,000 voters were entitled to one of the honored places, and if denied would be regarded as bad faith, he retorted by saying that he regarded such a statement as a threat and walked away.

**One Delegate Had Been Conceded**

It will be remembered that four years ago, the Negroes were given one of the places as delegate-at-large from Missouri. About two months ago the State Committee acting upon a resolution offered by I. H. Bradbury, recommended that a Negro be chosen as one of the big seven this year to the Republican National Convention which meets at Cleveland in June. Republican leaders throughout the State had said the Negroes were entitled to one of the honored places. Thus the Negroes were led to believe that they would be given one of the places almost to the last moment, to find that the governor had turned them down "cold turkey."

**Sorely Disappointed**

Almost without exception the Negroes were very much disappointed when they were informed that no Negro was on the regular slate for election. Some attributed the sudden change of the governor's mind on the Negro question to the influence of the Ku Klux Klan. While others say he is "riding his high horse" and finds it easy to ride over the weaker of the groups. The only explanation given by the governor's spokesmen was, that Hank Weeke and Nat Goldstein didn't want a Negro on the delegation. This was regarded as a very flimsy excuse by the Negroes, who cite that the governor kept the name of Senator Spencer on his slate despite the protest of almost the entire St. Louis delegation.

**Active Support**

It may be mentioned here that the Negroes' cause was ably championed by such St. Louisans as John Schmoll, Circuit Clerk; Tony Schuler, City Marshall; "Bobby" Moore, committeeman, 16th Ward; John Hurley, committeeman, 20th Ward; and Fred Essen of St. Louis County. These men were active in their efforts to secure a Negro as one of the big seven. They were supporters of Walthal M. Moore.

After vain efforts to get a Negro on the regular slate, it was decided to nominate from the floor and when the twelfth district was called, Mr. Moore arose and went to the platform and made his final appeal to the delegates and placed in nomination Rev. J. Lyle Caston of Columbia, as one of the delegates-at-large. He received almost the solid support of the St. Louis delegation. Thru the active support of John Schmoll and Fred Essen, Caston received 178 votes in the tenth district alone, and a total of 494 votes.

**Sugar "Tit" Alternate**

After absolutely refusing the Negroes one of the honored places, the Hyde forces slated Walthal M. Moore for one of the alternates. This, Mr. Moore promptly refused. And the "Sugar Tit" alternateship went begging for a long time. K. Kyle, W. L. McGee and J. L. Caston saying that they would not accept as a protest against the action of the party leaders. It being cited that it would be like spanking a baby and then give it a stick of candy to make it hush. But for some unknown reason they did not decline when nominated.

**Frank M. Slater Absent**

One of the disappointing features of the Negroes' cause was the absence of Frank M. Slater, Seventeenth Ward Committeeman, from the Convention Hall at the time he was most needed. He could not be found, but it was said he was ill at his hotel. His "Good man Friday," "Billy" Runge, tried to keep Moore from getting the convention floor to make the nomination. Gabe Roth and Billie Huble also opposed the Negro delegate.

**Crit Clark Shows Fight**

For a while it looked as if Judge Crittenden E. Clark would come to blows with Gabe Roth, when the latter opposed the Negro delegate. Roth was backed by Runge, Slater's "Good Man Friday," and Huble, Committeeman from the Seventh Ward. While Clark was supported by Bobby Moore, Tony Schuler, Chas. Jackson, Langston Harrison and others.

**The Women Active**

There were four women delegates from St. Louis who were active in support of the Negroes' program and in many instances were more patient than the men. They were: Mrs. E. S. Gamble, Mrs. J. H. Gallion, Mrs. Charlotte Davis and Mrs. Pearl Ruby Purdeau. Mrs. Purdeau proposed making the nominating speech in favor of Walthal M. Moore for delegate-at-large.

**Resolution Committee**

Judge Crittenden E. Clark of St. Louis, was on the Resolution Committee. It was he who made the hard fight for the anti-Klan plank. He stated that his strongest opponent was a jew from Kansas City. Text of resolution:

"The Republican party has no sympathy with any movement which fosters religious or racial hatreds. This should not be a political question because it should have no place in our civic life, and good results may be obtained by discussing such questions in the heat of a political campaign.

"However, when any association of individuals undertakes to restrain or prohibit the constitutional rights of citizens by threats, demonstrations of power, and other intimidations, they are invading the rights of the citizen and violating the safeguards of constitutional government."

"When people organize for the purpose of with the effect of depriving any citizen of his liberty to exercise his opinion lawfully, or to do what is not denounced by statutes, they are invading the rights of such citizen and depriving him of a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, which provides that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury.

"We, therefore, express our unalterable opposition to any organization or movement which proscribes any class of citizen because of birth, religion, race or color."

**Aftermath**

Comment among the Negroes following the convention indicates that the governor and his party leaders will have a fight on their hands, and at present there seems to be no way to prevent an open declaration on the part of the Negroes to fight the State administration in the primary and even the Fall election.

# G. O. P. Convention Awards Seats to Negro Delegates From Georgia and Mississippi

Mpls Tribune 6-17-24

Cleveland, Ohio.—Lily White Republicans from Georgia and Mississippi were given the severest setback they have yet experienced when the Credentials Committee of the Republican National Convention confirmed the action of the National Committee in seating the Negro delegates from those states.

The delegation from Georgia headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, member of the National Committee, was seated, the whites, of the Phillips' faction, being rejected. Phillips himself is in Washington on trial for alleged violation of certain Federal statutes to fraudulant degree. Johnson was reelected as the committeeman.

Perry W. Howard, an Assistant United States Attorney at Washington, but whose home is in Mississippi, headed a Negro delegation that contested the right of National Committeeman M. J. Mulvihill and his delegates to seats.

The Howard delegation was approved first by the National Committee and on an appeal, the Credentials Committee upheld the National Committee's decision. This action was followed by the election of Howard at national committeeman in place of Mulvihill.

This places two Negroes on the Republican National Committee.

Political — 1924
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

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## Counsellor Pope Billups, Republican, Wins Over Attorney Shields in 21st Assembly District—Dr. Roberts Beaten by R. H. Weller, Democratic Candidate in the 21st Congressional District—Election of Martin Ansorge Uncertain—Senator Walter E. Edge Captures New Jersey by 35,000

BY OSCAR J. BENSON

The Republicans captured nearly every State in the Union, electing as President Calvin Coolidge, that calm man of silence, and his running mate, Charles G. Dawes. A perfect landslide in which nothing escaped except New York State. Political observers scanning incomplete returns anticipated a G. O. P. victory by a large majority. Hence the Republican national ticket is assured of 321 electoral votes while Davis is only sure of 136 electoral votes. Davis lost the State of his birth, West Virginia, and many of the renowned Democratic States, but the solid South lined up with him. Senator La Follette has only 13 electoral votes, having lost his stronghold in the mill districts. A Congress is probably again Republican and also the Legislature was won solidly by the G. O. P.

### State and City Ticket

New York City and Brooklyn strongly supported Smith by 550,000. In the twenty-first district where Dr. Charles G. Roberts, candidate for Congress, was the choice of Harlem, the latest returns give Royal H. Weller, Democrat, 11,890 and Charles G. Roberts, Republican, 7,810. And in the Twenty-first Assembly district, Counsellor Pope Billups, Republican candidate, won over Attorney Shields according to present indications by the following figures: Billups, 8,545. Shields, 7,555. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt got a very large vote up State.

### Roosevelt and Roberts Supported in Harlem

The colored Harlem voters supported Roberts overwhelmingly even as they did Colonel Theodore Roosevelt throughout the State. In the twenty-first Congressional District the fight between Congressman Royal H. Weller and his colored Republican opponent was complicatd by the candidacy of Oscar J. Smith, former Republican Assemblyman, who ran on a wet independent ticket. This was generally recognized as a probable decisive factor. It proved to be the case. The colored districts were swamped by the Washington Heights districts, where the color line was effectively used, also by spokesmen of the Democratic nominee.

N.Y. News 11-8-24

## THE ELECTION AND NEGRO VICTORY.

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The Freeman

In the case of Indiana, the Republican party-Ku Klux combination succeeded and are entitled to all of the credit such a combination can get out of nullification of the United States Constitution and the betrayal of time honored and genuine Republican principles. The positions, the power, the emoluments are theirs. The real victory of genuine Americanism and moral right they spurned and lost. The fact of temporary success determined by majorities in no way alters the issue of right and wrong. A secret society, a super government based on religious and racial hate, is wrong, whether stalking wooded fields clad in grave clothes or robed in authority in the State House.

11-8-24

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NEW YORK [illegible]
DEC[illegible] 1924

# SURPLUS OF $355,264 FOR REPUBLICANS

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## ACTUALLY SPENT $3,063,952

### Of $4,359,952 Collected From 90,605 Contributors, $956,525 Went to States, Butler Reports.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The Republican National Committee ended the campaign with a surplus of $355,264.55, according to a statement made tonight by William M. Butler, the Chairman. The committee itself spent $3,063,952.74. At the close of the campaign of 1920 there was a deficit of approximately $1,800,000.

Mr. Butler, who will enter tomorrow upon his duties as Senator for the unexpired term of Senator Lodge, expressed pride in the fact that the campaign had not run the committee into debt. A complete report will be filed tomorrow with the Clerk of the House.

The preliminary statement shows that $4,359,952 was collected. Of this amount $3,402,953 was retained by the National Committee. The rest was turned over to State organizations. With bank interests and a small amount carried forward, the total sum available to the National Committee was $3,419,217.29.

At the close of the Harding campaign the National Committee was faced by a serious problem in its deficit, and there were reports that individuals and business interests which offered to aid in liquidating the affairs of the party sought to obtain benefits of one kind or another, mainly through the provisions of the tariff law.

### 90,605 Contributed to Campaign.

A total of 90,605 contributors financed the campaign, of whom 83,299 gave $100 or less. There were only sixteen contributions of $10,000 or more, according to Mr. Butler, whose statement said in part:

"In order that all the facts connected with the financial administration of the campaign may be known and appreciated, I am setting forth in this statement certain additional tabulations and comments which I believe are of interest.

"The campaign from the opening to the closing day was conducted on a budget program.

"Directly following the Cleveland convention a formal estimate was made that a total expenditure of $3,000,000 was necessary for the successful conduct of the campaign, this amount including the campaign expenses of the Senatorial and Congressional Committees, which in past years have been financed independently.

"It is with satisfaction I am able to report that the actual expenditures of the campaign were $3,063,952.74. This amount was spent by the various campaign divisions as set forth in the following tabulation:

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| | |
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| Publicity Bureau | $741,278.49 |
| Speakers' Bureau | 366,442.78 |
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| Women's Bureau | 64,796.65 |
| Labor Bureau | 101,188.31 |
| Foreign Language Bureau | 51,266.79 |
| Caravan Tour | 24,017.25 |
| National Contributors' Committee | 33,470.85 |
| Farm Section | 144,990.82 |
| Commercial Travelers' Bureau | 16,038.10 |
| Service Men's Bureau | 17,988.82 |
| Congressional Committee | 83,299.00 |
| Senatorial Committee | 170,500.00 |
| State Committees | 87,000.00 |
| Washington Headquarters | 688,300.00 |
| General Administration | 43,417.72 |
| Total | $4,359,478.82 |

"While the total amount collected was approximately a million dollars less than $100. Individual contributions of this amount—$956,525.11—was turned to the committees in the States, but only in its capacity of $16,263.58 made a grand total of $3,419,217.29.

Lists Classes of Contributors.

"The campaign was financed by 90,605 as agent for the local State Committees, $3,419,217.29. The National Committee in which it was collected, no part being available for the National Committee and made available $3,402,953.71, which approximately a million dollars. Thus, for the actual expenses of the National Committee there was collected $4,359,952 made individual contributors. Of this number 83,299 less than $100.

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"Inasmuch as the actual campaign expenditures, as already set forth, were only $3,063,952.74, the committee has closed the campaign, not only without a deficit, but with a surplus of $355,264.55 available for the routine maintenance of the National Committee, thus making unnecessary any new appeals for contributions for a substantial period."

Mr. Butler says that "the following analysis of contributions by numbers and amounts covers our entire total":

| Contributors. | Amount. | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| 83,299..... | Under $100 | $486,525.80 |
| 6,087..... | $100 to $500 | 1,218,137.43 |
| 744..... | 501 to 1,000 | 729,876.72 |
| 270..... | 1,001 to 2,500 | 539,523.51 |
| 150..... | 2,501 to 5,000 | 672,315.36 |
| 39..... | 5,001 to 10,000 | 385,600.00 |
| 16..... | Over $10,000 | 327,500.00 |
| 90,665 | | $4,359,478.82 |

The Democratic National Committee must file a report of its receipts and expenditures tomorrow. It is understood that it will show a deficit of considerable size.

# Can the Lillywhites

By B. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

# Stage a Comeback?

Republican State Central Committee.

There is now going on in Washington a desperate effort under the leadership of Philips, Grier, Tumlin and other lilywhites, to stage a lilywhite comeback by putting L. H. Crawford, the chief patronage spoilsman under the Philips program, in charge of patronage in the state. Mr. Crawford was the Clark Grier in the Philips regime, and his reputation as patronage broker, is just about as bad as Mr. Grier's. The chief difference between the positions of the two men, is that Mr. Crawford was authorized by Philips to distribute offices for revenue only, and Mr. Grier is not authorized by Dr. Gilliam to act for the organization.

To swap Grier for Crawford, is like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire—and the Republican organization in the state stands for neither, and is unalterably opposed to both.

Atlanta Independent

Acting in its right, which was established more than sixty years ago, the Republican party in Georgia, in representative convention assembled, selected Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, state chairman, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman, as referees in the state, to make recommendations and suggestions to departments at Washington for the proper distribution of patronage in the state in the interest of the public service. 12-11-24

The organization provided rules by which these chosen representatives should represent the Republicans of Georgia; and no other authority under the sun, has the right to invade the sovereignty of a state by selecting other persons to represent it in the enjoyment of its political rights. This question was settled right and once for all at Cleveland, Ohio. The Philips-Crawford irregulars, after they had been irregularly in possession of the organization in the state for four years, contested the right of the regular organization to seats in the convention, and recognition by the national authorities. The Philips people based their right to recognition upon the authority granted them by the President and the chairman of the national committee, but the national convention decreed that the President, the national chairman and no other authority had a right to come into Georgia and set up a political organization over the regular recognized organization that had functioned for sixty years. Standing upon that right and precedent, the Republican organization in Georgia has selected and authorized Johnson and Gilliam to act for them, and the suggestion of Crawford or anybody else, not selected by the organization to act for it, it matters not who makes the suggestion, will not be accepted by the organization, and it will be regarded by the organization as a denial of home rule by the authority who assumes the right to dictate to us who shall distribute our rights.

Dispatches from Washington tell us that Johnson and Gilliam have reached an agreement to bury whatever differences, real or imaginary, between them as to the distribution of patronage in the state in accordance with the rules handed them by their constituents for the control of their conduct—that others, under the leadership of Philips, are insisting that L. H. Crawford be added as a referee to determine matters between Johnson and Gilliam, or to have equal voice with them in the settlement of all questions of federal offices.

Mr. Crawford, as head of the Philips crowd, was repudiated at Cleveland by the national committee—the supreme political authority in our political economy; and national chairman and no other authority in America has any more right to say who shall distribute the patronage in Georgia than President Harding and John Adams had the right to set aside the regular organization and set up in its stead the Philips aggregation of irregulars and insurgents.

The interference of the democratic senators was not to take the distribution of patronage out of the hands of Johnson and Gilliam, but their object was to suppress the Grier influence. And the Crawford influence and reputation is just as bad as Grier's, and his activities would be just as objectionable to the people, without regard to party lines.

The Republicans of Georgia have been pouring telegrams into Washington to the Honorable William M Butler, an upright and conscientious man, to approve of the Johnson and Gilliam agreement and save us from the affliction of Crawfordism. Mr. Crawford is thoroughly baptized into the ignominy of lilywhiteism. In the organization of a Coolidge and Dawes club in Georgia last September, he flatly refused Negroes membership in the club. He denied them the right to enroll under the banner of republicanism through the instrumentality of the Coolidge and Dawes club. A committee was appointed to organize the club. Mr. Crawford presented the committee (Davis, Pickett and Dukes) with a full list of officers for the club—himself president, Tilson and Grier vice presidents, and J. R. Barclay, secretary. Mr. Duke insisted that the door be open to Republicans—that it be a Republican club and not a race club. Mr. Pickett agreed, and the names of the following Negroes were enrolled: Henry Lincoln Johnson, vice president-at-large; B. J. Davis, J. H. Watson and Dr. W. H. Harris, directors. Crawford and Grier were authorized to publish the roster of officers. They published the roster, omitting the Negroes' names, got out the literature and left the Negroes' names off of the letterheads, but took a typewriter and wrote in four letterheads the Negroes' names and mailed those four letters out to the four Negroes, but sent all the other letterheads, as printed without Negroes' names to the whites.

Grier and Crawford requested Johnson and Watson to resign, and they resigned—requested Davis to resign—he refused, but was not recognized, and was told to organize a Negro Coolidge and Dawes Club.

Standing upon our rights, the rights of self-determination—the right of home rule, within the spirit of the principles of our party, we appeal to the powers that be, to permit us to choose our own representatives, and not to inflict upon us, men that we do not want, and have not chosen, good or bad. We protest against the appointment of Crawford as referee in the affairs of the Republicans of the state, and ask those who feel that they have the authority, which we do not concede, to approve of the agreement of Johnson and Gilliam—save us from lilywhiteism, and save us from the slush fund scandal—save us from the ignominy and infamy of office brokers. We believe in a fund to meet legitimate expenses of the Republican party in the state, but we are opposed to men arrogating unto themselves the right to levy tribute on the federal office-holders for personal and selfish gain. We are tired of graft; for Republican graft has been rampant in this state since Roscoe Pickett, chairman, and Henry S. Jackson, national committeeman, went out of office. It reached its highest peak under the administration of Philips, Crawford and other lilywhites.

Political - 1924

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# Republican State Central Committee Meets

## LAYS OUT DEFINITE POLICY AND PASSES UP RULES GOVERNING DISTRIBUTION OF PATRONAGE IN THE SOUTH.

Pursuant to call, the Republican State Central Committee met on the Odd Fellows' Roof Garden, Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, August 9th. Chairman W. Y. Gilliam presided. Forty-eight members of the sixty responded to their names in person and by proxy. The Chairman stated the object of the meeting, and a quorum being present, declared the Committee in order.

First—The Committee took up the perfection of the list of presidential electors filed with the State Secretary.

Second—The name of Charles Taunton was substituted for the name of J. H. Mayes in the Third, Mr. Mayes being disqualified by reason of connection with the Federal Government.

In the Eleventh, the name of Samuel Purvis, of Cedilla, was substituted for the name of W. M. Duncan at the suggestion of the District Organization.

Third—It was agreed that while E. S. Richardson was Chairman of the Third district, that the organization would recognize the endorsements of Charles Taunton, Vice Chairman, in preference to the endorsements of Richardson, because Richardson's reputation as a District Chairman was not of that order and class that measured up to the standard of Republican requirements.

Fourth—(a) In order to define the duty and functions of the Ways and Means Committee, the following resolutions were offered by J. H. Watson of Dougherty County, and unanimously passed:

1st—The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee shall preside at all meetings of the Committee, issue calls for regular or special meetings, sign all warrants for the disbursement of the funds and countersign all checks. He shall be campaign director, and shall have general supervision over the business of the Committee.

2nd—He shall direct the affairs of the campaign in the State, co-operate with the Treasurer in the collection of funds, and in the absence of the full Committee, he shall act in conjunction with the Treasurer and direct the business of the Committee.

### VICE CHAIRMAN.

3rd—The Vice Chairman shall act in the absence and during the disability of the Chairman and perform the function of his office.

### SECRETARY.

4th—The Secretary shall record the minutes of the Committee, draw all warrants for the disbursement of the funds of the Committee and transact such other business as he may be directed to do by the Committee or the Campaign Director; and shall issue calls for the regular or special meetings when directed by the Chairman.

### TREASURER.

5th—The Treasurer shall be the custodian of the funds of the Committee, and shall constitute its collecting officer. He shall draw all checks for the disbursements of the funds upon warrants drawn by the Secretary and countersigned by the Chairman. In the absence of the Chairman, he shall be in charge of the office and perform such other duties as the Committee or the Chairman may direct from time to time.

6th—The Ways and Means of raising funds to meet the expenses of the campaign shall be agreed to by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer, and it shall be the duty of the Treasurer to perform his collection duties within the meaning of the rules and methods agreed upon from time to time by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

7th—The Treasurer shall keep a set of books showing his receipts and disbursements, the method or system of bookkeeping to be arranged and agreed upon by the Chairman, Secretary and Treasurer.

8th—The funds of the Committee shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Committee by the Chairman and Treasurer.

(b)—To define the duty and relation of the Chairman of the State Central Committee to the organization, the following resolution, offered by Roscoe Pickett, of Pickens County, was unanimously passed: 8-14-24

Be it resolved by the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia in special meeting assembled, this the 9th day of August, 1924, That on and after the adoption of this rule, that distribution of patronage in the State be distributed as follows:

First—All applicants for appointment under the Republican administration, shall first submit their application addressed to the head of the proper department at Washington to the county organization in which the office aspired for is located, and upon receiving the endorsement of the County Chairman and Secretary, such application shall be forwarded by the County Chairman to the District Chairman, and whether the application is approved or disapproved by the District Chairman, such application shall be forwarded to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee by the District Chairman, who shall in turn enter said application upon the records of his office, noting whether approved or disapproved—forward the same to the State Chairman, who shall in turn approve or disapprove, and whether it is approved or disapproved, he shall forward the same with all the papers connected with the application to the National Committeeman for his approval or disapproval and filing with the proper departments provided always, in order to complete the record of each application in the office of the Republican State Central Committee, the State Chairman and the National Committeeman shall advise the Secretary in writing of their approval or disapproval of each application, and what disposition they made of the papers. Provided further to insure promptness in the handling of application within ten days from receipt thereof and report the same to the Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

Second—The National Committeeman upon receipt of an application accompanied by all the papers in the case for the appointment to any Federal position in the State, shall file such papers with the proper department in Washington, with or without his approval.

Third—The County, District and State Committee shall in no case endorse a Democrat where there is an available Republican. Democrats shall only be endorsed and recommended for office in case where there is no available qualified Republican.

Fourth—Officers of the organization mentioned above shall in no case endorse or recommend applicants for appointment to any department in Washington for any kind of consideration. Officers violating this rule when proven, will be removed from office, or all endorsements or recommendations made by them in future will be disregarded and their names reported to the department at Washington as being engaged in the business of selling Federal appointments for personal gain.

Fifth—It shall not be lawful for any member of the organization to collect funds in the name of the organization except such persons as are authorized in writing by the Republican State Central Committee, or in the absence of the State Central Committee, by the Chairman and Secretary, subject always to approval of the State Central Committee.

Sixth—All committees appointed by said Committee shall be subordinate to the State Central Committee, and shall be subject to discipline of the State Central Committee, and shall work under its supervision.

Seventh—These rules shall be strictly enforced, and any County Chairman, District Chairman, Secretary of the State Central Committee, Vice Chairman and State Chairman failing to comply with these rules, such failure shall constitute a cause for removal from office as provided by the rules adopted at the Republican State Convention, April 2, 1924, and the departments at Washington

shall be advised ot the action of the Republican State Central Committee. 8-14-24

Eighth—It is the sense of the Committee that endorsements by the organization are binding on both the State Chairman and the National Committeeman, and when an application comes endorsed according to the provisions set out in these rules, that the State Chairman and National Committeeman have no discretion except to approve or endorse every application that comes up to them under these rules; provided always that these rules shall not prevent the State Chairman and National Committeeman from meeting any emergency or complying with any written rule that may be laid down to them by the Departments at Washington.

Ninth—Be it further resolved, That all rules and parts of rules in conflict with these rules be and the same are hereby repealed.

(c) The following resolution was passed authorizing and appointing the personnel of the Ways and Means Committee, offered by B. S. Ingram, of Bibb County:

Whereas, The meeting of the Republican State Central Committee on June 30, 1924, authorized our State Chairman, Dr. W. Y. Gilliam, to appoint a Ways and Means Committee to be ratified and confirmed by the Republican State Central Committee at its next meeting, and

Whereas, The following named persons were selected by said Chairman, towit:

W. R. Tucker, Dr. F. H. Peck, Dr. H. E. Stockbridge, B. J. Davis, R. M. Gudger, J. M. Sutton Bascom Richardson, Dr. W. H. Harris and R. F. Thompson to constitute said Ways and Means Committee.

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Be it further resolved by the Republican State Central Committee now in session, That upon the adoption of the foregoing resolution and the confirmation of the Ways and Means Committee as above set out, that said Ways and Means Committee be authorized and directed immediately upon adjournment of the State Central Committee this day to meet and select its officers and to adopt such rules as it may deem necessary for the conduct of its business, not in conflict with the rules already provided by the Republican State Central Committee.

Collection was taken up for the benefit of the Secretary's office and rent for the hall, amounting to $22.35.

(d) The question as to the regularity of the organization in the counties of Treutlen and Newton was referred to the Chairman and Secretary of the Committee for adjustment. The Committee adjourned sine die.

## "COOLIDGE REITERATES HIS STAND ON NEGRO"

President Coolidge is no circumlocutionary declaimer, whose words refer to glittering generalities which tickle the fancy without helping the judgment; and he is not very loquacious, but when he does talk or write, he has the ability to make himself thoroughly understood to the humblest person.

The above caption taken from the Commercial Appeal, a great journal issued in Memphis, Tennessee, is very suggestive and pointed; and under the caption we read these words with reference to the President's letter to Prof. R. R. Morton:

"In accumulation to wealth, establishment of material independence and the assumption of a full and honorable part in the economic life of the nation, it may be fairly said that the colored people themselves have already substancially solved these phases of their problem. If they will but go forward along the lines of their progress in recent decades, and under such leadership as your own and many others among their excellent organizations are affording, their future would be well cared for. As to the political status and the future of the colored people, I can not better present my views than by quoting from a letter which I wrote a few days ago to a correspondent who had sought to enlist my influence against having a colored man become a candidate for a congressional nomination. In reply, among other things, I said: The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the colored people is one which, however it might be received in some quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels their responsibility for livng up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican party. Our constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support tha constitution. I believe their ful poliitcal rights will be won through the inevitable logic of their position and rightfulness of their claims". Mobile Forum

Much importance will be attached to these words, not because it happens that Mr. Coolidge belongs t othe Republican Party, but because he declares himself duty bound to respect his oath, which is no hing but just and right, and if a man takes his oath to support the constitution of the United States and wilfully refuses to do so, the government represented by the constitution spells but little and the people who live under it are in a great dilemma. 8-29-24

All of the rights of any American citizen should be accorded him when he is a fit person to exercise them; and any citizen who possesses intelligence enough to exercise them naturally feels that he is discriminated against if he is precented because of racial descent for which he is not responsible, and if race or color is the cause of discrimination, God alone is the author of the situation which by no means is character-

depopulated sections of the country where such discrimination seems a fixed law.

As the President well says, "I believe their full political rights will be won through their inevitable logic of position and

Then again, it is said, "the Negro race as awhole is ignorant and illiterate, too much so to be allowed to exercise hisnation political rights", we admit that ignorance and illiteracy are in evidence, but there are millions of them who are not illiterates and if the law makes no excuse for ignorance at the bar of justice, we can not understand why the door of political freedom should be closed against him because of this ignorance which the law does no texcuse.

Every fair minded man, south as well as north, knows that there are Negroes worthy of the privilege or right guaranteed them in the constitution of the United States. That is a fact which can not be denied.

After all knowledge alone does not always spell fitness above all, the man who is honest enough to regard his oath. irrespective of race or color is the man to be trusted.

This discrimination hurts from an economic view point. many of the greatest political graftfers are men of knowledge, knoledge does not alays spell honesty; the one of knowledge qualified to be helpful; the other is helpfulness itself, and hurts capital and labor alike and destroys much of the agricultural industry where such discrimination is practiced, and the results are plain to any one eyed man who observes

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Political – 1924

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

## THE INFORMER'S POLITICAL POSITION.

The Informer has been interrogated quite a bit regarding its position in the forthcoming political campaign in Texas, particularly among the so-called republican party, and, as this paper never straddles the fence, we deem it proper and wise that our position be made clear. Houston Informer

The Informer stands for democracy in any political party and by the term "democracy," we mean the right of all the people to have a voice in the affairs and councils of the party.

The republican party sprang into existence largely on the question of human rights and national sovereignty, and it has been the most consistent and persistent champion of human rights in America. Houston, Tex.

This does not mean that the republican party is perfect and that its leaders have not made errors, both of commission and omission; but the "grand old party," in most instances, has done more for upholding the principles of Americanism than any other partisan organization within the confines of this great commonwealth. May 3rd, 1924

The so-called republican party in Texas has forsaken the ancient landmarks of the party and has prostituted, defiled and polluted the name, and thus today the republican party in Texas has virtually been destroyed by a coterie of hungry office seekers and federal pie grabbers.

It is against this clique and clan that the battle must be fought and this fight must be begun Saturday, May 3, at the precinct conventions, and end before the national executive committee of the republican party at the big convention at Cleveland, Ohio, during June.

Every qualified voter, male and female, should ascertain where the precinct conventions will be held Saturday, May 3, 1924, and then go there and make an effort to participate in said conventions.

If they are denied the right to participate in said precinct conventions or if no precinct conventions are called and held, then these citizens have the right to either withdraw or perfect an organization of their own.

At these precinct conventions delegates will be elected to the county conventions, which meet at a later date, and at the county conventions delegates are elected for the state convention; here delegates will be elected to the national convention.

Hence the colored citizens who expect to play a part in the affairs and activities of the so-called republican party in Texas, will act wisely by attending the precinct gatherings, Saturday, May 3, in large numbers, and endeavor to select and elect delegates who will not bow down their knees to "lily-white" gods nor worship them.

Many are of the opinion that this will be the best opportunity for the colored brother to regain his lost place, position and prestige in the republican party in Texas, but the start must be made at the precinct conventions on Saturday, May 3, 1924.

Briefly stated, The Informer takes the position that the colored voters and citizens should try to reform the republican party by fighting from within, but if they can not get into the "regular" organization by orderly and peaceful processes and on the grounds of Americanism and republicanism, then this paper favors another hectic battle like that memorable fight of 1920, provided the call is not messed up and butchered like it was previously amateur politicians and spotlight seekers.

There is a principle at stake, and whatever means must be employed to make victory possible, it is up to us to use it and use it in a far-reaching and telling manner.

The constitution grants American citizens the right to petition and seek redress from what they consider to be oppressive legislation or unconstitutional procedure; and if the present regime in control of the reputed republican organization pursues the course adopted and followed during 1920, the only alternative for all self-respecting black republicans (and whites, too, who believe in fair play and republican principles, tenets, doctrines, dogmas and traditions) is to function through an organization of their own.

If these prejudicial, narrow-minded and law-violating self-styled republican leaders in Texas insist upon excluding the colored man from the affairs and councils of the party in this state, The Informer thinks that the issue should be settled once for all time before the highest tribunal of the party, and see if the national leaders (including President Coolidge) will put their stamp of approval upon such un-American, un-republican and un-democratic practices and procedure!

The colored voters in the pivotal and debatable states of the North and border section are going to be the balance of power in the presidential sweepstakes, and it will not be good politics for the party leaders to offend these voters by catering to the prejudices and antipathies of a handful of Southerners, who would exclude the colored man from the party in Texas and, to all intents and purposes, disfranchise the black race and render and maintain it a political nonentity in this part of the political vineyard.

On the other hand the excluded and disfranchised colored adherents and supporters of the party in Texas must not try to build up a case on "imagination," "thought," "hearsay," and such rot.

Let those who plan to fight the "lily-white" lords in this state build up their case or cases with facts and figures, backed by sworn affidavits, and make up their minds that they are going to fight for principles and not for pelf; for human rights, not empty honors.

If you mean business, fellow-citizens, go to your precinct conventions Saturday, May 3, 1924, and do your duty as American citizens and republican electors.

## EAST ST. LOUIS INDEPENDENT NEGRO LEADERS MARSHALL THEIR PEOPLE FOR LAST TUESDAY'S ELECTION

EVERY NERGO PRECINCT GIVE A DEMOCRAT MAJORITY—THE ALMOST GONE G. O. P. NEGRO BOSSES OF YESTERDAY HUSTLE IN THE RACE PROTECTION WAGONAT THE LAST MOMENT AND, AS USUAL, CRY: "WE DONE IT."

Last Tuesday was Township election day in East St. Louis and all the people were confronted with: "What Do You Want?" Particularly the Negroes, it was a question of Klan or Anti-Klan. The Independent Negro leaders were first to note conditions that faced their people and immediately begin to work. They started to educating their fellows on what the election of the Non-Partisan Supervisor Ticket would mean to the 15,000 Negro men and women and children. In a quiet way, they made house to house visits and reminded their Group how a Rev. Mr. Evans, one of Ku Klux Klan candidates for Commissioner last Spring said, in a speech, "We have got to make this a white man's city. We don't need the niggers here ,they will never make good citizens like the whites; they are not far enough away from their animal stage to become clean, refined and decent citizens." Still the work had its effect, and to the extent that the dyed in the wool, near gone Negro Republican Bosses of the past, awakened about Saturday and at the command of their white Bosses offered their services to help save their rights and liberty. It reported that one of the white leaders told some of the Negro leaders of the past [illegible] fellows expect to remain in East St. Louis

so that you can go above Broadway, after a while, you had better get out Tuesday and help beat that Ku Klux Klan ticket, and you can only do it by voting the straight Democratic ticket." And they did as they were told, reluctantly, though effectively, because odds and conditions forced them.

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Those Negro workers that ask for and took pay for working last Tuesday for the protection of their Homes and loved ones and their future as men and citizens, have nothing to boast of; they only proved the value of their manhood. The man who wants pay for protecting his own Rights and Life, better he was out the wa yof honest race-loving members of his people.

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**PROVE WHAT YOU PROMISED, HON. EDWARD H. WRIGHT, WHEN YOU WERE IN EAST ST. LOUIS**

Last month, Friday, March 14th, Hon. Edward H. Wright, our Negro member of the State Commerce Commission, and other big Race leaders, were guests of the East St. Louis Negro Republicans at a banquet and speaking. You leaders promised the big leaders that their visit would be sure to help you deliver your people for the nomination of Governor ,Len Small, Tuesday, April 8th. Next Tuesday is the time you promised to deliver, gentlemen, and the Race throughout the State has its eye on East St. Louis for that Small-for-Governor vote. THE ADVANCE CITIZEN has continually advised all its people in both editions that we owe our vote to Hon. Len Small for that which he had done for our Group. His first act as Chief Executive of our State was to save the life of a Negro, who, on circumstantial evidence, and without money and friends, was condemned to hang while the good ex-Governor Lowden was in office; but Providence placed Hon. Len Small just in time, and one of his first acts was to commute the sentence of that poor unfortunate Negro from the gallows to a life term in the Penitentiary.

THE ADVANCE CITIZEN stands to prove that we have loved ones from East St. Louis that might have had clemency ere now had we as men and citizens for Race justice been closer together. Now is the time for us to get together. Let's lose sight of ambition and personalities; let us work, talk and vote until the polls close next Tuesday for a man that has been our Friend, and will be our Friend, Hon. Len Small.

Prove what you promised, Hon. Edward H. Wright and your associates. When you and they are in East St. Louis, help make every Negro precinct give a majority for the renomination of Governor Len Small next Tuesday, April 8th.

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Every Negro in Illinois must remember that **W. A. Rodenberg** of East St. Louis, who wants to be a delegate-at-large, is the same W. A. Rodenberg that for 20 years was Republican Congressman from the 22nd Congsessional District and never had done one think for his Negro Constituents. He was Congressman when the 1917 **riot** occurred and we have yet to hear of the first word he has uttered in condemnation of tne brutal affair. Can you vote for such a Republican next Tuesday.

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**THE SOLID SOUTH—WHY?**

A republican political leader occasionally ask the question: why the solid south? We hope some day one of these un-thinking varmints from the territory beyond the Mason and Dixon line will find the courage to ask us that question. We want to clip and preserve today's news of the acts of the republican national committee in throwing our Georgia whites and setting up in their places the Henry Lincoln Johnson negroes as delegates in the coming republican convention in Cleveland.

Georgia—represented by a bunch of coons—mullet supper burr-heads—in the party councils of a great nation! Georgia, as much the admitted home of the white man as any other inch of soil on the North American continent—is to furnish the perfume for the convention hall in Cleveland—mellow aroma of the solid south! What a novelty! Does anybody doubt that this state has won distinction in republican party councils—we are thinking of that special type—the mullet supper variety!

It would not be a crime for Georgia white man to follow republican political principles were it not necessary to sweat the same perspiration in a national convention that oozes from the ebony skin of a mullet supper hero. It would not be necessary for anyone to ask why the solid south, if there were a color line—if the white man north of the Mason and Dixon line knew—as both the whites and blacks of the south know—that the negro cannot be a political factor—need not be—does no want to be, because race harmony requires atht the negro stay out of politics. It would not be difficult to maintain a republican party in the south if white men could remain in charge—if white men could regulate and direct.

But today pity the white man who has no more respect for himself than to make it a mullet supper delegation. Pity the white man who will claim republican allegiance when Henry Lincoln Johnson's intellect, his prince albert, beaver hat, and number fourteen patent leather boots hold forth at the headquarters to which a white republican has to go for his orders! Think of the Georgia postmaster, revenue collector—federal office holder having to acknowledge that black buck as his over political lord and master.

That's what happened in Cleveland this morning when the Phillips white delegation was unseated for the Henry Lincoln Johnson mullet supper delegation. And it came on the reading of a letter from the late dead president, Warren G. Harding, to a party mongrel in the person of the president's secretary, who was Congressman Slemp from Virginia at the time. If he is dead—we are not going to remain silent. Harding knew when he wrote his regrets that the white man had been given authority in Georgia and the negro had been ousted, he knew his everlasting blunder—he knew the instinct of the ages—Anglo-Saxon supremacy or death!

But in the south there is no need of all that argument. Both negro and white man are long ago arrived at an understanding as to politics. This is the white man's country—and the mongrel political leader nowhere else under the sun can make it anything else. Putting Henry Lincoln's mullet supper heroes over a Georgia white delegation does not change it Making Henry Lincoln master of federal patronage in Georgia doesn't change it. And making him political boss in Georgia doesn't change the solid south.

We, are democratic—democratic till the end of the ages!

BROOKLYN N. Y. EAGLE
JUNE 17, 1924

**WHERE DO THE NEGROES STAND?**

Denunciation of a "poltroon party" by the negro race organ, the Washington Tribune, may not be taken too seriously by W. M. Butler of Massachusetts and Bascom Slemp of Virginia, the managers of the campaign of President Coolidge. There was talk in 1920 and in 1916 of a revolt of the negroes. It did not materialize in either year in any aggressive form. Doubtless there is a slow trend toward a dividing of the negro vote. That is inevitable as the traditions of gratitude to the Republican party grow more tenuous with the years, and as hundreds of thousands of negroes settling in the North come under new influences in a new environment.

Pledged flatly by its platform to the enactment of efficient anti-lynching legislation, which it has failed to enact in the past, the Republican organization has an appeal that the Democratic organization cannot offer. Faith in Republicanism has been shaken in the past but what is the alternative?

Race consciousness is a force that can hardly drive the negroes into active mass support of a party which if it wins the Presidency will owe its victory to those electoral votes which it captures largely because of the disfranchisement of the negro race; and to those States where lynching is only the high light of a Caucasian contempt consistently maintained from January 1 to December 31 of each year; the apotheosis of denial of equal schools, of equal jury privileges, and of any real equality before the law.

There may be, as estimated, 200,000 negro voters in New York State, 175,000 in Pennsylvania, 146,000 in Ohio, 110,000 in Indiana and 172,000 in Illinois. Kentucky may have 120,000 and Tennessee, 135,000. But Democrats who count on capturing the bulk of this vote, or a majority of it, or a considerable minority of it, are counting unhatched chickens from very doubtful eggs.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation

Republican.

# "Link" Johnson Makes Great Speech To Great Crowd

Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson made a great speech to a great crowd at Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday night. It was a great crowd made up of people who seldom attend a political meeting. Col. Johnson is a member of the National Republican Committee, and his speech was a partisan Republican speech. He drove home man good points in a regular old campaign speech and drew applause from his audience at very frequent intervals. Col. Johnson showed by his every word and look, from the time he was met at the train that he was heart and soul for a Republican victory and that there was any probability of Negroes not voting for the ticket was a burden on his mind and heart.

As a rule, Col. Johnson is a jovial, happy individual, but on this trip every one who came in contact with him noted how deeply he felt the deflection of a few Negroes from the Republican party. A committee met him at the train and escorted him to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper, where he prepared and rested for the big meeting.

From the train to the Cooper home and through the delightful dinner prepared for him, all Col. Johnson"s talk was of the seriousness of this situation. So his speech at the hall was a bitter and sarcastic denunciation of W. H. Lewis, James Weldon Johnson, DuBois and Pickens for advising the Negro to leave the G. O. P. The sepaker spoke derisively of the Harvard Graduates. He drew striking pictures of what the Democrats had done against the Negro locally and nationally. He showed conclusively that in every State where the Democrats were in power there were lynchings, jim crow cars, disfranchisement and segregation. He offered a ten dollar bill to any one who would show a Republican legislature or Congress ever did any-thing against the Negro.

The speech was a regular old-time, whoop-'em-up campaign speech. Col. Johnson did not use any kid gloves. He was heart and soul for the Republican ticket and was bitter against everybody against it. The speech struck a popular chord and was heartily applauded often.

Certain citizens criticised the speech because Col. Johnson derided Bill Lewis, Pickens and DuBois, who with their Harvard educations were trying to lead Negroes from the home of their friends to the camp of their enemies. They say he was ridiculing education and putting a premium on ignorance. But most people who heard the speech know that what Col. Johnson said was said purely as sarcasm and irony and was perfectly proper as a campaign speech.

Any man who heard Col. Johnson and then will vote any other than the Republican ticket is simply a stubborn individual who will not yield to conviction, out of pure contrariness. Because the speech certainly showed the rottenness of the National Democratic party and proved beyond a doubt the only hope of the Negro is in the victory of the Republican party next Tuesday.

Mrs. Fannie Givens opened the great meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Coolidge-Sackett-Thatcher Club. Rev. James Williams prayed, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the audience stood and sang. Mr. Harry Scales, of the Republican League, spoke until Col. Johnson arrived. William Warley introduced Mr. Walter Robinson, who introduced Col. Johnson, and the horses were off!

A banquet was held at the Charlotte Inn in honor of Col. Johnson, who had to leave early to make a train.

About sixty well-known persons were present. William Warley acted as toastmaster. Talks were made by Dr. R. T. Merchant, Mr. W. H. Steward, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Mr. J. R. Ray and Col. Johnson. At this junction Col. Johnson left and Mrs. Givens, Vice President, took charge, and the banquet continued.

# Claims Outsiders Are Telling 'Our Negroes' To Vote Against Klandidates

Upon the stage of political activities enters Walter Bossert, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, and takes his proper place in the spotlight with D. C. Stephenson, former Klan leader, and Clyde Walb, Republican state chairman.

In an "official document issued from the office of the Grand Dragon, Realm of Indiana, Indianapolis, Indiana, October 20, 1924," bearing the seal of the klan and signature of Walter Bossert, Grand Dragon Realm of Indiana, an impassioned and fiery appeal is made to all klansmen in an effort to rekindle a spirit of prejudice and hatred that may work in the interest of the election of Ed Jackson, creature, of the klan political fortunes.

Bossert, who for years has been an active Republican partisan, and who was a party to swallowing the Republican state organization and the Republican state ticket this year, recognizing that practically all Democrats who had been induced to join the hooded organization in belief that it was nonpartisan in its purposes, as well as countless thousands of Republicans who resent the advent of the organization into politics, throws this frantic and drastic order:

*"It is regrettable that in some sections, of Indiana, we have exalted Cyclops who are weak-kneed, and who do not work, who will not give the time, attention and effort to this important matter that it deserves. If such is the case you other officials know it, and if you determine that he is not doing his full duty confer with him about the situation, demand that he do perfect this necessary organization and machinery and if he will not do his duty in this regard, you officials get together and perfect this organization and machinery and get the results. See to it that every official does his full duty."*

At about the same time the Bossert appeal was made, Clyde Walb was engaged in appointing members of a "ways and means" committee throughout the state. The word "ways and means" is said to convey a meaning in klan circles not known to those who look solely to qualification and fitness of candidates.

The official document further says: "We suggest that your Exalted Cyclops, talk over ways and means to influence the voters, out-line ways and means to get out the vote."

Two circulars were forwarded to klan officials, one being addressed to "all officials of the knights of the ku klux klan in the realm of Indiana," and circular "number eighteen" was to "all great titans, exalted cyclops and unit officials."

For the purpose of deceiving Democrats and Republicans into the belief that the hooded organization is not partisan, the Bossart appeal says:

*"We shall have in your hands not later than the end of this week the information upon all state candidates and it is up to you to see that this information is gotten to all of your klansmen through your committee and captains."*

For many weeks, in fact for many months, it has been asserted by those close to Bossert that a "state slate" would be ties.

Indicative of the resentment of Bossert's political activities, in all parts of the state the Bossert circulars have been pub

county and unit officials have frequent meetings with your Exalt- to accept dictation from characters like Bossert and Stephenson would be knifed. Secretly, however, it is asserted, the word was to be passed out to all Republican klansmen to not scratch the state ticket, but not let the Democrats in on this feature.

*"You are more familiar with your local county ticket than we are. It is up to you and your committee to get the necessary information relative to your county ticket to your klansmen. We will not attempt to handle your local county political affairs."*

The Bossert letter, so it is asserted, openly discloses the avowed purpose of the klan to capture all state, congressional, county and eventually city office in the state, to the end that none but klansmen will hold public jobs. These countless thousands of klan job holders would not be responsible to the taxpayers, so it is said, but would report to the klan leaders, thus rendering val uable financial and other aid to the klan bosses.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation

Republican.

# "Link" Johnson Makes Great Speech To Great Crowd

Col. Henry Lincoln Johnson made a great speech to a great crowd at Odd Fellows Hall Tuesday night. It was a great crowd made up of people who seldom attend a political meeting. Col. Johnson is a member of the National Republican Committee, and his speech was a partisan Republican speech. He drove home man good points in a regular old campaign speech and drew applause from his audience at very frequent intervals. Col. Johnson showed by his every word and look, from the time he was met at the train that he was heart and soul for a Republican victory and that there was any probability of Negroes not voting for the ticket was a burden on his mind and heart.

As a rule, Col. Johnson is a jovial, happy individual, but on this trip every one who came in contact with him noted how deeply he felt the deflection of a few Negroes from the Republican party. A committee met him at the train and escorted him to the beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cooper, where he prepared and rested for the big meeting.

From the train to the Cooper home and through the delightful dinner prepared for him, all Col. Johnson"s talk was of the seriousness of this situation. So his speech at the hall was a bitter and sarcastic denunciation of W. H. Lewis, James Weldon Johnson, DuBois and Pickens for advising the Negro to leave the G. O. P. The sepaker spoke derisively of the Harvard Graduates. He drew striking pictures of what the Democrats had done against the Negro locally and nationally. He showed conclusively that in every State where the Democrats were in power there were lynchings, jim crow cars, disfranchisement and segregation. He offered a ten dollar bill to any one who would show a Republican legislature or Congress ever did any-thing against the Negro.

The speech was a regular old-time, whoop-'em-up campaign speech. Col. Johnson did not use any kid gloves. He was heart and soul for the Republican ticket and was bitter against everybody against it. The speech struck a popular chord and was heartily applauded often.

Certain citizens criticised the speech because Col. Johnson derided Bill Lewis, Pickens and DuBois, who with their Harvard educations were trying to lead Negroes from the home of their friends to the camp of their enemies. They say he was ridiculing education and putting a premium on ignorance. But most people who heard the speech know that what Col. Johnson said was said purely as sarcasm and irony and was perfectly proper as a campaign speech.

Any man who heard Col. Johnson and then will vote any other than the Republican ticket is simply a stubborn individual who will not yield to conviction, out of pure contrariness. Because the speech certainly showed the rottenness of the National Democratic party and proved beyond a doubt the only hope of the Negro is in the victory of the Republican party next Tuesday.

Mrs. Fannie Givens opened the great meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Coolidge-Sackett-Thatcher Club. Rev. James Williams prayed, the band played "The Star Spangled Banner" as the audience stood and sang. Mr. Harry Scales, of the Republican League, spoke until Col. Johnson arrived. William Warley introduced Mr. Walter Robinson, who introduced Col. Johnson, and the horses were off!

A banquet was held at the Charlotte Inn in honor of Col. Johnson, who had to leave early to make a train.

About sixty well-known persons were present. William Warley acted as toastmaster. Talks were made by Dr. R. T. Merchant, Mr. W. H. Steward, Dr. C. H. Parrish, Mr. J. R. Ray and Col. Johnson. At this junction Col. Johnson left and Mrs. Givens, Vice President, took charge, and the banquet continued.

# Claims Outsiders Are Telling 'Our Negroes' To Vote Against Klandidates

Upon the stage of political activities enters Walter Bossert, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana, and takes his proper place in the spotlight with D. C. Stephenson, former Klan leader, and Clyde Walb, Republican state chairman.

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ficly displayed as showing the purpose of the klan to capture lu crative public jobs. The circulars themselves, it is reported, have alienated many votes all over the state from Jackson, in part because they appeal to prejudices, and in part by reason of their strictly partisan character. Bossert, as is generally known, is working in closest harmony with the Republican state headquarters in the Severin hotel in this city. Walb, Bossert and Stephenson are making certain, so it is said, that their activities in no way clash, and to avoid as far as possible any open display of the close co-operation existing. Stephenson and Bossert headquarters are working night and day issuing official klan literature and edicts and at the same time Walb is issuing almost daily statements urging party regularity. Walb's plan, it is said, is to induce certain elements in the Republican party unconsciously to dove-tail

### DOING SOMETHING TO HELP

A real representative group of colored citizens of the state gathered at Jefferson City last Tuesday and presented to the platform committees, of both of the major political parties, some of the things which were thought to be of special benefit to the race in the state.

St. Louis Argus

We regret that custom, and in some cases law, have made it necessary for special legislation, and special mention of the colored people to be made in order for them to enjoy the common ordinary rights as citizens in many sections of this country. And it so happens to be the case in Missouri. Being zealous of those rights, is the spirit that prompted nearly fifty men and women, lovers of their race, to make the trip to Jefferson City, and appear before the Republican Platform Committee and present the things which affect us as a group.

9-13-24

The effort on the part of those who were present is to be commended, for, in most cases, a sacrifice had to be made in order to be there. Not for the direct benefit of those who were willing to make the sacrifice, but for the benefit of the race. They did all in their power to have the political parties commit themselves to a program that would make this old state a better place in which to live.

To be sure, we all could not go. Neither was that to be expected, but we are thinking of the many who could have gone, but, as they have done in the past, posing as leaders, stay at home and do nothing for the benefit of the race.

Whatever benefits that may come to us through the efforts of the few, we all like to point to them with pride. Let us all, therefore, do just a little more to help bring these things about.

Politics rule the world. The destiny of all the people is wrapped up in the acts of the party in control. Therefore, it was proper and eminently fitting for those who were interested in the welfare of the race to be on hand, earnestly seeking to do the things that will help us as a race in the future.

# MATTY TRUSTED NOT TO FUMBLE POLITICAL BALL

11-8-24

## Sage Gives New Race Leader Chance to make 'Em Hum

It's Matty or Chaos!

Stop flounderin', boys. Here's a leader. Hurrah for the FOLKS! They've elected MATTY to get out and do his stuff. Ain't Matty handsome? He's the leader. Get that leader stuff. Old Booker T. Washington turned over in his grave last Tuesday and when he saw Bill Matthews, with his pudgy self, steppin' out in front of all of us, and Bill Lewis leadin' the Solid South to defeat, he just says, "How Come, Emmett?" And Emmett replied: "The Beaneaters has brought it to pass."

Washington Eagle

When Booker T. kicked the bucket, Chaos spread gloom, and nothing but Chaos or Vacuum has existed since among the brethren. So the FOLKS are demanding a real colored man, an educated colored man, a chocolate colored man, a mixer, a game sport from Puritanica, from up North where Senators don't step in and bar confirmation by senatorial courtesy, who won't tip off to Haiti just because the job pays $10,000—a man among men to be the leader of all the wanderin' FOLKS everywhere, to shape their destinies for four years and to lead them back to Kingdom Come.

11-8-24

### Tom, Piper's Son.

In writing the Constitution, the boys back yonder began, "We the People." Tom Jefferson, piper's son—who else did you think the Sage was talking about?—explained that PEOPLE had no reference to FOLKS or PERSONS of colour. So US, the FOLKS, has gone and got us MATTY, that belongs way down in the hoe-down with the boys and the gals that vote. Rah, rah! Siss boom ah! It's Matty or Chaos.

The columns of the Sage are open to entries in the Elimination Contest for racial political advantage. Read this backwards, and you will understand that the Sage and the Office Dog have in mind the Haitian army of a few years ago containing four thousand generals and no buck privates. Some of the 4,000 aspirants for racial leadership will have to be eliminated. The elimination shall begin right here next week. Read the Sage.

# Negro Vote Lost In The Keen-Edge Senatorial Fight

## Edge Wins Republican Nomination In New Jersey. Opposed By Colored

Preston News Service.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 1.—Senator Walter E. Edge, of New Jersey, has apparently won a victory over Hamilton F. Kean for the Republican nomination for Senator. Edge's victory is apparently a strong example of what a split in the Negro vote of New Jersey has accomplished, as there was a great division and a bitter fight between the factions who supported Edge and those who wanted Kean to succeed him.

St. Louis Argus

Normally, there are about 80,000 Negro votes in New Jersey, and Edge's majority of 50,000 shows just how powerful the 80,000 Negro vote might have been.

10-3-24

Several New Jersey politicians stated, after the election, that if the national Negro vote is thus split, in November 1924, it will be difficult to secure any substantial benefits to any of the three Negro-vote groups.

# INDIANAPOLIS

The Republicans won in Indiana by 100,000 majority. Every Negro precinct in Marion County, in which Indianapolis is located, went for the Democratic party.

Chicago American

John Bankett, the Negro nominee for State Senator, pulled a full vote from the Democrats.

11-8-24

Dr. C. B. McCulloh, who was defeated on the Democratic ticket for governor, said to the AFRO representative:

Baltimore Md.

"I have no kick in the way colored Indiana voted. They did their best in favor of me and to defeat Ed. Jackson, the Klan's choice."

The discussion on the streets seem to be wondering what became of the Catholic and Jew vote. Politicians here seem to think Jews and Catholics must have voted differently from the Negro.

# RACE LEADERS ADOPT SLOGAN "MATTY OR CHAOS"

## Boston Lawyer Called to Function Nationally With Coolidge

William C. Matthews, new political leader of the race, who comes from the town of Mr. Coolidge where he has served as assistant district attorney, and who was once a football star at Harvard, is being trusted by the new group of political leaders not to fumble the ball.

Washington Eagle

Matthews has been the principal topic of discussion in all groups of the city where politics is on the tapis. His work throughout the campaign has

# WOULD BAR NEGROES FROM G.O.P. MEET

## State Republicans Adopt Plank Regarding Race Issue

ORLANDO, Fla., Sept. 19. — Sounding the call for what was was said to be the most drastic and complete reorganization of the Republican party

for the state of Florida in its history, the Republicans of Orange County late Thursday assembled and elected county officers and adopted a platform dealing with the much agitated negro question.

For the first time in 35 years W. R. O'Neal, Republican candidate for governor, did not succeed himself as county chairman of the party. D. A. Cheney, one of the old "stand patters," relinquished the post of secretary and Luther Ferguson took O'Neal's place as county committeeman on the new slate.

The plank follows: "We believe that participation by negroes in our political councils, mass meetings and conventions is harmful to the people of both races and should be discouraged."

### Vote Unanimous

This plank was adopted without a dissenting vote after a much stronger plank favoring abolition of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of United States and absolute exclusion of the negro from republican office had been vigorously discussed, then withdrawn without a vote.

The convention was called to order by W. C. Lawson, in the absence of Mr. O'Neal, who had been called to a meeting in Jacksonville unexpectedly. Lawson was chosen temporary chairman and D. P. Dias temporary secretary. These men were made permanent officers of the republican county organization with Lee Miller permanent treasurer. Mr. Ferguson was endorsed as republican state committeeman from Orange county.

Mr. Lawson, in sounding the keynote of the convention declared that the republican party through its national policies had built up great cities and industrial centers throughout the United States and that if in power in Florida they would do the same for this state.

Political - 1924.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# Guiding The Destiny Of The G. O. P. Among The Colored Voters Of The United States

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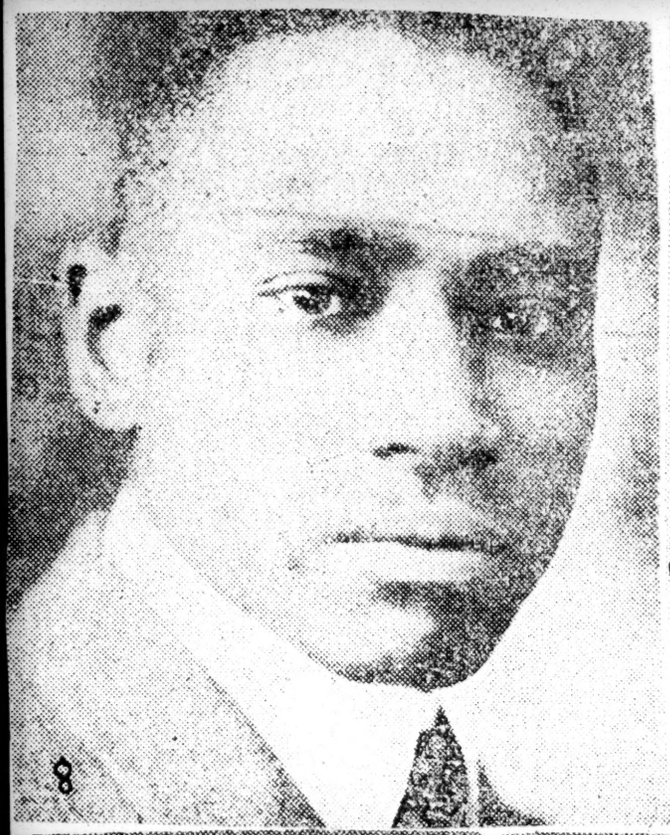
Reading from left to right: Top Row—Mrs. M. C. Lawton, chairman Eastern Women's Div.; Clarence W. Mathews, National Organizer; Miss Hallie O. Brown, Nat'l. Organizer, Women's Div. Second Row—Miss Jeanette Carter, Sec'y. Eastern Women's Div.; Roscoe Simmons, Director Speakers' Bureau; Robert R. Church, member Advisory Com.; Mrs. Camille Cohen Jones, Sec'y. Speakers' Bureau. Third Row—George W. Lee, Asst. Director Western Div.; Emmett Scott, member Advisory Com.; Robert Vann, member Advisory Com.; William Francis, chairman Western Div.; Bottom Row—Monroe Mason, Sec'y. Western Div.; Homer G. Phillips, Nat'l. Field Agent; Mrs. Myrtle Cook, chairman Women's Eastern Div.; Chas. Mitchell, chairman Eastern Div.; Robert Stevens, Eastern Division.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Political – 1924.
Office Holding.
Delaware.

# Delaware Doctor Chosen Alternate To G.O.P. Sessions

## Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson Elected Delegate To Big State Convention.

Special to The Pittsburgh Courier

WILMINGTON, Del., May 8.—The Republican State convention of Delaware which was held in Dover last Tuesday was eventful from the standpoint of the Colored voter. For the first time in the history of the state a Colored man was sent as an alternate to the National convention which shall meet in Cleveland next June. The person selected was Dr. Samuel G. Elbert a well known physician of this city. Dr. Elbert was placed in nomination by Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson who was the only Colored woman elected as a delegate to the State convention she having been elected from the Sixth ward.

Charles H. Colburn was elected as a member of the State committee defeating Dr. Conwell Banton. Mr. Colburn was elected to the State committee after having been defeated by the Coleman duPont forces two years ago. This defeat of Colburn was looked upon as a political blunder of the worst kind as the State went Democratic. Be it said to the credit of the duPont forces that the past two years brought them some political wisdom for in the election of Dr. Elbert as alternate to the national convention, and the return of Colburn to the State committee, they have done two things that will materially aid in bringing back to the party some of those who left it two years ago.

The men and women of the Sixth ward rallied around the candidacy of Mrs. Dunbar-Nelson and she was elected as a delegate to the State convention with one of the largest votes accorded any of the candidates for delegate.

Political—1924

Party Affiliation.

Third Party (La Follette)

# Full Equality For Negroes "If"

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 26.—(Special Correspondence to The Associated Negro Press)—If the Third Party is successful at the polls next November the Negro will be accorded full economic and political equality in every section of the country. A plank carrying this declaration was made part of the platform, after a hot debate, by the convention that has recently closed its sessions in this city. The southern delegates led by one, E. R. Meitzer from Texas, led a bitter fight against the adoption of the plank, but were defeated by an overwhelming vote. The southerners declared the plank was bunk of the purest sort because the convention knew that its provisions could not be carried out in any section of the South.

# SOLID NEGRO VOTE IS LOST TO REPUBLICANS

## Democrats and LaFollette Will Cut Into Total.

(New York World-Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Party leaders here are worried over the attitude of colored voters. For many years the Republicans have counted on the solid negro vote but in recent state and municipal elections it has been splitting up. This year, in northern and western states, Democrats are making extraordinary efforts to muster the negro voter for their candidates.

In Indiana, where the Republican candidate for governor is a Ku Klux Klan leader, many negroes heretofore allied with the G. O. P. will support Democratic candidates.

In Chicago, a negro, Earl B. Dickerson, is the Democratic nominee for Congress to succeed Martin B. Madden, Republican. Large numbers of negroes in New York and Ohio are preparing to vote with the Democrats.

"A square deal" is the negro platform this year.

The Washington Tribune, a negro paper published here, asserts: "Many negroes disgusted with the Republican party and not able to support the Democratic party will turn to LaFollette this year to register their protest vote. Colored people are great on protesting and the LaFollette ticket will offer them an excellent opportunity to swat the Republican party in November."

In every northern city the negro population has one or more independent newspapers to look to for guidance. The Tribune here adds: "It is a notable fact that thousands of negroes have lost interest and faith in the Republican party. It is also a fact that thousands of them are going to the Democratic party. When the staid old New York Age comes out against the Republican party it is time for negroes to sit up and take notice."

# N. A. A. C. P. Advice On Third Party Draws Comment Of Race Editors

Impetus to consideration of the third party now gathering in support of Senator Robert M. La-Follette, by colored editors and those who plead after them is given by the pronouncement of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at the recent convention in Philadelphia. The Negro press generally has interpreted the N. A. A. C. P. message on the third party to be cutting away altogether from the Republicans and Democrats and an active espousal of the cause of the Progressives.

### New York Times

Thus the New York News finds that the only fit term it can find to describe the Association's advice is "errant madness" for, as it and many other papers find, there is nothing to a third party. To the News it seems that the Association has advised Negroes to break with the two major parties, one of which is bound to win, and to align themselves with a third party which cannot win, thereby leaving themselves out in the cold, and it suggests that the "National Advancement Association" speedily set about correcting its bad political blunder." That the third party is mostly "air" is a belief of one of the papers from the far South, the Mobile Forum, which give these movements of the fringes and the radicals credit for the good they suggest, but assert that "it is not generally believed that the independent party will succeed, and further holding that two parties are "indispensable" and "sufficient" in a just and lasting government. The Forum supports its contention by the notable example of Roosevelt coming back to the fold.

### Philadelphia Tribune

One writer, Ed. Henry, in the Philadelphia Tribune, finds it difficult to believe that Dean Pickens addressed the progressives at the behest of the Association. He declares that he found nothing of the sort in original pronouncements of James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association, Mr. Henry points out that the LaFollette platform contains "not a single line touching the K. K. K., the lynching evil, the Dyer Bill or any other issue in which our race is vitally interested, and he awaits with anxiety a report from either Mr. Pickens or the Association in explanation "of this pledge to the LaFollettites," to a "candidate with a platform which completely ignores issues which so vitally concern our national existence."

### Washington Eagle

Says the Washington Eagle: "To advise Negroes to join such movements is to ask their support to something which thinking men do not count seriously as affecting the real course of politics," and it is the further opinion of this editor that the advice of the Association "means little or nothing, inasmuch as its policies and suggestions are too much in the clouds and too little on the solid earth." "Such an organization," writes the Eagle editor, "should at least realize that the term Third party is more a mere name than an actually existing body."

### Hotel Tattler

Such a paper as the New York Tattler stands in the middle of the road for the time being. It admits that the defects of the major party give the progressives standing and believes that the third party "is disposed to go as far ahead of the people in radicalism as the two old parties are to lag behind them," but continues: "We shall be in a better position a week hence to write an opinion on the position in which the Afro-American people find themselves, politically. The situation is too muddled now to do that."

### Afro-American

The Afro-American, editorially swings almost to the other side. It declares that "whatever the chances for success of a progressive party, there is no disputing the fact that it will give the Negroes the chance of their lives to show their disapproval of the Republican and Democratic parties." It believes that "the time has come to institute a new and more vigorous force in American politics" and that "If the Progressive party and the candidacy of LaFollette turn out to be a party brooking no injustice; cringing before no lawless mobs; harboring no racial discrimination on any inch of American soil, with a safe economic policy giving both business and labor a fair chance to serve and reap the reward of servece, its time has come."

### Dean Miller

There is considerable praise of Mr. LaFollette as a man, Dean Kelly Miller referring to him as the "Noblest Roman of them all" and the "thorn in the flesh of his political adversaries."

The stand of the National Association may not have amounted to much, but if the streamer head of the Pittsburg American may be believed, both parties are "cringing" under the onslaught of the Advancement workers.

# Chicago Man Heads Third Party Voters

## G. Victor Cools Appointed National Manager of La-Follette - For - President Club.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 5.— Mr. G. Victor Cools, of Chicago, has been appointed National Manager of the Independent Colored Voters' LaFollette, for-President Club, by Congressman John M. Nelson, National Manager of Senator LaFollette's campaign. Mr. Cools is eminently fitted for the position. He is a product of the Middle West, and is thoroughly conversant with the political questions which are now before the public, as well as the reaction of the Negro voters on those questions. Although a native of the East, he received his education in Illinois and Iowa. He is a Bachelor of Arts from Illinois and a Master of Arts from Iowa. In addition to that he is a member of the Co-Operative League of America, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the only Negro member of the American Economic Association. Mr. Cools has the endorsement of the following organizations: The National Negro Progressive League, the Non-Partisan Colored Voters' Association and the Independent Colored Voters, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

# KELLY MILLER SAYS

There is no telling how the Negro vote will divide in the coming election. Of the Presidential candidates, La Follette is the only one who has stood upright and down straight for the rights of the Negro. Since 30 years ago when he made a commencement address at Howard University, he has been right on the race question. Divorce the person from the party and the platform and La Follette would sweep the Negro vote.

* *

### *Political Summer Heat*

The Democratic Convention has adjourned. Order has arisen out of chaos. After one hundred and three ballots, they were able to nominate their candidate by unanimous vote which the Republicans were unable to accomplish after all of their show of unanimity.

In the midst of the wrangle it did seem that the Democratic party was dead and gone. But those who would preach the funeral the Democratic Jackass had better exercise the caution suggested by Josh Billings, and stand at the head.

It is understood that each Madison Square delegate is to be given a souvenir of that memorable convention—a portrait of William G. McAdoo, done in oil.

Am I my brother's keeper? Ask William J. Bryan.

### *Davis and Bryan*

Coolidge wanted Borah as his running mate. But the robust Idahoan declined. He then selected Kenyon; the bosses objected, and insisted on a one-minded ticket. Davis selected Bryan for the double purpose of appeasing a distinguished brother and of satisfying the progressive wing of the party.

Which candidate showed the superior virtue or the superior prudence, Coolidge or Davis? In diversity of political attitude the margin between Coolidge and Borah is at least as wide as that between Davis and Bryan.

### *The Third Party*

The N. A. A. C. P. advised Negroes to vote for the third party before its platform was adopted or its candidate nominated. La Follette is a party all by himself, and a right noble party he is. His attitude on the race problem has been straight forward and unwavering during his entire public career.

I heard him deliver the commencement address at Howard University more than thirty years ago. His sentiments were as sound as a dollar. When the nomination of Walter Cohen had been turned down by a Republican senate, it was Robert La Follette who effected a reconsideration and final confirmation.

### *"Bob" La Follette*

He is the only candidate who has a positive and assertive attitude on the race question. Mr. Coolidge is fifty-one years of age, and is a high-minded, upright patriotic American citizen, but has never evinced any interest in or attitude towards the brother in black, except as it arose out of the requirements of his official position. When required to speak he has always done so with judicious good will. This must be recorded to his credit.

Mr. John W. Davis is fifty one years old, and so far as the writer has been able to learn, he has not yet up to the present year of grace uttered one word for or against the rights of the Negro. When he does speak we all expect him to manifest personal kindliness and judicious good will. Nothing else is to be expected of any patriotic high-minded American who can command the approval of either of the major political parties.

### *Vice-Presidents*

As to Dawes and Bryan, honors are about even. Neither of them seems to have evinced much knowledge of or interest in their black fellow citizens. During the campaign we may also expect them to show kindly feeling and good will. La Follette alone has a sponteneous and assertive attitude. He lives in a State where the Negro vote is negligible. It has not been able to affect his political fortune one way or the other. And yet he has stood upright and down straight for the rights of all men. Mr. La Follette is sixty eight years old, and has the advantage, or the disadvantage, of seventeen years of experience over his two rivals. He acquired his attitude in the earlier day when human rights had not lost its popularity among public men.

### *The Colored Vote*

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# KELLY MILLER SAYS

There is no telling how the Negro vote will divide in the coming election. Of the Presidential candidates, La Follette is the only one who has stood upright and down straight for the rights of the Negro. Since 30 years ago when he made a commencement address at Howard University, he has been right on the race question. Divorce the person from the party and the platform and La Follette would sweep the Negro vote.

* *

### *Political Summer Heat*

The Democratic Convention has adjourned. Order has arisen out of chaos. After one hundred and three ballots, they were able to nominate their candidate by unanimous vote which the Republicans were unable to accomplish after all of their show of unanimity.

In the midst of the wrangle it did seem that the Democratic party was dead and gone. But those who would preach the funeral the Democratic Jackass had better exercise the caution suggested by Josh Billings, and stand at the head.

It is understood that each Madison Square delegate is to be given a souvenir of that memorable convention—a portrait of William G. McAdoo, done in oil.

Am I my brother's keeper? Ask William J. Bryan.

### *Davis and Bryan*

Coolidge wanted Borah as his running mate. But the robust Idahoan declined. He then selected Kenyon; the bosses objected, and insisted on a one-minded ticket. Davis selected Bryan for the double purpose of appeasing a distinguished brother and of satisfying the progressive wing of the party.

Which candidate showed the superior virtue or the superior prudence, Coolidge or Davis? In diversity of political attitude the margin between Coolidge and Borah is at least as wide as that between Davis and Bryan.

### *The Third Party*

The N. A. A. C. P. advised Negroes to vote for the third party before its platform was adopted or its candidate nominated. La Follette is a party all by himself, and a right noble party he is. His attitude on the race problem has been straight forward and unwavering during his entire public career.

I heard him deliver the commencement address at Howard University more than thirty years ago. His sentiments were as sound as a dollar. When the nomination of Walter Cohen had been turned down by a Republican senate, it was Robert La Follette who effected reconsideration and final confirmation.

### *"Bob" La Follette*

He is the only candidate who has a positive and assertive attitude on the race question. Mr. Coolidge is fifty-one years of age, and is a high-minded, upright patriotic American citizen, but has never evinced any interest in or attitude towards the brother in black, except as it arose out of the requirements of his official position. When required to speak he has always done so with judicious good will. This must be recorded to his credit.

Mr. John W. Davis is fifty one years old, and so far as the writer has been able to learn, he has not yet up to the present year of grace uttered one word for or against the rights of the Negro. When he does speak we all expect him to manifest personal kindliness and judicious good will. Nothing else is to be expected of any patriotic high-minded American who can command the approval of either of the major political parties.

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Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Third Party (La Follette)

# CLAIM BLACK AND TAN PARTY WILL JOIN TO SUPPORT LA FOLLETTE

Dallas Texas Express 8-16-24

Delegates to the Waco convention of the independent faction in Texas pledged to the La Follette-Wheeler national ticket were elected Saturday afternoon at a meeting of voters held in the North Dallas Club, Hall street and Thomas avenue, where more than 100 heard an address by Richard Potts, Dallas County chairman of the independent organization. Potts was the only white man to speak. John McDaniel presided as chairman of the convention with W. O. Lewis as secretary.

Following the meeting Lewis said that without formal action the result of the Saturday convention was to transfer practically all of the strength of the so-called black and tan faction of Republicans to the independent column in support of the La Follette-Wheeler ticket. Harry Beck, chairman of the Beck-Green faction of black-an-tan Republicans, who held a convention at the Labor Temple in June, has been elected a delegate to the Waco convention from the white independent county convention held here Aug. 2.

Advocacy of the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket and the indepent platform by Pott was followed by the reading of a letter indorsing the organization ticket and platform from William (Gooseneck Bill) McDonald, Colored lieutenant of E. H. R. Green in Texas Republican activities for years. It was frequently said in the meeting that the expressed and evident desire of the regular Republican organization to bar the Colored voters from its activities was responsible for the swing of Negro leaders to the independent standard.

Among those who spoke were W. B. Luster, W. O. Lewis, Dr. B. E. Howell, R. L. Rick and T. H. Smith.

Delegates chosen were W. B. Luster, John McDaniel, A. S. Wells, W. O. Lewis, Dr. B. E. Howell, Dr A. H. Dyson, C. C. Underwood( R. L. Rice, O. S. Sadler, D. C. Madison, T. H. Smith, Robert Payne.

Alternates, Roy Sims, C. Strong, the Rev. A. A. Banks, Virgil Dabbs, Charles Brackeen, Will Moore, S C. Black, Carl Terry, D. S. Armstrong, V. T. Tubbs, H. Strickland Price A. Wren and George Murray

# La Follette Appoints Colored Man Manager

Mr. G. Victor Cools of Chicago has been appointed National Manager of the Independent Colored Voters La Follette for President Club. Congressman John M. Nelson, National Manager of Senator La Follette's Campaign. Mr. Cools is eminently fitted for that position. He is a product of the middle west, and is thoroughly conversant with the political question which are now before the public, as well as the reaction of the Negro voter on these questions. Although a native of Illinois that he recieved his education in Illinois and Iowa. He is a master of Arts from Iowa. In addition to that he is a member of the cooperative League of America. The American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the only Nego member of the American Economic Association. Mr. Cools has the indorsement of the following organizations: The National Negro Progressive League, The Non-Partisan Colored Voters Association and the Independent Colored Voters. The National Association for the Advancement of of Colored Voters, whose secretary, Mr. James Weldon Johnson, made the nation wide fight for the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, has come out in favor of the third party.

"I am in absolute accord," said Mr. Cools "with Dr. W. E. B. Dubois, one of the foremost Negro Scholars of today, who in the August number of the Crisis magazine, editorially endorsed the third party movement. In the candidacy of Senator Robert M. La Follette, the peerless champion of the people's rights. The colored voters are given the first opporunity for a square deal. On the questions which vitally affect the well being of the people of color Senator LaFollette's stand cannot be questioned. He has stood the acid test. "When the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill came up for discussion in the House of Representatives Nelson, the christian gentleman and statesman, was ore of the progressive leaders to support the measure. In the Senate, Senator LaFollette did not only support it, but has consistently voted for all protective legislation in the interest of human rights and aspirations.

"In the recognition and representation of the colored voters in their government, Senator LaFollette has dared to mete out justice to them. At his request, Senator Shipstead recalled the committee in order to change his vote so that Walter Cohen, of New Orleans, might be confirmed for the position of collector of port. This is the only representative position obtained by a negro in twelve years. Roscoe Simmons, writing in the Chicago Defender of March 8th quoted, Senator LaFollette as saying, "I must wrong no man" said fighting Bob," particularly no man fighting against the odds the colored citizens are compelled to fight against.

On the Ku Klux Klan question Senator LaFollette has not remained silent as in the case of President Coolidge. Governor Blaine, running on an anti-Klan platform in Wisconsin, recieved the whole hearted support of the Senator, and defeated his political friend of many years who dodged the issue. The colored voters are for Senator LaFollette as well as all other candidates who has openly challenged the right of Ku Klux Klan to govern the country.

We solicit and welcome the support of all progressive colored voters as well as those who feel that the colored people are not getting a square deal from the two old parties. We shall be glad to confer with an individual or organization at our headquarters on the fourth floor of Morrison Hotel, 67 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinios.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1924.

## SEEK TO CORRAL NEGRO VOTE.

### La Follette Manager Says Organization to Obtain Colored Support.

A drive for Negro votes for LaFollette and Wheeler was announced to-day by Congressman John M. Nelson, manager of the progressive campaign. G. Victor Cools of Chicago has been appointed national manager of the Independent Colored Voters LaFollette-for-President club to corral the Negro vote.

Leaders of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the organization which leads the fight against alleged discriminatory state and national legislation, have come out for the third-party movement and for LaFollette, according to Mr Cools. Dr. William E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis, official organ of the association, editorially indorses the third-party movement in the current issue of his publication, and James Weldon Johnson, another officer of the association, has come out for a third party. Senator LaFollette's and Congressman Nelson's activity in behalf of the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill was strongly commended by Mr. Cools. Their attitude on the Ku-Klux klan is likewise satisfactory to the Negro, he declared.

CLEVELAND O. PRESS
SEPTEMBER 23, 1924

# URGES NEGRO TO AID LA FOLLETTE

## Villard Says Old Parties Have Failed to Aid Race

Declaring that four more years of government such as that of the present administration would bring forth a movement that would "make La Follette look like a standpatter," Oswald Garrison Villard, Monday night, appealed to Negroes to seek redress for their wrongs in the Progressive movement.

At a mass meeting of Negroes and whites in East Technical High School under the auspices of the Independent Colored Voters League, Villard asserted, "Any colored man who votes for Calvin Coolidge is a traitor to his race."

Villard is editor of The Nation and treasurer of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. He is the grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, the famous abolitionist.

Villard said he had been a Republican, as had his father and grandfather. He had hoped for years his party would do something to remedy the injustices done to the colored people, he said.

According to Villard, Woodrow Wilson refused to do anything for the Negro for fear of "offending the south." Harding, he said, had put a promise of a racial commission in his inaugural message, but it was forgotten after he took office.

He charged that the Dwyer anti-lynching bill failed to pass because the Republicans did not want it to pass.

"Who sent marines to Haiti, where not one American had ever been injured nor one white woman insulted, but 3250 black men were wantonly killed?" Villard asked.

"Woodrow Wilson sent them there; the Republicans kept them there.

"Both parties tricked you, betrayed you; and if it were not for Bob La Follette you'd have once more the choice of staying in the frying pan or jumping into the fire."

# CALLS ON NEGROES TO BACK LA FOLLETTE

## Bishop John Hurst Assails President Coolidge for His Silence on the Klan.

## DENOUNCESDEMOCRATS,TOO

### Charges Their Party Has Long Been That of the Klan, Disfranchisement and Lynching.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6. — President Coolidge's failure to speak out in this campaign on the subject of the Ku Klux Klan is made the subject of attack in an interview with Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a negro leader, given out at the La Follette Headquarters today, in which Bishop Hurst urged the members of his race to support the La Follette independent candidacy.

NY Times 10-7-24

Bishop Hurst, who is associated with a number of institutions maintained for the education of the negro, charged that "the Democratic Party had long been the party of the Ku Klux Klan, the party of Jim Crow, disfranchisement and lynching." He declared that "Whatever Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, may state as to his personal opposition to the Klan, no colored man will imagine for a moment that he can in any sense wipe out or offset this party's record.

Bishop Hurst also charged that although the colored people of America

had been faithful to the Republican Party for half a century. "They have received nothing in return but broken promises." He declared that the Republican Party was the "Klan party" in at least half a dozen northern States. Commenting on the failure of President Coolidge to denounce or discuss the Klan, Bishop Hurst said:

"The best we have been able to get from the white public, despite repeated requests not only by colored men of prominence, but other Americans who rightfully object to the Klan on the ground of its fundamental un-Americanism, is a brief statement from the lily-white G. Bascom Slemp, Mr. Coolidge's Secretary, to the effect that Mr. Coolidge is not a Klansman. How gratifying to learn that Mr. Coolidge does not put on a night shirt and a pillow case and join the night riders after supper! La Follette, on the other hand, is the only candidate who has come out vigorously against the Klan in words that no one can mistake."

Bishop Hurst assailed the Republicans in Congress for permitting a "handful of Southerners to filibuster the Anti-Lynching bill to death."

"In every way and from every standpoint the progressive movement opens the door of hope to the colored Americans as at no time in a generation," he added. "It must be unmistakable to every colored American that there can be no hope for him politically, economically or spiritually under either the Republican or Democratic parties. I am unreservedly for the progressive candidacy of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler for President and Vice President of the United States."

La Follette headquarters announced today that it had just received a contribution from the Railroad Brotherhoods at Anchorage, Alaska. The contribution, amounting to $182, was accompanied by a letter, which said in part: "Just a little more to help Bob to the White House. We are all for him."

In a communication forwarded to central bodies, the Federation of Labor has requested that local officials begin an intensive drive at once in behalf of La Follette and for his candidates for the Senate and the House whose votes on measures of interest to organized labor justify support. It suggests that meetings be held in halls and theatres and that automobile crews be organized to cover every section.

KANSAS CITY MO. STAR
AUGUST 17, 1924

## THE THIRD PARTY CHIMERA

**"STEADY and slow," still the general attitude of Negro voters as the various parties now settled down to business begin work for victory in the November election. In some quarters it is perhaps true that a few over-enthused political hirelings are straining situations trying to hurry the decision of Colored folks in accordance with their bought and paid for political opinions. But while these few are pulling their hair and rending the air in a fit of excitement the mass of Negroes are quietly pursuing the even tenor of their way, calmly debating the issue and patiently waiting for one party or the other to make some compelling appeal even at this late date.**

**Nation-wide discussion of the pronouncement of the recent N. A. A. C. P. convention advising an absolute break with both of the major parties has aroused some scattered sentiment in favor of the third party chimera. We question to what extent the sentiment is growing inasmuch as it is still a difficult matter to foretell how the Negro vote is going to be distributed in the present campaign.** Pittsburgh American

**But Negroes must not harbor any vain delusions about a "third party." Whatever the defects of the two major parties the most sensible choice for the Negro electorate cannot be absolute divorce from the old and wholesale alignment with the new. When all is said and done the prudent choice must be made between Democratic radicalism (so called) and Republican conservatism, for the third party movement appears but another of the proverbial far off fields which always looks green. The whole thing is more an "up in the air" theory certain to result in failure, than an "on the ground" proposition with reasonable chance for success.** 8-1-24

**Granted that La Follette is the man of genius, conviction, and courage that he has been styled by some, his record as a fighter for the rights of all men neither rivals or excells that of the lamented Roosevelt.**

**Conceded a chance to win in 1912 on a progressive platform the Colonel tried and failed, and supporting him Negro voters spent their suffrage where it counted for naught. True, that in defeat Negroes were given a chance to register a ringing disapproval of both Democratic and Republican parties. But the American is of the opinion that the same results may be obtained in the present campaign with more of immediate benefit.**

**The grounds for our complaint of both major parties is that the several issues of most vital concern to us—the K. K. K., the lynching evil, segregation, and jim-crowism—are so flatly ignored. But we look in vain for a single line touching these same issues in La Follette third party platform. Why then any thought to swapping horses in mid-stream.**

**We are not agreed that there is no room for a third party in our present political arrangement of two dominating parties. But as long as personal bickerings and dissatisfactions of some few disgruntled Democrats and Republicans are the inspiration for the formation of new parties, we do well to be wary of such movements as a policy and platform for the masses.**

**The day may come, in a new order of things, when a third party more progressive and up-standing than either of the two dominant parties—one that will stand the penetrating search-light of thorough investigation—will appear to embarrass both organizations. A new and vigorous force is needed in American politics. But that time is not yet. The so-called "progressiveness" of the La Follette party still appears little better than selfish aggressiveness on the part of a few to satisfy personal political ambitions. Let us not be duped into any foolish squandering of our political strength. If Negro suffrage is wisely dispensed we can make it count for what it should**

NEGROES FOR LA FOLLETTE?

Having failed to stir up general interest out-state on the klan issue in the recent primaries the St. Louis politicians now are predicting that the negroes are preparing to desert the Republican party for La Follette. The Wisconsin senator has publicly denounced the "invisible empire."

At present there are sixty-five thousand negroes registered in St. Louis, 10 per cent more than four years ago. Negro migration from the South has increased the black population, particularly in the eastern part of the state. Some of the negro leaders predict the black vote will desert the Republican ticket in November, if the party nominees do not denounce the klan as La Follette has.

It will be recalled the klan was a "boiling" issue (with the politicians) in the Kansas City municipal election last April. Only a small falling off of Republican votes among the negroes was noticed, however. The negro wards in Kansas City are Democratic.

Political – 1924.
Party Affiliation.

# LaFollette Says He'd Fight To Give Negroes A Ballot In States of the South

When asked directly as to his practical attitude on the disfranchisement of colored citizens in the Southland, and what he would do about it if elected to the office of Chief Executive, Senator Robert M. LaFollette told a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN, that he would fight to guarantee to every citizen his God-given right to the franchise. Afro-American

The reporter was granted an exclusive interview by the Senator following his address at Fifth Regiment Armory Monday night. 10-31-24

"I would use," said the Senator, "the same energy and effort that I have used for 25 years in my fight to restore the government to the people, the power of my office to guarantee to every citizen without regard to race or creed, the God-given right to use the ballot."

Mr. LaFollette also called attention to his long record in the Senate on matters touching Negro citizens. "On every occasion," he stated, "I have stood squarely for complete equality of opportunity, the exercise of privileges of citizenship, and the square deal. I have fought segregation; I have fought disfranchisement and I have done so with the same outspoken honesty that I have spoken here tonight against the sugar monopoly.

"You can say for me," he snapped, "that there will be no silence; there will be no evasion. If I go to the White House, I will dedicate my life to making this a free country where every man can exercise all the liberties guaranteed by the constitution."

PROVIDENCE, R. I. TRIBUNE
AUG 27 1924

NEGRO CLERGYMAN FOR LA FOLLETTE.

The Rev. James T. Simpson, a negro clergyman who served as an army chaplain with the American Expeditionary Force, at one time Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth (Manhattan) District, said yesterday La Follette had won thousands of negro votes through his stand against the Klan. Mr. Simpson is President of the Central Harlem La Follettee-Wheeler Club. He said the most influential of his people were supporting the third party.

Herman Bernstein, in a statement last night, came out strongly for John W. Davis and predicted his election on the strength of his pronunciamento against the Klan. Mr. Bernstein said:

"William G. McAdoo lost his greatest opportunity because of his failure to disavow and denounce the Klan. I advise him to do this several days before the convention, but he thought it wiser to wait a little longer. John W. Davis will be elected because of his fearless stand against the Klan. America really wants to rid herself of this cursed problem of religious and racial hate and strife.

"I shall support John W. Davis for the Presidency because he is, by intellect and training, of true Presidential calibre; because he is a genuine liberal, a man of vision and wide horizon, a cultured statesman who believes in open diplomacy and who knows that the secret machinations of the old-type politicians caused the horrors of the war and some of the ruinous consequences of the peace; because he is a man of deep sympathetic and intelligent attitude toward labor, his understanding of America's responsibilities at home and abroad, and his courageous stand against the Klan, will win for him the support of all those who love America and who desire to see America retain her noblest traditions of liberty and justice and become an ever greater and stronger moral fortress in a world torn by intrigue and strife."

Among the callers at Democratic national headquarters in the Hotel Belmont was Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama. He predicted that John W. Davis would win.

Clem L. Shaver, Democratic National

Third Party. (La Follette).

chairman, left for Washington last night without conferring with Governor Smith in regard to his prospective speaking tour for the national ticket. After he had departed it was learned that the Governor would be left largely to map out his own itinerary. This probably will mean that Governor Smith will confine his campaign for Davis to States which were lined up for him at the national convention and where the Democratic leaders have exacted promises from him that he would give them a lift during the campaign.

## Jim Crow Checks The North Carolina Voter

Associated Negro Press.

RALEIGH, N. C., Nov. 5.—More than 15,000 persons from surrounding counties were on hand during the opening day of the state fair for Negroes held here to hear the representative of the Progressive Party who was scheduled to come to tell them how to fight the Democratic and the Lilly White parties of the state and make their own votes effective.

The representative, in the person of Atty. Thomas H. R. Clarke, energetic La Follette supporter throughout the campaign, did not come, however, but sent a wire in which he explained that he had been denied Pullman accommodations to this city, and that, for that reason he would not come. 11-7-24

Politicians had thought to get up a big Negro vote in this state for the election just closed. The laws of the state impose restrictions on colored voters that have practically shut them out of both parties. The leaders looked to the party of La Follette to lead them out of the wilderness. Rather than take a whack at Jim Crow, the Progressive leader, Clarke turned his back on them, leaving Jim Crow supreme and the Negro voters at sea.

# As Bishop John Hurst Thinks

**LaFollette-Wheeler Progressive Campaign Headquarters.**

Washington, D. C., Oct. 6.—In a ringing statement made public today in which he declares that Calvin Coolidge is the only one of the three candidates who has refused to open his lips on the subject of the Klan and denounces both Republican and Democratic parties, Bishop John Hurst of the Methodist Episcopal Church, one of the outstanding clergymen among our colored American citizens, urges all Negroes to support the LaFollette-Wheeler Independent Progressive candidacy. 10-9-24

Bishop Hurst was at one time superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Missions in Haiti. He served as pastor of various Baltimore churches and was made bishop in 1912. He is also Chancellor of Edward Waters College in Jacksonville, Florida, a member of the Board of Directors of Payne Theological Seminary, a trustee of Wilberforce University, a director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and a Mason.

His statement in full follows:

I am unreservedly for the Progressive candidacy of Senator LaFollette and Senator Wheeler for President and Vice President of the United States.

It must be unmistakably plain to every colored American that there can be no hope for him politically, economically or spiritually under either the Republican or Democratic parties.

The Democratic party has long been the party of the Ku Klux Klan, the party of Jim Crow, disfranchisement and lynching. The Klan was founded in the South half a century ago and was revived in the South ten years ago.

Whatever Mr. Davis, the Democratic candidate, may state as to his personal position on the Klan, no colored man will imagine for a moment that he can in any sense wipe out or offset his party's record.

As for the Republican party, sixty years ago the party of Abraham Lincoln, it has now been taken over bodily by the Klan in the North. It is openly the Klan party in at least a dozen Northern states. Alone among the three candidates, Mr. Coolidge has refused to open his lips on the subject of the Klan. The best that we have been able to get from the White House, despite repeated requests not only by colored men of prominence, but by other Americans who rightly object to the Klan on the ground of its fundamental un-Americanism, is a brief statement from the lily-white Mr. C. Bascom Slemp, Mr. Coolidge's secretary, to the effect that Mr. Coolidge is not a Klansman. How gratifying to learn that Mr. Coolidge does not put on a nightshirt and a pillow case and join the night riders after supper.

LaFollette, on the other hand, is the only candidate who has come out vigorously against the Klan in words that no one can mistake. His entire career shows that he regards all Americans as equal, without regard for race or color. But even had he been totally silent, it would be folly at this time for colored Americans not to take advantage of the glorious opportunity furnished by the birth of this new party not to ally themselves with it and show the Republican party that there is a limit to the endurance and to the patience of the colored

The colored people of America have been loyal and faithful to the Republican party for half a century. In return, they have received nothing but broken promises. The Republican party has deliberately taken advantage of the existing situation by which it knew that the Negro could not turn to the Democratic party to get justice.

With the largest majority in Congress since the days of reconstruction, the Republicans allowed a handful of Southerners to filibuster the anti-lynching bill to death, and yet the Republican platform has the impudence and hypocrisy again to come out and urge an anti-lynching bill.

The Democrats, under Woodrow Wilson overthrew by force of arms the independent Republic of Haiti, the Negro republic in the Caribbean which, under Toussaint L'Ouverture achieved its independence in 1804 thus making it next to our own the second oldest republic in this hemisphere. In the course of this infamous conquest three thousand Haitians innocent of any crime but that of being colored, and including women and

children, were killed. Mr. Harding made a solemn pre-election promise to right this wrong, but the Republicans have only fastened the shackles more tightly upon that inoffensive little country.

The Progressives are pledged to the withdrawal of our occupation from Haiti. Mr. LaFollette fought vigorously against this infamous crime. In every way and from every standpoint the Progressive movement opens the door of hope to the colored American as at no time in a generation.

SPRINGFIELD MASS. REPUB
SEPTEMBER 1, 1924

Negro soudarity in politics appears to be crumbling more than in any previous presidential campaign with the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People supporting La Follette and with William H. Lewis of Boston, the well-known Amherst graduate and assistant United States attorney-general in the Taft administration, out for Davis and Bryan. Mr Lewis goes over to Davis on the Klan issue, the handling of which by President Coolidge has evidently displeased him. He is much gratified, too, by the Democratic party's offensive against the Klan in Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma. The division of the Negroes among the parties could be carried much farther with good results, but the bulk of them doubtless will stay where they are, at least for a while longer.

# THIRD PARTY HOPES FOR NEGRO SUPPORT

### Prominent Colored Leaders See a Strong Trend to the La Follette Ticket.

### SEEKING NEW ALIGNMENT

#### Head of Welfare League Says the Middle West is Swinging to Progressives.

At a meeting yesterdsy at La Follette-Wheeler headquarters, officers or representative negro organizations gave assurances to leaders of the third party campaign that the bulk of the colored vote this year would go to the Progressive candidates. John W. Fowler President of the National Negro Welfare League, with a membership of 100,000 in ten States and headquarters at 2,303 Seventh Avenue, this city, announced that he had left his life-long Republican allegiance to support La Follette and Wheeler. Mr. Fowler said he had just returned from a tour of the Middle West and had found a big swing to La Follette among intelligent colored voters everywhere.

"Our people are becoming aware that the two old parties are both alike and offer them nothing," said Mr. Fowler. A statement from the headquarters contained the following:

"A. Merrall Willis, editor of the National Star and President of the National Non-Partisan Association, declared that the colored voters were disgusted with their former Republican allegiance.

"They are sick of the corruption and insincerity in both the old parties," said Mr. Willis, "and everywhere they are flocking to the Progressive party banner. I pointed out more than a year ago that a new political alignment was a necessity for the negroes."

Ulysses S. Poston, President of the National Colored Political Association, with headquarters at 258 West 135th Street, which is conducting an active campaign for the La Follette-Wheeler ticket in several States, asserted that colored voters were responding enthusiastically to the third party appeal. Officers of several negro organizations reported that meetings in support of the La Follette-Wheeler ticket were being held in many negro churches and were warmly received.

Rufus Lewis Perry, Chairman of the Hannibal Club and Forum, a negro civic organization of Brooklyn, notified the La Follette leaders that his organization was heartily supporting the ticket. He wrote:

"This course was taken by the members after a long debate on the platforms of the three parties, and the adoption of a resolution declaring that the charges of misdeeds by the two major parties, each against the other, were true, and thus both were unworthy of support:

"In the current issue of The Crisis, W. E. B. DuBois, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sizes up the political situation in a signed editorial as follows:

"Any black man who votes for the present Republican Party out of gratitude or with any hope that it will do a single thing for the negro that it is not forced to do, is a born fool.

"Equally no negro Democrat can for a moment forget that his party depends primarily on the lynching, mobbing, disfranchising South.

"Toward any third party advocates the intelligent negro must be receptive, hoping they are not enemies, seeking to make them friends, and trying to balance the prospects of good and ill in supporting them."

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
OCTOBER 21, 1924

## NEGRO AIDS LA FOLLETTE.

### Du Bois Urges Voters of His Race to Drop Allegiance to G. O. P.

An appeal to negro voters to abandon their traditional allegiance to the Republican Party and vote for La Follette was issued yesterday by W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, negro publicist, author editor of The Crisis and director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He asserted that in seven Northern States and six border States the negroes "hold such great political power that our vote must be a strong, if not a decisive, factor in the final result of the election."

"I know of no more damning statement of the reasons for not supporting Coolidge and Dawes," he said, "than the conference of negro Republican editors in the West recently. They declared themselves 'unanimous in our complaints' and voiced them in eight paragraphs as stinging as any Democrat ever brought: segregation, discrimination, denial of representation, the Lily Whitism of Slemp, the failure to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments and the failure to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill."

Declaring that the negroes had obtained "certain unequivocal pronouncements from La Follette and his party," Mr. Du Bois went on:

"The denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan was done first and done thoroughly. La Follette's promise to free Haiti and undo the crime of Wilson, Harding and Coolidge has been open, clear and repeated. The statement in the Progressive Campaign Text Book on the negro suits me exactly. I wrote it. And in recent interviews I have come to believe that Senator La Follette is, as he is reported to have said, 'opposed to all forms of restriction which are based on racial identity.'"

# James A. Cobb Says Conditions in This Country Could be Worse

Washington, Oct. 17.—In a statement made public recently, James A. Cobb, former special United States district attorney, the legal representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, called upon citizens of the nation to rally to the defense of the Supreme court as the bulwark of all the rights that they enjoy and the freedom that they have attained.

Urging the support of President Coolidge, Mr. Cobb, who is one of the prominent leaders of our Race in the country, declared that the placing of the Supreme court at the mercy of a hostile congress would result in the reversal and nullification of the great judicial decisions, such as the peonage decision, the grandfather clause, residential segregation and others, which constitute the very foundation of the Colored citizens' political and economic freedom.

Mr. Cobb said: "Senator Robert M. LaFollette, the candidate of the Socialist-third party, is advocating a policy that strikes at our very fundamentals of government and which would lead to strife and chaos as inevitably as night follows day.

"Whatever may be Mr. LaFollette's immediate thought in the matter of his attack upon the Supreme court of the United States, the evils attendant upon the putting of the same into effect are too entirely evident to be lightly brushed aside or referred to as a 'scare.' But, as far as the Colored voter is concerned, such a situation is particularly threatening. Where would be the end of the vicious legislation affecting our group at the hands of a hostile congress, dominated by southern influence? Where would be the restraining force against congressional czarism, as by Mr. LaFollette actually made possible? This one thing in the platform of Mr. LaFollette is sufficient to stop every careful-thinking Colored voter from giving support to LaFollette and lending aid to the possibilities of this truly diabolical scheme. I honestly wonder what is in the back of the heads of those who advocate, as does Robert M. LaFollette, a reviewing by congress of decisions of the United States Supreme court. I wonder how those Negroes, who are calling for such a possibility, would like to have had such a condition in effect when the United States Supreme court was interpreting the laws which made the Negro free, gave him a vote, and elevated him to the full growth of citizenship.

### Room for Improvement

"I'll admit that there is room for much improvement; that rights, in many cases are grudgingly granted, and that we have a hard fight before us to see the silver lining. But, suppose the Supreme court decision in the case of Strauder vs. West Virginia, which tested the right of a Negro to sit on a jury, had been reviewable by a hostile congress. Suppose, even now, that congressmen from the 'solid South,' elected only by stifling the unrepresented Negro vote, could pass upon Supreme court decisions relating to constitutional questions. What do you think would happen to us? Suppose the bitterly-fought segregation cases, crystallizing in the case of Buchanan vs. Warley, 245 U. S. 78, fostered by districts and sponsored by congressmen who believe in keeping the Negro in 'his place,' were to be brought back to congress for final decision, and that the congressional majority believed in the doctrine of Mr. LaFollette, who is reported to have once said that his objections 'to the demand for political equality for the Negro were based solely on the ground of expediency.' Pray, tell me, please, where would we go from here?

### What Could Have Happened

"Suppose that the Supreme court decision which upheld the commerce clause of the United States Constitution, and thereunder upheld the creation of the interstate commerce commission, which has power to compel southern railway lines in 'Jim Crow' states, when handling interstate passengers, to provide the same equipment and comfort for Colored passengers as are provided for white passengers. I say, suppose this decision were reviewable by congress. What do you think would happen to us? Who among us would want congress to exercise a right of review in the case of McCabe vs. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., 235 U. S. 151, involving the right of an individual Negro citizen to equal accommodation as to dining and sleeping while traveling in the state of Oklahoma, in which case, Justice Hughes traveled outside of the record to say that constitutional rights do not depend upon numbers, but are individual, and that the laws of Oklahoma, which do not grant equal accommodations to Negroes, are void?

"What would be the result of resubmitting to a congress permeated by southern sentiment the problems concerning the famous 'grandfather clause,' as thrashed out in the case of Guinn vs. United States, 238 U. S. 347; or the actual rights of franchise as safeguarded by the decisions in ex parte Siebold, 100 U. S. 371, or ex parte Yarborough, 110 U. S. 651.

"Suppose! But the supposition cannot possibly find a resting place in the minds of thinking people. To the Negro, the Supreme court has been the guarantor of liberty. Down through the struggles of Republican congresses to safeguard the rights of the freemen, the Supreme court of the United States has put the seal of the law upon legislation. And now, malcontents—Negro malcontents, too—would subject this stanch tribunal's knowledge to the review by such groups as dealt unfavorably with the Dyer anti-lynching bill. Could anything be more pathetic? Are we to be drawn away from the fold by a doctrine so pernicious? I believe that the Colored vote throughout the country will record a thunderous 'no' to these queries."

Political – 1924.

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

## POLITICAL LEADERSHIP.

The vexed question of political leadership for and by Negroes has again been raised by some "startling revelations" reported from Washington as to the character and conditions of those professional politicians, who have been posing as leaders during the past four years. The essence of the charges made against these so called "big Negro politicians" is that "they have been obtaining money under conditions not considered ethical, even in politics." It is alleged that white politicians have been paying the rent of the headquarters occupied by them; that one of these leaders has been paid a monthly stipend to keep him quiet while another porfits financially by political appointments made within his state.

Such charges as these are not exceptional in their character, as similar allegations were raised in opposition to the appointment of certain white Republican leaders, when they were nominated for public office, from Virginia and South Carolina. But higher standards are set for the Negro race than for the whites, even in the matter of practical politics. The acceptance of financial support from outside sources certainly militates against the possibility of these leaders acting acceptably as unfettered spokesmen of the race they ostensibly represent. Their every utterance and action are dictated by the interests that pay for their keep.

These conditions of an ostensible race leadership, shackled by the bonds of subservience to alien paymasters, is said to be one of the chief reasons why colored Americans have received scant recognition from the present administration. In the eyes of the practical politicians, the support of the race at the polls and in the primaries has been bought and paid for in the subsidies given to these self-appointed leaders. And there is little use in being too severe with this kind of leadership. It is to be found in all parties and in all races. We may call the individuals practising this sort of politics "unprincipled" and "discredited," but their retort will be that they are practical politicians, earning all that their devious tactics may garner.

The only remedy for this state of affairs is for the Negro voters throughout the country to repudiate this false representation and enlist an unselfish leadership that will truly represent the hopes and aspirations of the people. This will be no easy matter. A leadership to be effective must be sustained by the people it represents by both moral and financial support. If we allow alien elements to finance our leadership, we will find that leadership controlled by antagonistic forces and wielded to the detriment of race interests. The race must either produce leaders capable of giving their time and energy to the service of the race without financial recompense, or it must learn how to finance its leaders by raising funds for that purpose.

What is worth having is worth the price. The price of unselfish, self sustaining race leadership must be paid by the race itself either in individual self- sacrifice or in united action. When the need for such leadership is felt acutely enough, we will be willing to pay the price. Until then we must suffer all the evils that false leadership can heap upon us.

# Does the Republican Management Want Aid of Negro Press Asso.

By MELVIN J. CHISUM

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20.—Whether the management of the Republican party understands it or not is a big question, but the colored Republicans in the South and the Middle West are divided and in a revolt.

Recently this writer took a swing around the country, going as far west as St. Louis, Mo., including in the journey all the cities where are published the most influential of the Negro newspapers I interviewed the leading editors preachers, doctors, teachers and business men and women of the race and find that the majority of these are thinking, politically, as they have never thought before.

While very few of those I met and talked with have personal political ambitions, singularly enough, almost to a person, I find there is a genuine determination that the Republican party shall not longer command the whole Negro vote on a reward of empty promises.

One reading this statement may very properly ask, What can they? What will the colored people do?

**One Thousand Black Minute Men**

In one city where I went there is already a movement underway to organize a thousand colored men and women to go upon the hustings and demand that President Coolidge appoint a Negro to the office of the register of the United States treasury and to demand also that segregation and discrimination of and against colored clerks in the departments of the government at Washington be abolished. The man and the woman heading this movement are not employing brass band methods and both are financially able to back their plan. They told this writer, that if their demand is ignored, they intend to conduct a rip-roaring campaign amongst the blacks in the states where they vote, and their votes are counted with this as a slogan: THE BLACKS MUST DIVIDE THEIR VOTE IN 1924.

Colored men and women all over the North and West and Middle West share the feeling that a Negro should fill the register of the treasury office. They feel and very properly so, that the race was cheated out of this and many other places by Mr. Harding and they are far from being satisfied with Mr. Coolidge for allowing this political swindle to stand.

**The Negro Editors**

Every Negro editor in this country who is worth his salt, shares the feeling of his people that the President should appoint a Negro register of the treasury and if a test of our sincerity in this particular is made the party ticket will undoubtedly suffer at the polls in November. There are those who feel that it is just as well to have this showdown now as later and it is to be hoped that the party managers will heed this growing rising tide of feeling of the black folk before it is too late.

The Negro newspaper men in this country for the most part desire to support Mr. Coolidge, but the Negro newspaper men have self respect and are loyal to the best interest of the race. And if a break is permitted to come because of a refusal on the part of the administration to deal justly with their race, then the weight of the powerful papers will be thrown to the support of interests of the colored race.

**Director of Negro Bureau**

Another matter which is agitating the Negro editors is the director of Negro bureau of the national committee at Chicago. If it were left to the editors to choose a man, we would name Oscar De Priest of Chicago with Clarance Matthews, of Boston, as the secretary of the bureau. This because we feel that Oscar De Priest and Clarance Matthews will give a sensible, manly account of themselves and serve with credit to the whole race.

There might be added to their staff a sort of advisory committee of as many others as may be thought advisable to conduct the Negro activities of the campaign of 1924 and the Negro press of the country will be treated in a way that it will function in the finest possible way. Any other plan is

**Misgivings of the Negro**

**Fair Warning**

The Negro people face the campaign of 1924 with more misgivings than ever before in the history of their politics. Always heretofore until the campaign of 1922 the Republicans of the state to equitably divide the federal patronage and the blacks have pocketed their

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### Misgivings of the Negro

The Negro people face the campaign of 1924 with more misgivings than ever before in the history of their politics. Always here-tofore until the campaign of 1922 the blacks have pocketed their

### Fair Warning

In 1922 this program changed. In New York the blacks were dissatisfied over the failure of the Republicans of the state to equitably divide the federal patronage and gone forward and voted a straight Republican ticket.

The blacks developed this sort of faithfulness on the part of their senator, they were tired of the methods of the biggest four-flusher they had ever met in politics, he had not divided the spoils" and he ducked and dodged the anti-lynching bill when it was up in the senate. Resentful over

ware the colored people warned the Republicans of the state not to renominate Dr. Caleb Layton, who had both spoke and voted against the anti-lynching bill in the lower house; Senator Du Pont was and is the head of the Republican party in Delaware; their warning was ignored, and on election day in Delaware in 1922 they voted against both Layton and Du Pont and both gentlemen were left at home to think it over.

**Mid Summer, 1922**

In July, 1922, the chairman of the executive committee of the National Negro Press Association ordered this writer to make a survey of New York, New Jersey and Delaware, so as to be able to give the executive committee a report at its meeting in August of that year. The executive committee met in Washington and after we had adjourned this writer called on Senator Frelinghuysen and warned him that certain things should be done if the Republican ticket was to receive the support of the colored people in his state in 1922. That gentleman laughed and told the writer that no power on earth could prevent the colored people from supporting him. I called on Senator Du Pont and talked with him twice, once in Washington and once in Wilmington, he took the attitude that the blacks would stand by the party in spite of the fact they were then displeased. I left him. I called on Senator Calder and his secretary would not tell me when the Senator would be in and so I gave the information to the secretary.

On August 15, of that year, this writer headed a committee which waited upon Senator Lodge and tried to get the Senator to understand there was danger ahead, but he could not believe the facts and our warning was ignored. We organized a fight and led it ourselves; every Negro paper fell in line and those who had ill used us paid for it.

The day has gone to return no more in a long time, if ever, when the political wishes of the Negro in America can be ignored with impunity, while those who so disregard make profit of our votes.

**What We Want**

We desire that our people be not discriminated against in the departments at Washington. We desire a fair show under the civil service commission. We want a Negro register of the United States treasury, and we desire that segregation of colored clerks in Washington be stopped.

The East Tennessee News, and we heartily join in the sentiment expressed.

Less than one-half dozen Negroes have been vieing with each other in the columns of The New York World in order to attract the attention of Candidate John Wallstreet Davis of Locust Valley L. I. Among the candidates who have entered are Jim Cobb, Ed Henry, Bill McDonald and the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, candidate for bishop in the A. M. E. church, and one or two other lesser lights.

These Negroes are just as good Republicans as Linc Johnson, Bill Lewis or Perry Howard. We doubt very seriously if they could bring themselves around to vote the Democratic ticket on election day, although their pockets might be filled and running over with Democratic money from Wall Street.

A real Democratic Negro is an impossibility and as big a curiosity as any article in a curiosity shop. Democratic Negroes, as a rule, are jobless creatures and generally do their work for the Democratic party by the job. But each of the fellows above who have been playing in the columns of The New York World for Democratic attention will be found on election day voting the right ticket, for there is no love in the heart of the average Negro for a Democratic Negro; and these Negroes, who use sugar-coated dope in order to impress cheap Democrats, must in the future as in the past live among and of Negroes in the last analysis.

**A VOICE FROM THE DEAD**

One Thomas E. Miller, for whom the Republicans sweated blood in South Carolina years ago to send to congress and who never served his race one minute in his life, declares for John W. Davis for President. So far as the race and world is concerned Tom Miller is dead. The race and country has forgotten him and a voice from him sounds like a voice from the tomb. Any Negro who lived in South Carolina, the state of Ben Tillman and Cole Blease, and who remembers the Hamburg riot, where Negroes were shot down like beasts for attempting to vote the Republican ticket by Democrats, who can at this late day of progress declare for the Democratic ticket, deserves a place among the Benedict Arnolds and other race traitors.

Who is Tom Miller? A Negro who has boasted that he was seven-eighths white and whose intelligence he accredits to his white blood. A Negro for whom many Negroes suffered, perished and died to send to congress. A Negro who has been buried and hid off in some back corner in South Carolina as a school teacher. A Negro who taught and muzzled a state school until the white folk dropped him at the protest of his race and who has deserted the South for the North and who is now living in New Jersey or Pennsylvania. This is the stripe of a Negro who now declares for the Democratic party. It isn't the question of John Davis. It is the question of the Democratic party. Tom Miller does not deserve the attention we are giving him here. He is dead and damned so far as the race is concerned. Tom Miller is dead and forgotten.

This Negro was usually referred to in South Carolina, when he lived, by the Democrats, as "Canary Bird Miller."

# NEGROES FIGHT FOR COMMITTEE REPRESENTATION

## But Are Told By Recorder Of Deeds "Taint" Time Yet. Workers Score Central Committeeman For Not Playing Fair With Negro Voters.

## Timely Warning Sounded By Judge Clark. Tony Silent On Whom He Will Support.

The Sixth Ward Republican organization had quite an interesting meeting at the Argus Hall last Friday night.

After cards were out announcing the meeting, rumors began among the colored voters that Tony Schuler, the present committeeman, was opposed to the meeting, and therefore, would not attend. This, however was interpreted by some of the workers to mean that the Sixth Ward committeeman was out of harmony with the meeting because he did not want any action taken towards endorsing Robt. T. Scott, which he had many reasons to believe would take place at the meeting. But in the due course of time, "Tony" put in his appearance, and called the meeting to order, stating that he did know the object of the meeting, but he would present "Mr. Tamme," the present Recorder of Deeds, who would make a few remarks. Tamme's son is a candidate against Scott, so Mr. Tamme proceeded to tell of what he had done for the Negro, making a brief survey of his own political advancement assisted by the Negro vote, and now that he enjoys one of the most lucrative offices in the city, he asks the Negroes to support his son.

**Patillo Answers Tamme**

During Tamme's talk he referred to something that he had heard that Patillo had said about him. In answering, Patillo, instead of cringing and dodging the issue, as evidently Tamme thought he would do, told the Recorder just what he (Patillo) had said, in which he stated that the Negroes had elevated Mr. Tamme and the later had become wealthy and moved out of the ward and now wanted these same Negroes to elevate his son in the same way by electing him to committeeship.

"I am glad that you are here," said Patillo, "So I can repeat what I said. I said that it is such men as you giving us a chance. It is true that we have supported you all these many years, and now that a Negro has filed for the small office of committeeman you step in and want that for your son. I don't think that is right nor fair to the Negroes of the Ward, this being the largest Negro ward in the state."

Following Patillo's remarks, efforts were made to endorse Robt. T. Scott, Negro, who has filed for committeeship, but Tony Schuler, the present committeeman, insisted that the matter be deferred until a later meeting.

**Tamme Again**

It was generally thought among the Negro voters at the meeting that Patillo's remarks riled Recorder Tamme, so the latter found himself on the floor again, this time he let the "cat out of the bag" when he stated that it was not time yet for a Negro to file for committeeship because of their lack of experience, and said that a Negro could not get as much for his race as a white man could in the Central Committee.

At these remarks it looked as if a dozen were on their feet who told Mr Tamme that the Negroes had waited too long already. Waiting for the bosses to tell him to aspire for higher things in politics. They have learned from experience that as fast as the Negroes advanced one white man there was always another, son, brother brother-in-law, cousin or some one else to take the place.

**Sounds Warning**

It wil be remembered that the Sixth Ward is about 85 per cent colored voting strength, and it is said to be the logical ward for a Negro committeeman.

Judge Crittenden E. Clark sounded the warning to the leaders that they may expect a fight, unless support was given the colored aspirant for committeeship. He told of the loyalty of the Negroes in supporting everybody who had been put on the Republican ticket in the past, but said, "We think it time for you to support us now." He cited Kansas City, Chicago, New York and other places where Negroes had membership on the Republican City Committee and asked "Why not St. Louis?" His remarks met a hearty response from the audience.

Committeeman Schuler promised to call a meeting soon and give the voters a chance to endorse whom they please.

Robt. T. Scott, Negro candidate for committeeman resigned as secretary of the ward organization and Clarence Fleming was elected in his place.

There are six seeking the office of Republican committeeship in the ward. They are: W. L. Tamme, Jr., C. D. Tamme, Robt. E. Walker, Charles Sommers, William T. Menargh and Philip Woltz, all white. A. C. Scales, the other colored man who filed, has withdrawn in favor of Scott.

Tony Schuler, the present committeeman, is now a candidate for sheriff.

Political - 1924.

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

# CLAIM PERRY HOWARD AND MULVIHILL SPLIT OVER PARTY PATRONAGE IN MISSISSIPPI

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 29—The second big split in the ranks of the Republican ranks in the south, occured last week when the Perry Howard faction and the Mulvihill faction in this state ceased to get along harmoniously together. The occasion was the meeting of the State Executive Committee here last week. The other split is the one existing in Georgia between Henry Lincoln Johnson's faction, and the Phillips' faction.

As a result of the split, two delegations will be sent to Cleveland next June, both instructed for President Coolidge. According to information obtained here, the Howard faction has the best of the situation in the state so far. M. H. Daily of the Howard faction is state chairman and therefore controls the works.

There will be quite a contest before the Committee on Credentials at Cleveland as both factions will be ably represented. M. J. Mulvihill, who heads one faction, is National Committeeman from Mississippi, while the Howard faction is headed by Perry W. Howard who is Special Assistant to the Attorney General and is supposed to have much influence in Washington.

The two factions declared an armistice, July 7, 1922, when Perry W. Howard and M. J. Mulvihill signed an agreement that was supposed to have governed political affairs in the state. The agreement divided the spoils as well as the management between the two factions. The reading of this agreement which was signed in Washington, D. C., threw a baseball in the meeting.

This agreement, approved by W. C. Adams, National Republican chairman, was read and Mr. Mulvihill admitted, when called upon to do so, that he had signed it but that he could not live up to the terms because he was not getting his share of the patronage.

The Mulvihill faction bolted rather than carry out the agreement and held a meeting of its own. The Howard faction, accepting recruits in those who were willing to carry out the terms of agreement, proceeded to hold its meeting with Daily duly elected chairman of four years ago, presiding. Daily was formerly with the Mulvihill faction.

The agreement which caused the trouble was as follows:

1. The Mulvihill faction to have two-thirds of the membership on the state committee and the Howard faction one-third.

2. The Mulvihill faction to have one-third of the membership to resign and the vacancies to be filled from the Howard faction.

3. The Howard faction to have the chairmanship.

4. All county and district committees to be consolidated on the same personal basis.

5. The construction carries with it the idea of consolidation for harmony.

6. The patronage in Mississippi to be determined only after a conference and mutual agreement between Howard's faction and Mulvihill, leader of the other faction. The recommendations not to be made either to the president or to any departmental head until both Howard and Daily had approved the same.

7. The legal procedure to enjoin the Mulvihill faction, now pending in the Hinds country court, to be dismissed.

8. The terms of agreement to be carried out before the coming national convention.

After the withdrawal of the Mulvihill faction, the Howard group continued their meeting and before completing their work, passed resolutions endorsing President Coolidge and assuring him of their support at the coming National Convention.

NEW HAVEN CONN UNION
JANUARY 13, 1924

## S THE NEGRO BREAKING AWAY FROM THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Editor Union:

As a member of the Negro race, I have observed a tendency in late years towards this very thing, and I regard it as a very healthy condition of affairs. In this age of independence the Negro has a poor excuse to tie up with the Republican party for purely sentimental reasons. Lincoln's freeing the slaves is no valid reason in this age of progress and shifting issues for the Negro to vote en bloc for the candidates of the Republican party. The writer has observed with much satisfaction this tendency to break away which showed itself in the almost solid Negro vote for Al Smith as governor of New York, also for Gov. Ritchie of Maryland, and Mayor Devens of Chicago. There is no reason in the world why the Negro should not vote for a good Democrat in preference to a poor Republican. Right here in New Haven we have in Mayor FitzGeraid, a shining example of a Democrat who has treated the race with due consideration, and they have shown their interest in him by giving him their vote in large numbers.

I cannot help but think that the recent action of the Republican national committee in increasing the representation of the southhern delegations was merely a sop, and the more recent appointment of an all-Negro commission to a South American republic, is also very much of a sop. It is very easy to see through a hole in a grindstone. The Republican party has controlled the Negro vote through prejudice, and it is about time the Negro did some thinking for himself, and support any worthy Democrat who is worthy of his support, and McAdoo is one of them. During his administration as director of railroads he saw to it that the Negro employes on the southern roads were treated on the level. All honor to him. Such a man is worthy of our support regardless of the howls of cheap politi-

National commander as well as State commander for some years.

Virginia will send 12 delegates to the National Convention in Cleveland next June.

## VIRGINIA RETURNS TO THE FOLD

In its last State Republican Convention Virginia white Republicans under the leadership, we are sure, of Secretary to the President C. Basco Slemp, cast off its former lily-white policies and opened its doors to all Republicans without regard to color.

We don't know what caused the change of heart in our Virginia Republicans and guess its needless to inquire too closely. Suffice to say that Secretary Slemp and his followers seem to have experienced a change of heart and it is our province to accept them.

Negroes throughout the country would like to be Republicans, but they are not going to sweat and grunt and fight for room on the party platform. If there isn't room on it they are going to hunt a party whose platform has room. Virginia has started in the right direction and we congratulate the party all round.

PATERSON N J EVE NEWS
JANUARY 9, 1924

# Va. Delegate to National Republican Con. Chosen

### First Known Selection Hails from Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 31, 1924—Jos. P. Brady, clerk of the United States court in Richmond, was elected delegate to the forthcoming National Republican Convention at a convention of Third District Republicans in Richmond today. The body declared for Coolidge for President and Mr. Brady was so instructed.

It is said that he enjoys the distinction of being the first delegate to this year's National Convention to be named in the United States. He has represented his district on several previous occasions.

Mr. Brady was a personal friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt. His father, the late Col. James D. Brady, who commanded a New York regiment in the war between the States and was known as a gallant soldier, represented the Fourth Virginia District in Congress for several terms after the war, and was

# Negro League Honors Dr. Cotton

Dr. Norman T. Cotton, newly appointed member og the Board of Health, was the guest of honor last evening at a banquet held in the C. M. A. hall, on Governor street, by the Passaic County Negro Welfare league.

Nearly 500 attended and the meeting endorsed Calvin Coolidge for the next candidate for president of the United States and the meeting also assured Senator Albin Smith of support if he is again to run for senator from Passaic county.

Speakers of the evening were: John A. Huggs, Dr. Norman T. Cotton, Dr. George A. Kyle, the Rev H. B. Taylor and I. S. Green.

An election being close at hand, the Republican congress is again threatening to pass an anti-lynching bill as a means of rounding up the colored vote in the North. But it is not likely that the intelligent negroes are going to be fooled so easily this year.

### CALL TO THE REPUBLICANS OF COFFEE COUNTY

Call to the Republicans of Coffee County State of Georgia March 5th. 1924. The voters of Coffee County who are in accord with the principles of the Republican party, believe in its declaration of policies and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes, are cordially invited to unite under this call in a county convention according to the rules of the State Central Committee, on Saturday, March 15th, at noon at the Pythian Hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention to be held in Atlanta, Ga., April 2, 1924 and to elect a county executive committee for 1924-26 and to attend to any other business pertaining to the Republican party. Women when qualified have the same rights and privileges of the male voters.

C. P. WADDELL, County Chairman
MRS. A. F. COUNTS, County Secy

## HELPLESS REPUBLICANS

While the Lincoln Leaue, representing as it says the rank and file of the old line Republican leaders, was loudly endorsing the great G. O. P., Republican Senators were helping to turn down the Coolidge nomination of Walter Cohen of New Orleans.

That's irony with a vengeance.

While the Cohen appointment within itself meant only a few thousand dollars each year to one individual of the race, in a larger sense it meant discontinuance of the outrageous policy of the Republican party to slam the door of racial discrimination in the face of ten million American citizens.

Let no one believe that Republican leaders are so helpless they must bow to the wishes of one or two Democratic Senators. They did not do it with the League of Nations. They are not doing it with the Volstead Law. They do it with no group with a thinking and fighting back organization.

Fannie Hurst, speaking before the Circle of Negro Relief, was right when she said, "the Negro vote is less expressed than any force in America." Any leader or group of leaders whose interest in any one party becomes so hidebound as to make them merely agents of that party can never expect to exert much influence on the party or control over the voters."

If there ever was a time that the Negro group needs an unselfish leadership; one with nothing in view but the mass organization of the race to use its political strength for freedom and civic autonomy, it is now. There is no more excuse for Republican discrimination in Louisiana than in Maine. The only way to tell the Republican this in an effective way will be at the polls next November.

## *Coolidge and Colored Voters*

Somebody sends us a marked copy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Gazette, a weekly publication apparently devoted to the political advancement of the "Afro-American." On its front page the Gazette publishes the story of the alleged agreement to hold the customs controllership at New Orleans regardless of the Senate. But editorially it shows small appreciation of President Coolidge's aid in that Louisiana matter.

On the contrary, the Gazette bitterly assails the Coolidge administration for failing to give the race "any recognition worth while in the way of appointments to office." It demands, among other things, that an "Afro-American" be named as Republican delegate-at-large from Ohio to the Republican national convention. It threatens the loss of "50,000 Afro-American votes in Ohio alone" to Mr. Coolidge if he doesn't mend his ways and his treatment of the race.

Evidently the choleric colored politicians in the North are not to be pacified by the forcing of a colored colleague into a Southern office. They want something substantial in the way of appointments for "their own selves." Mr. Coolidge's apparent zeal in behalf of Cohen in Louisiana represents wasted effort if the Cleveland Gazette speaks for the "Afro-American" vote in the North. What they want is offices for themselves and where they "is at." In that view, the effect of the president's play with Louisiana's colored place-hunter is to ruffle the white South—without "unruffling" in the slightest visible degree the "Afro-American" North.

## To The Republican Voters Chatham County

Committee of Chatham County, Ga.:

Pursuant to the call of the Republican National Committee and in keeping with th decision of the Executive Committe of Chatham County, Georgia, a Militia District Convention is hereby called for the purpose of electing six delegates six alternates to the County Convention to be held March 21st, 1924, at Harris street all in said county at 12 noon.

The Militia District Convention will be held in the various districts Tuesday, March 18th, 1924, at the following places:

FIRST District—524 Huntingdon St., West, Freeman's hall.

SECOND District—234 Jefferson St.

THIRD District—242 Barnard St.

FOURTH District—Harris St. Hall.

The above meetings will be held commencing at 7 o'clock p. m.

FIFTH District—Madison's hall, East Savannah.

SIXTH District—Mt. Olive Hall

SEVENTH District—Christain Union Hall.

EIGHTH District—St. Phillip's Hall Fair street, Woodville.

The meetings in the County Districts will be held at 12 o'clock noon on the day of the 18th day of March, 1924.

Each district is entitled to elect six delegates and six alternate delegates o the county convention to be held Friday March 21st, 1924, at Harris street hall commencing at 12 o'clock noon.

All persons who believe in the principals of the Republican party and who endorse its principals are invited to unite under this call in the election of said delegates to represent said districts at the County Convention. There shall be no discrimination on account of sex.

No person shall be eligible to participate in the meeting, hereby called unless such person shall be a qualified voter at the date of said meeting, herein called.

All notices of contests, should any occur, must be filed in writing with the Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee by six o'clock p. m. March 20th, 1924. A certified list of delegates must be filed with the chairman and Secretary not later than 6 p. m. March 20th, 1924.

This 20th day of February 1924

F. B. PETTIE, Chairman

E. W. SHERMAN, Secretary

# NEGRO G.O.P. REVOLT IN DEL.

By LESTER A. WATSON.

The Negro Republicans of Delaware are in revolt and charge tha tthe G. O. P. has not dealt squarely with them for the loyal services they have rendered in season and out of season for many years. Leading Negroes of the State met in Dover a few days ago and organized the Independent Citizens' League of Delaware. Notice was served on the Republican party that, unless more recognition was forthcoming, not to expect the support of Negro voters.

Dr. Samuel G. Ebert a wealthy physician of Wilmington, was elected State Chairman; George L. Waters of Sussex County, Vice Chairman, and J. B. Aiken of Kent County, Secretary. Robert J. Nelyson was made retary Robert J. Nelson was made Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions.

"For more than fifty years the colored voters of Delawere have consistently supported the Republican Party. Through our loyalty and fidelity to it in the city and State we have materially aided in electing its candidates. From it we have been given scant recognition. When we consider that none of the Republicans who now hold office at the State House would be thus honored were it not for the colored vote, we cannot but feel a sense of regret for the party that rides into office and only recognizes the element that is responsible for its success by giving this element a janitorship.

"The time has come for the Negro in Delawere to assert himself politically, and we hereby request the Republican Party recognizes the fact that we are no longer satisfied with its attitude toward us, and we go on record in requesting the party to recognize our claims to hold office in the State and we request of the Republican Party that a colored men should be named for one of the State offices at the coming State Convention.

We recite the fact that in each of the three counties of the State colored men are not allowed to serve on the jury; that when we have business in the courts we are segregated. This notwithstanding the Judges of the court are largely Republicans. We condemn this practice and call on the party which we have so generously supported in the past to correct these conditions.

"Notwithstanding the Republican Party has been in continuous control of the State Government for the past twenty-five years, no colored man has been permitted to practice law in any of the Courts of Delaware, a State that has the unenviable distinction of being the only state in the Union that debars colored men from practicing law. This must be corrected, and we call on the Republican Party to take the necessary steps to corect this reprehensible practice."

## Lavelle Will Oppose Roberts In Primaries

New York City, Aug. 21.—Dr. Chas. Roberts, nominee of the Republican party of the 21st District, wil lbe opposed in the primaries by Louis Lavelle, a colored Harlem attorney. It was learned today. At first it was thought that Lavelle would withdraw from the race should another colored man be named, but he now refuses to back down and will go on through with the fight.

Lavelle represents the so-called Progressive group, and it is thought that he may get the endorsement of LaFollette supporters, while Roberts represents the old guard in Republican ranks.

Political — 1924 I. Republican.

Party Affiliation.

CANDIDATE COOLIDGE and PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

There is a distinction and obvious difference between Candidate Coolidge and President Coolidge. It came out prominently in Candidate Coolidge's acceptance speech and in the letter of Candidate Coolidge to Chas R. Gardiner of Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

The letter to Mr. Gardiner is obviously that of Candidate Coolidge, in a cheap effort to stage a political come-back with the colored voters of the North. As an evidence of it, President Coolidge repeats a paragraph of that letter, in his letter of felicitations to the National Negro Business League, which met in Chicago this week. He also refers to his address at the Howard commencement in June.

The Washington Tribune

As candidate, Mr. Coolidge says: "Our constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens, without discrimination on account of race or color." As President, he took the oath to uphold and maintain those guarantees of the Constitution. As President, he has failed to enforce those guarantees. Suffrage is denied, although it is guaranteed by the Constitution. Discrimination and segregation exist in all the departments of Government, over which President Coolidge presides, why as President, does he not issue an executive order eliminating these inequalities in his own government, even in the White House where he lives?

Candidate Coolidge says: "I have taken my oath to support that constitution. I propose to regard it and administer it." We would ask President Coolidge, "When?" Candidate Coolidge should remember that he has been President for more than a year and that the colored people are not able to distinguish a scintilla of difference between his and his predecessor's administration. It will be rather difficult to give credence to a candidate's promises when that same candidate fails to enforce, maintain and execute the constitution while already filling the office he aspires to as candidate. How can we hear what Candidate Coolidge says for looking at what President Coolidge does or fails to do?

In his acceptance speech here last week, Candidate Coolidge said: "We covet no territory; we support no threatening military array." The rape of Haiti, by the marines, of which the President is commander in chief, will not bear out that statement. Not only have the marines raped and killed more than 4,000 Haitians, supplanted their civil government with the military, abolished their law making departments, but they have gone to the jumping off place and substituted the military for the judiciary, and have taken the courts out of the hands of the natives. They have also suppressed freedom of speech by jailing editors who dared to speak out against the dastardly crimes of the marines, who are there under the orders of the President, and by the command of the National City Bank of New York.

2-3-24.

Candidate Coolidge also said in his acceptance speech: "There should be no favorites and outcasts; no race or religious prejudice in government." Then why does President Coolidge maintain "race prejudice" in his government? President Coolidge's Government makes an "outcast" of the colored applicant for civil service employment, when, after passing a creditable examination and having been placed high on the list of eligibles, the colored applicant, when designated for appointment, is often told, after arriving in Washington and presenting him or herself in person for service, that "the place has been filled" or "there is no vacancy" or "we can place you in a messenger's position or send you to the Bureau of Engraving."

"There should be no favorites" but why does President Coolidge permit his underlings to play favorites and keep efficient colored clerks from advancement although they have served ten, fifteen and even twenty and twenty-five years in their department?

There are "outcasts," "race prejudice," and "favoritism" going on here in Washington, right under President's Coolidge's nose. His personal aide, Col. C. O. Sherrill is one of the rankest offenders. As officer in charge of public buildings and grounds, he makes "outcasts" of colored people on the public tennis courts, baseball diamonds, on the golf links, at the public bathing beach. He "discriminates" on the basis of "race prejudice" in the restaurants at the Capitol, and the Library of Congress. He "discriminated" and made "outcasts" of colored people at the dedication of the Lincoln Memorial and had "discriminating" signs placed in Rock Creek Park. Candidate Coolidge must know of this "discrimination." It has been brought to his personal attention as President, especially that of the departments. But President Coolidge has continued on in the even tenor of his way, and has failed, so far as the public can discern, to lift his little finger to eliminate "discrimination" and "race prejudice" in his government, which he as Candidate Coolidge, says should not exist.

# WHAT THE BEST OF THEM THINK

## THE NEGRO AS AN INDEPENDENT

It is a significant and hopeful sign that at Sunday's session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People prolonged applause greeted the statement of one of the speakers that, though a Republican, he had voted for "Al" Smith when a candidate for Governor of New York, and would again if he were nominated for President. The approval thus shown was, we take it, not evoked so much by Governor Smith's popularity as by the speaker's expression of a growing sentiment that the colored voter should act more independently in politics and not be content with a slavish allegiance to an outgrown Republicanism.

Pittsburgh Courier 7-25-24

There is, as another speaker, Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, said, little in common between the party of Abraham Lincoln and the party of Calvin Coolidge, and "Negroes cannot expect to take their true place in national affairs until they have broken with the Republican party superstitions, and realize that between many of the modern politicians there is a definite combination to keep the Negro outside, though conceding the votes to the Republicans."

This is the exact truth. If the colored man expects to get ahead more rapidly in the future than he has in the past he must be brought to a keener realization of his responsibilities and duties as a voter. This is strikingly shown by the political situation in Philadelphia. By voting for local Republican tickets with about as much intelligence as sheep would show, the large colored element here has made itself a power for evil and one of the most sinister influences for corrupt politics. In return for this slavish obedience the Negro gets almost no recognition from the gang bosses. A few pitiful crumbs are tossed to him, but in general he is treated with the scorn and contempt that his masters really feel for him. It is only by cultivating independence in politics and voting for candidates according to their merits rather than their party labels that the colored man can make himself respected at the polls and secure the recognition which he craves.

It is gratifying to note that one of the speakers, James Weldon Johnson, exposed the iniquity and hypocrisy of the Republican situation in Indiana. While the G. O. P. spellbinders blather about Lincoln and emancipation, the party bosses court the Ku Klux Klan, the Negroes' inveterate enemy, and seek to deliver to it the very men whose best interests they profess to be promoting. On this point Mr. Johnson said with entire accuracy:

The situation in Indiana is a case in point. There the Republican nominee for Governor has the open indorsement of the Klan, an indorsement which he has fully accepted. In that state the Republican Senator, James E. Watson, who stands high in administration circles, openly confers and consorts with Klan leaders. It has been left for the Democrats in that state to denounce and disavow the Klan. It is, therefore, the plain duty of all colored voters in Indiana to vote against the Republican candidate for Governor.—Philadelphia Record.

## The President Accepts

TO those who are satisfied to subscribe to Republicanism as it is known in this country today, the acceptance address of President Coolidge is highly satisfactory. He took high ground and maintained his attitude throughout. As compared with the response of the Democratic nominee, the Coolidge address is a classic.

To those who are seeking pretext to support a new and untried theory as against a successful organization, the address was not enough. There are some who overlook the courageous utterances of Americanism in search of some open declaration on the Ku Klux Klan. There are others who are disappointed that the President did not devote special attention to the Negro as such, and address himself anew to the defense of the much abused brother in black. We think the departure refreshing.

To the unbiased mind, to the man who seeks fundamentals, to the mind bent upon finding sound policy for home application as well as safe policy for foreign relations, to the citizens who is interested in a complete restoration of the whole country and the whole citizenry to the will of the people through organized party effort, the acceptance was quite suffiicient. We are quite content to subscribe to the Coolidge idea of "common sense in government". We like his disposition to treat the whole citizenry as one man rather than the usual special mention of Negroes and the customary "excellent record in arms in defense of our country". President Coolidge made no reference to us as a group except to demonstrate how well we have advanced under the system of government established for all Americans alike.

The address teaches us that there is more to Americanism than special treatment of a special class or group. We learned that we are as much the beneficiaries of the tariff as any other group. We are interested in taxation, in farming, in industry and in labor as such. A government placed in the hands of the people, with "a common sense" policy entrusted to intelligent hands, can not fail to build a strong and lasting nation. Our part in the life of this nation is to be played, whether we will or not, under exactly the same rules and conditions as confront every other American. President Coolidge advocates such a government through the agency of the Republican party; and we are committed to his leadership.

## THE G. O. P. CONVENTION AND US

The Cleveland convention of the Republican Party has closed and plans are now under way for the active campaign for the votes which will again send Calvin Coolidge to the White House as president of these United States and Charles Dawes as vice president. It is probable that after no other convention in the history of the party can we look back with as much satisfaction as upon this one just closed. For in it it seemed that the race won more of the sort of lasting laurels than ever before. It seems that the results are more nearly those to call forth hope that the future politically is brighter than ever before.

There are now three Negro national committeemen and one of them is a woman. During the convention a second to the nomination for the candidate for the presidency was made by a Negro. One of the reading clerks was a Negro.

These are honors which the average one is prone to look upon as purely empty and without value. But that is not really so. That view of course could not be taken of the committeemen. Unless some sort of action like that taken in Georgia in the case of Henry Lincoln Johnson early in the Harding administration is used on the three of ours who are now members of the National Committee, all of the political patronage of the states from which they came will be controlled by them. They will wield an influence that can be powerful if they but keep constantly in mind the things for which such power should be used.

It could not happen that all of the contested delegations from the various southern states could be seated. It was natural that some of those for whose success we had hoped should be defeated. But the success of those which were seated and the splendid accomplishment of theirs should cause us to feel that the political future is brighter and that in time in the the affairs of the Grand Old Party there will eventually come such adherence to the time honored principles that full and free participation in the affairs of the party will be guaranteed to all who are qualified to participate despite the protests of Lily whites and their kind.

It has been said that at this convention there was a determined effort on the part of the Negro leaders both North and South to get together on a program of harmony. And though the effort was not wholly successful some good was accomplished in the matter of impressing the powers that be that there was need of realizing that the brother North was as interested in the welfare of the brother South as he was in his own well-being.

That is another hopeful sign. If carried a little further it will mean a sort of political unity that will do for us what nothing else can do—allow for close cooperation and planning for the common betterment of the political affairs of the race.

It must not be thought however that we can believe that all of the honors which came to the group came as the result of the realization of the fact that the Colored brother had not been getting his rightful share. It did not. It came because the powers of the party were led to believe that with no attempts to deal fairly with the Negro contingent there would be no hope of obtaining the suffrage of that group when votes were need. And to those who were most instrumental in bringing this to the attention of the leaders of the party we are indebted for the results that have come.

It is to be hoped that this same sort of political action can characterize us to a greater extent in future time and that from the success that has attended this convention we may learn that in political unity somewhat separated from the ambition to increase personal well being there is hope for greater success in future time.

### PARTY RESPONSIBILITY

With a strong, courageous, independent national ticket in the field competing for the presidency of the United States, this fall, we are hearing and will hear more of "party responsibility."

This statement will often be made: "One must not vote for the independent candidates because no party would be responsible for the dereliction of the independent candidates."

That position is possibly all right for the politician and office seeker, who is dependent upon "the party" for his political existence. He must be subservient to party dictation. But is there any reason under the sun why the millions of individual voters should smile forcedly and hop on the band wagon of a candidate who would never have been their choice, if they had been given the power to select him?

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## The President Accepts

TO those who are satisfied to subscribe to Republicanism as it is known in this country today, the acceptance address of President Coolidge is highly satisfactory. He took high ground and maintained his attitude throughout. As compared with the response of the Democratic nominee, the Coolidge address is a classic.

To those who are seeking pretext to support a new and untried theory as against a successful organization, the address was not enough. There are some who overlook the courageous utterances of Americanism in search of some open declaration on the Ku Klux Klan. There are others who are disappointed that the President did not devote special attention to the Negro as such, and address himself anew to the defense of the much abused brother in black. We think the departure refreshing.

To the unbiased mind, to the man who seeks fundamentals, to the mind bent upon finding sound policy for home application as well as safe policy for foreign relations, to the citizens who is interested in a complete restoration of the whole country and the whole citizenry to the will of the people through organized party effort, the acceptance was quite suffiicient. We are quite content to subscribe to the Coolidge idea of "common sense in government". We like his disposition to treat the whole citizenry as one man rather than the usual special mention of Negroes and the customary "excellent record in arms in defense of our country". President Coolidge made no reference to us as a group except to demonstrate how well we have advanced under the system of government established for all Americans alike.

The address teaches us that there is more to Americanism than special treatment of a special class or group. We learned that we are as much the beneficiaries of the tariff as any other group. We are interested in taxation, in farming, in industry and in labor as such. A government placed in the hands of the people, with "a common sense" policy entrusted to intelligent hands, can not fail to build a strong and lasting nation. Our part in the life of this nation is to be played, whether we will or not, under exactly the same rules and conditions as confront every other American. President Coolidge advocates such a government through the agency of the Republican party; and we are committed to his leadership.

## THE G. O. P. CONVENTION AND US

The Cleveland convention of the Republican Party has closed and plans are now under way for the active campaign for the votes which will again send Calvin Coolidge to the White House as president of these United States and Charles Dawes as vice president. It is probable that after no other convention in the history of the party can we look back with as much satisfaction as upon this one just closed. For in it it seemed that the race won more of the sort of lasting laurels than ever before. It seems that the results are more nearly those to call forth hope that the future politically is brighter than ever before.

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The unprecedented betrayal by the Republican Party of its 7,000,000 majority of voters of 1920 is the main cause of an independent ticket of bi-partisan, non-partisan, progressive candidates. If the Republicans are to clamor for "party responsibility" in the coming campaign then they must of necessity accept "party responsibility" for the rotten record of their administration since March 4th, 1921.

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Party Affiliation.
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straightforward and honest platform with a candidate that we believe will be honest enough or strong enough to keep his pre-election promises, then we are in honor bound to prove to them our independence and cast our lot with the platform and the man whom we trust will recognize his responsibility to the people who voted for him and not the interests who nominated him.

NEW YORK TIMES PO
SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1924

# CANDIDATES MAKING FINAL PLEA BEFORE PRIMARIES TUESDAY

## Bonus, Prohibition and Personal Animosities Figure in Bitter Fights at Polls

## STEINBERG-NICOLL CONTEST IS HEADLINE ATTRACTION IN CITY

## Silk Stocking District Is Expected to Determine Winner for Senate Nomination

Personal ambitions and animosities as well as every conceivable local, State and national issue will play their part next Tuesday, when the enrolled voters of New York go to the primaries.

Up-State, as well as in New York City hard fought contests among Republicans and among Democrats tend to make primary day second only to Election Day itself in importance.

Manhattan has perhaps the bitterest political civil warfare in the fight in the Seventeenth Senatorial District between Courtlandt Nicoll and Assemblyman Joseph Steinberg, both of whom seek the Republican nomination for State Senator.

Brooklyn furnishes a grand free-for-all in the struggle of seven candidates to land one G. O. P. nomination for County Judge.

### Bonus Still an Issue

Physicians have lined up against chiropractors in a Republican quarrel over Assemblyman from Saratoga County. Prohibition figures in several battles. So does the bonus legislation enacted by Congress over the veto of President Coolidge.

Representative Hamilton Fish, jr., of the Twenty-sixth District, comprising Dutchess, Orange and Putnam Counties, is being opposed by J. D. Wilson on the grounds that Major Fish did not give President Coolidge 100 per cent support. Mr. Wilson comes from Orange, Major Fish from Putnam.

Prizes at the primaries consist of nominations for local offices, from Congressman all the way down the line. Delegates to the State and judicial conventions are also to be selected on Tuesday. The State conventions name the candidates of all parties for the Governorship and other State-wide offices. The judicial conventions are concerned with nominations to the Supreme Court.

### Fifteenth District Battleground

The fight between Steinberg and Nicoll for Senator from the Seventeenth is a burning topic of conversation not only in the upper East Side in Manhattan but also in summer resorts such as Bar Harbor, Southampton, Newport, Canada and various European resorts.

The Senatorial district comprising the Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Assembly Districts is a composite of the 400 and the 4,000,000 of New York City. Nicoll, backed by the organization, is certain of majority support in the Tenth. Steinberg is sure to win the Thirteenth. Thus the Fifteenth is the battleground.

This particular district is called "Silk Stocking" because it includes the most exclusive residential districts of Fifth, Park, and Madison avenues. Frank J. Coleman, jr., its leader, supporting Nicoll, has been making the cable, the telephone, and the telegraph hum with urgent appeals to his cohorts to forsake the woods and the beaches and hasten back to vote.

### Assembly Fight Hot

If they heed, Mr. Coleman is confident of a Nicoll victory. But Steinberg, who has represented the district in the Assembly for eight years, says that the golfers, the swimmers, the mountain climbers and the tourists won't come back for a little thing like a primary. He bases his predictions of triumph on that belief.

As a side show to the main Nicoll-Steinberg attraction in the Fifteenth, there is a fight over the Assembly nomination. Samuel H. Hofstader, backed by Coleman and the organization, is opposed by Frederick M. Davenport, jr., son of the State Senator from Oneida County. Young Davenport is supported by Steinberg's friends.

The G. O. P. organization in Harlem has another Assembly fight. Abraham Grenthal, its designee, is in a three-cornered contest with Nannie C. Burden and Julia P. H. Coleman, both negro women.

There is a Democratic Assembly contest on the lower East Side between S. A. Dineen and J. F. R. Egan, which is provoking only casual interest.

In Brooklyn, the dissension among several Republican factions has led to an unusual amount of fighting which will have to be settled at the primaries.

### Seek County Judgeship

Senator Calder, Jacob A. Livingston Charles C. Lockwood, A. E. Vass, and others all have entries in the County Judge sweepstakes. The following seek this nomination: William Silberman, Nicholas Selvaggi, B. T. Hock, Maxwell S. Harris, John J. McGinnis, Abraham Rockmore, and Harrison C. Glore.

A clash between the Calder and Livingston factions will take place in the Fifth Congressional District, where William T. Simpson, backed by Calder, is opposed by Robert Starr Allyn.

In the Seventh Congressional District Abraham L. Katlin is fighting for the G. O. P. nomination against Otis S. Carroll. The Democrats have a fight of their own in the Fifth Congressional Brooklyn District, where Patrick H. Larney is opposing Representative John P. Quayle.

In The Bronx also the Democrats cannot agree on a candidate for Congress. Representative Frank Oliver of the Twenty-third District has a fight on his hands from Timothy F. Driscoll.

### Doctors Demand Esmond's Defeat

The chiropractic-physician battle in Saratoga is raging about the renomination of Assemblyman Burton D. Esmond, Republican chairman of the Codes Committee of the Lower House at Albany. Mr. Esmond, aided by John R. Yale, Assemblyman from Putnam County, killed last year the bill which, backed by physicians, was aimed to keep medical practice in the hands of duly licensed doctors.

Mr. Esmond is opposed for the nomination by J. Harry Densmore. The latter is said to be backed by the physicians, while the chiropractors are rallying round Esmond.

The bonus is the issue between Harold S. Tolley of Binghamton and John D. Clarke of Delaware, who was G. O. P. Representative last year from the Broome-Chenango-Delaware Congressional district. Mr. Clarke voted for the bonus.

### Drys Fight Senator Robinson

Of all the contests where prohibition is a topic of discussion, there is none that is so closely watched as the fight for the G. O. P. Senatorial nomination between Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, nephew of Theodore Roosevelt; Daniel F. Strohbel, and Judge Jeremiah Keck.

Senator Robinson has represented the district comprising Herkimer, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties for years. He has been a confirmed wet and has so voted at every opportunity.

Brooklyn furnishes another contest where the wet and dry issue is bound to figure. This is the effort on the part of County Judge Reuben L. Haskell to get some delegates elected to the Republican judicial convention who will support his aspirations for Supreme Court bench.

In 1919, Judge Haskell ran for the county judgeship as an out-and-out wet. His attacks on the prohibition amendment made him almost a State figure. He won in the primaries and swept the election.

### Polls Open at 3 P. M.

Two years later the judge again figured in the voting and the betting. He raised his anti-prohibition standard in the fight for the G. O. P. Mayoralty nomination against Henry Curran, the organization choice. There was a four-cornered contest, Representative La Guardia and ex-Senator William H. Bennet also running.

Judge Haskell hammered away at prohibition and the Volstead Act, and before primary day, he was conceded a splendid chance to win even against Curran. To every one's surprise, however, he finished a bad third, both Curran and La Guardia beating him with ease. This year, the judge has left the reservation and is attacking his old friend, Mr. Livingston, the titular leader of Brooklyn.

The polls on primary day are open from 3 o'clock in the afternoon until 9.

## *Fights for Senate Seat*

COURTLANDT NICOLL

# Lack Of Leadership In State Responsible For Conditions Which Are Becoming Alarming

## SEEK AID OF OUTSIDE INFLUENCES IN EFFORT TO CONTROL STATE ACTIVITIES.-DEMAND LEADERSHIP.

Special To The East Tennessee News.

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 15.—The meeting of the state republican executive committee held in the sun parlor of the Hermitage hotel, of this city today, attracted followers of the G. O. P. faith from all sections of the state, including men and women of both races. Hal H. Clements, well known Knoxville attorney, proved the unanimous choice of the committee for state chairman.

### CHURCH CONTEST BEFORE THE COMMITTEE

The announcement that had been issued several weeks previous that the committee would hear the contentions of the Robert R. Church faction and the opposition faction headed by Harry True, known as the "lily-whites" coming from the much talked of Tenth Congressional District, attracted more widespread attention than would have been true under ordinary conditions. Telegrams from national leaders of the party, and a long distance telephone message to state leaders from Chairman Butler, whose headquarters are in Chicago upon whom pressure had been brought to bear in behalf of Church, requested that Church be given his seat as a members of the committee.

The contest of Church arose as the result of an injunction issued by a judge of Shelby county at which time the executive committee was enjoined from according recognition to the Church faction due to an irregularity on the part of that body in according recognition to the Church faction at the holding of a meeting at which time a quorum was not in attendance. The so-called lily white faction who contended with the Church faction for recognition and who had applied for the injunction were allowed to hold over and serve on the executive committee until the matter would come before the body. At the time of the meeting of the executive committee today, following the selection of Mr. Clements as chairman, a committee was appointed to hear the contentions of both the Church and True factions and it was due to the refusal of Church to accept the compromise agreement, that the executive committee voted to adjourn without taking any action on the matter. The motion offered to adjourn subject to the call of the chairman prevailed and all left without any disposition being made of the case whatsoever.

### CHURCH ATTENDS MEETING

Church and several of his cohorts were in Nashville bright and early Monday morning and the Shelby countian remained in seclusion with several of his white advisers in one of the rooms of the hotel throughout the day. Wayman Wilkerson, of Memphis, who was on the scene as an interested spectator, and A. W. Fite, a member of the committee from Davidson county, were about the lobby of the hotel apparently at a loss as to what course to pursue, due to the absence of their chief who could not be gotten in touch with for even a suggestion. The query as to where is Church, could be repeatedly heard coming from those Tennesseans who were interested in his behalf, but not at one time did he appear in the meeting of the executive committee or at a point where his friends could get in touch with him. Messenger boys bounced into the lobby at regular intervals with telegrams coming from J. Finley Wilson, Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard and other negro leaders as well as white republican leaders throughout the country, in which they contended that Church be given a seat and it appeared that they were thoroughly unacquainted with the facts as surrounded the case in the state. It also appeared that Church was depending entirely upon the influence of the leaders of the party outside of the state to espouse his cause through telegrams and long distance messages.

Although J. C. Napier, ex-register of the treasury and several other negro republican leaders of Tennessee were in Nashville and willing to advise with Church concerning the situation, at no time did the Shelby countian seek counsel and the matter was finally passed up with little interest by those who had hoped that Church would exhibit the proper leadership to bring the deserved recognition due the race in the state.

### WOEFUL LACK OF LEADERSHIP

Prior to the departure of several negro leaders who attended the meeting as interested spectators, a conference was held at which time it was definitely concluded that the interests of the negroes of Tennessee are going to the "bow wows" due to the inability of those who are contending for leadership to handle the situation.

At every convention, regardless as to county or state, those who could get recognition are forced to stand aside and assist in an unsuccessful fight for Bob Church, was the statement of one of the conferees. It was claimed that only who seek to represent us," said Hon. J. C. Napier, prominent in recent years and since Bob Church has come into the lime- Nashvillian and at one time register of the treasury. "We light in an effort to lead inpolitical affairs has the great con- are in need of leaders who can organize the racial group fusion over racial matters existed. "Harmony prevailed in throughout the state," said Mr. Napier. "Too, I have no pa- all quarters in the days of Settles, Napier, Yardley and tience whatsoever with the views as expressed by William White," was the statement made, "and it was due to the H. Lewis, and those others who are announcing their intenability of those men to lead."

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Political — 1924.

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# Call of Republican State Central Committee For State Convention at Noon, Wednesday, April 2, 1924.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA:

Pursuant to call of the Republican National Committee issued at Washington, D. C., December 12, 1923, and by authority of this Committee now in session, a Republican State Convention for the State of Georgia is hereby called to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 2, 1924, in Taft Hall, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternate delegates at large from the State of Georgia to the Republican National Convention to be held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1924; to reorganize the party in said State by electing a Republican State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

The voters of the several counties in the State of Georgia who are in accord with the principles of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policies, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said State Convention.

Said State Convention shall consist of two hundred and sixty-four delegates, who must be legal and qualified voters, apportioned among the counties of the State, regard being had to the Republican vote cast in said counties in the last preceding Presidential election, by Congressional Districts, as follows, to wit:

### FIRST DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Bryan | 1 |
| Bullock | 1 |
| Burke | 1 |
| Candler | 1 |
| Chatham | 4 |
| Effingham | 1 |
| Evans | 1 |
| Jenkins | 1 |
| Liberty | 1 |
| McIntosh | 1 |
| Screven | 1 |
| Tattnall | 2 |
| Long | 1 |
| District Total | 17 |

### SECOND DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Baker | 1 |
| Calhoun | 1 |
| Colquitt | 1 |
| Decatur | 2 |
| Dougherty | 1 |
| Early | 1 |
| Grady | 1 |
| Miller | 1 |
| Mitchell | 1 |
| Tift | 1 |
| Thomas | 1 |
| Worth | 1 |
| Seminole | 1 |
| District Total | 14 |

### THIRD DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Ben Hill | 1 |
| Clay | 1 |
| Crisp | 1 |
| Dooley | 1 |
| Lee | 1 |
| Macon | 1 |
| Quitman | 1 |
| Randolph | 1 |
| Schley | 1 |
| Stewart | 1 |
| Sumter | 1 |
| Taylor | 1 |
| Terrell | 1 |
| Webster | 1 |
| District Total | 14 |

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Carroll | 5 |
| Chattahoochee | 1 |
| Coweta | 1 |
| Harris | 1 |
| Heard | 1 |
| Marion | 1 |
| Meriwether | 1 |
| Muscogee | 1 |
| Talbot | 1 |
| Troup | 2 |
| District Total | 15 |

### FIFTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Campbell | 1 |
| DeKalb | 2 |
| Douglas | 1 |
| Fulton | 12 |
| Rockdale | 1 |
| District Total | 20 |

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Bibb | 2 |
| Butts | 1 |
| Clayton | 1 |
| Crawford | 1 |
| Fayette | 1 |
| Henry | 1 |
| Jasper | 1 |
| Jones | 1 |
| Monroe | 1 |
| Pike | 1 |
| Spalding | 1 |
| Upson | 1 |
| Lamar | 1 |
| District Total | 14 |

### SEVENTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Bartow | 3 |
| Catoosa | 1 |
| Chattooga | 2 |
| Cobb | 4 |
| Dade | 1 |
| Floyd | 3 |
| Gordon | 3 |
| Haralson | 2 |
| Murray | 4 |
| Paulding | 5 |
| Polk | 5 |
| Walker | 4 |
| Whitfield | 5 |
| District Total | 47 |

### EIGHTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Clarke | 3 |
| Elbert | 1 |
| Franklin | 2 |
| Greene | 1 |
| Hart | 2 |
| Madison | 1 |
| Morgan | 1 |
| Newton | 2 |
| Oconee | 1 |
| Oglethorpe | 1 |
| Walton | 1 |
| Putnam | 1 |
| Wilkes | 1 |
| District Total | 20 |

### NINTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Banks | 2 |
| Barrow | 2 |
| Cherokee | 5 |
| Dawson | 3 |
| Fannin | 3 |
| Forsyth | 3 |
| Gilmer | 4 |
| Gwinnett | 4 |
| Habersham | 4 |
| Hall | 3 |
| Jackson | 4 |
| Lumpkin | 2 |
| Milton | 1 |
| Pickens | 2 |
| Rabun | 1 |
| Stephens | 1 |
| Towns | 1 |
| Union | 2 |
| White | 2 |
| District Total | 54 |

### TENTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Baldwin | 1 |
| Columbia | 1 |
| Glascock | 1 |
| Jefferson | 1 |
| Hancock | 1 |
| Lincoln | 1 |
| McDuffie | 1 |
| Richmond | 12 |
| Taliaferro | 1 |
| Warren | 1 |
| Washington | 1 |
| District Total | 12 |

### ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Appling | 1 |
| Atkinson | 1 |
| Bacon | 1 |
| Berrien | 1 |
| Brooks | 1 |
| Camden | 1 |
| Charlton | 1 |
| Clinch | 1 |
| Coffee | 1 |
| Cook | 1 |
| Glenn | 1 |
| Erwin | 1 |
| Jeff Davis | 1 |
| Lowndes | 1 |
| Pierce | 1 |
| Ware | 1 |
| Wayne | 1 |
| Brantley | 1 |
| Lanier | 1 |
| District Total | 23 |

### TWELFTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Bleckley | 1 |
| Dodge | 1 |
| Emanuel | 1 |
| Houston | 1 |
| Johnson | 1 |
| Laurens | 2 |
| Montgomery | 1 |
| Pulaski | 1 |
| Telfair | 1 |
| Toombs | 1 |
| Treutlen | 1 |
| Twiggs | 1 |
| Wheeler | 1 |
| Wilcox | 1 |
| District Toatl | 15 |
| State Total | 266 |

**Alternate Delegates.**

One alternate delegate to each delegate to the State Convention. Delegates and alternate delegates shall be elected at the same time under the following rules:

(1). Only legal and qualified voters of the State of Georgia shall participate in any convention held for the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, and only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected as delegates to said State Convention, and no person shall be eligible to election as a delegate under this call unless he be a resident of the county from which elected and a qualified voter at the time of such election. In the selection of delegates to said State Convention, there shall be no discrimination on account of sex.

(2). Delegates and alternates to the National Convention shall be duly qualified voters of this State.

(3). Pursuant to this call, County conventions, mass meetings or primaries shall be held at the county seat of the several counties in the State under authority of call issued by the Republican County Executive Committee in the several counties after giving at least ten days written or printed notice of the same posted at the courthouse door of the several counties, or by advertisement of the date, hour and place of said Convention, meeting or primary by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the State.

(4). All delegates and alternate delegates to said State Convention under this call shall be elected in county mass meetings, conventions or primaries as the Republican Executive Committees in the several counties may determine.

(5). All notices of contest must be submitted in writing and filed with R. J. Davis, Secretary, 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than March 25, 1924, and all delegates and alternate delegates elected to said Convention shall be elected at least ten days before the convening of the Convention, April 2nd.

(6) All credentials of delegates and alternate delegates shall be filed with the Secretary, R. J. Davis, 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than the 25th day of March, 1924.

(7). No delegate or alternate delegate shall be elected to said State Convention earlier than fifteen days after the date of this call, and not later than ten days before the date of the meeting of the Republican State Convention to convene in Atlanta, Georgia, at Taft Hall, April 2, 1924.

(8). No delegate or alternate delegate shall be deemed eligible to participate in any convention to elect delegates to said State Convention who was elected prior to this call.

The Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee is hereby directed to promulgate this call by sending a copy thereof to both the Chairman and Secretary of each Republican Executive Committees of each and every county in the State.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, duly assembled for call in Taft Hall, Atlanta, Georgia, this 9th day of February, 1924.

C. P. GOREE, Chairman.

Attest:

R. J. DAVIS, Secretary.

Political — 1924.

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

# Call of Republican State Central Committee For State Convention at Noon, Wednesday, April 2, 1924.

TO THE REPUBLICAN VOTERS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA:

Pursuant to call of the Republican National Committee issued at Washington, D. C., December 12, 1923, and by authority of this Committee now in session, a Republican State Convention for the State of Georgia is hereby called to meet at Atlanta, Georgia, at twelve o'clock noon, Wednesday, April 2, 1924, in Taft Hall, for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternate delegates at large from the State of Georgia to the Republican National Convention to be held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1924; to reorganize the party in said State by electing a Republican State Central Committee, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said Convention.

Atlanta

Independent

3-6-24

The voters of the several counties in the State of Georgia who are in accord with the principles of the Republican Party, believe in its declaration of policies, and are in sympathy with its aims and purposes are cordially invited to unite under this call in the selection of delegates to said State Convention.

Said State Convention shall consist of two hundred and sixty-four delegates, who must be legal and qualified voters, apportioned among the counties of the State, regard being had to the Republican vote cast in said counties in the last preceding Presidential election, by Congressional Districts, as follows, to wit:

### FIRST DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Bryan | 1 |
| Bullock | 1 |
| Burke | 1 |
| Candler | 1 |
| Chatham | 4 |
| Effingham | 1 |
| Evans | 1 |
| Jenkins | 1 |
| Liberty | 1 |
| McIntosh | 1 |
| Screven | 1 |
| Tattnall | 2 |
| Long | 1 |
| District Total | 17 |

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| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Baker | 1 |
| Calhoun | 1 |
| Colquitt | 1 |
| Decatur | 2 |
| Dougherty | 1 |
| Early | 1 |
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| Miller | 1 |
| Mitchell | 1 |
| Tift | 1 |
| Thomas | 1 |
| Worth | 1 |
| Seminole | 1 |
| District Total | 14 |

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| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Ben Hill | 1 |
| Clay | 1 |
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| Webster | 1 |
| District Total | 15 |

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| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Carroll | 5 |
| Chattahoochee | 1 |
| Coweta | 1 |
| Harris | 1 |
| Heard | 1 |
| Marion | 1 |
| Meriwether | 1 |
| Muscogee | 1 |
| Talbot | 1 |
| Troup | 2 |
| District Total | 15 |

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|---|---|
| Campbell | 1 |
| DeKalb | 2 |
| Douglas | 1 |
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| Rockdale | 1 |
| District Total | 20 |

### SIXTH DISTRICT.

| Counties | Delegates |
|---|---|
| Bibb | 2 |
| Butts | 1 |
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| Crawford | 1 |
| Fayette | 1 |
| Henry | 1 |
| Jasper | 1 |
| Jones | 1 |
| Monroe | 1 |
| Pike | 1 |
| Spalding | 1 |
| Upson | 1 |
| Lamar | 1 |
| District Total | 14 |

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| Cobb | 4 |
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| Floyd | 3 |
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| Haralson | 4 |
| Murray | 5 |
| Paulding | 5 |
| Polk | 4 |
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| Whitfield | 47 |
| District Total | |

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| Madison | 1 |
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| Newton | 2 |
| Oconee | 1 |
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| Putnam | 1 |
| Wilkes | 1 |
| District Total | 20 |

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|---|---|
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| Barrow | 2 |
| Cherokee | 5 |
| Dawson | 1 |
| Fannin | 3 |
| Forsyth | 3 |
| Gilmer | 4 |
| Gwinnett | 4 |
| Habersham | 4 |
| Hall | 5 |
| Jackson | 4 |
| Lumpkin | 1 |
| Milton | 1 |
| Pickens | 1 |
| Rabun | 1 |
| Stephens | 1 |
| Towns | 1 |
| Union | 1 |
| White | 1 |
| District Total | 54 |

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|---|---|
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| Jefferson | 1 |
| Hancock | 1 |
| Lincoln | 1 |
| McDuffie | 1 |
| Richmond | 1 |
| Taliaferro | 1 |
| Warren | 1 |
| Washington | 1 |
| District Total | 12 |

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|---|---|
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| Atkinson | 1 |
| Bacon | 1 |
| Berrien | 1 |
| Brooks | 1 |
| Camden | 1 |
| Charlton | 1 |
| Clinch | 1 |
| Coffee | 1 |
| Cook | 3 |
| Glenn | 1 |
| Erwin | 1 |
| Jeff Davis | 3 |
| Lowndes | 1 |
| Pierce | 1 |
| Ware | 1 |
| Wayne | 1 |
| Brantley | 1 |
| Lanier | 1 |
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| Dodge | 1 |
| Emanuel | 1 |
| Houston | 1 |
| Johnson | 1 |
| Laurens | 2 |
| Montgomery | 1 |
| Pulaski | 1 |
| Telfair | 1 |
| Toombs | 1 |
| Treutlen | 1 |
| Twiggs | 1 |
| Wheeler | 1 |
| Wilcox | 1 |
| District Toatl | 15 |
| State Total | 266 |

**Alternate Delegates.**

One alternate delegate to each delegate to the State Convention. Delegates and alternate delegates shall be elected at the same time under the following rules:

(1). Only legal and qualified voters of the State of Georgia shall participate in a Republican primary, caucus, mass meeting or county convention held for the purpose of selecting delegates to said State Convention, and only such legal and qualified voters shall be elected as delegates to said State Convention, and no person shall be eligible to election as a delegate under this call unless he be a resident of the county from which elected and a qualified voter at the time of such election. In the selection of delegates to said State Convention, there shall be no discrimination on account of sex

(2). Delegates and alternates to the National Convention shall be duly qualified voters of this State.

(3). Pursuant to this call, County conventions, mass meetings or primaries shall be held at the county seat of the several counties in the State under authority of call issued by the Republican County Executive Committee in the several counties after giving at least ten days written or printed notice of the time and place of said Convention, meeting or primary by publication in some newspaper of general circulation in the State.

(4). All delegates and alternate delegates to said State Convention under this call shall be elected in county mass meetings, conventions or primaries as the Republican Executive Committees in the several counties may determine.

(5). All notices of contest must be submitted in writing and filed with B. J. Davis, Secretary, 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than March 25, 1924, and all delegates and alternate delegates elected to said Convention shall be elected at least ten days before the convening of the Convention, April 2nd.

(6) All credentials of delegates and alternate delegates shall be filed with the Secretary, B. J. Davis, 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, not later than the 25th day of March, 1924.

(7). No delega
earlier than fifteen

(8). No delega
any convention to
to this call.

The Secretary
the date of the me
Georgia, at Taft Ha

delegate or alternate delegate shall be elected to said State Convention
fifteen days after the date of this call, and not later than ten days before
the meeting of the Republican State Convention to convene in Atlanta
Taft Hall, April 2, 1924.
delegate or alternate delegate shall be deemed eligible to participate in
on to elect delegates to said State Convention who was elected prior

etary of the Republican State Central Committee is hereby directed to
his call by sending a copy thereof to both the Chairman and Secretary
lican Executive Committees of each and every county in the State.
of the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, duly assembled
ll in Taft Hall, Atlanta, Georgia, this 9th day of February, 1924.

C. P. GOREE, Chairman.

**By order of the**

**in regular call in T**

**Attest:**

**B. J. DAVIS, S**

**AVIS, Secretary.**

NEW YORK CITY HERALD
MARCH 11, 1924

## Negro Opens Primary Fight For Republican State Body

Another primary fight for member of the Republican State Committee from New York county in addition to that between Frank J. Coleman, Jr., and Schuyler M. Meyer in the Fifteenth Assembly District, has developed in the Twenty-first District, where George W. Harris, a negro, has filed a petition in opposition to Robert S. Conklin.

Conditions are chaotic in the Twenty-first, where one-third of the Republican enrollment is composed of negroes. Harris has filed petitions for only thirty-six of the more than one hundred members of the county committee, so could not defeat Conklin for executive member. But John T. McNeil, former leader, is not on the best of terms with Conklin and, although he has not started any fight on his own behalf, might control enough of the Conklin delegates to be elected with the addition of the Harris strength.

The fight in the Fifteenth District was waged with renewed vigor yesterday. Election district meetings were held by both sides. Mrs. Cortlandt Nicoll had a Coleman meeting at her home, 149 East Seventy-ninth street, in the afternoon, and another was held at the Hotel Plaza in the evening.

# NEGRO REPUBLICANS ORGANIZE STATE LEAGUE

Jefferson City, Feb. 20.—The Missouri Negro Republican State League was organized at a meeting at the Capitol in the House of Representatives, February 12th, 1924. Chas. E. Robinson, temporary chairman, announced the object of the meeting was to form a state organization to have committees in every county in the state, in order to instruct the voters of our race, and to propose remedial legislation affecting the Negro in Missouri. J. P. Washington, in his acceptance of the presidency of the Missouri Negro Republican League, said in part:

"We are no longer to be regarded as an ice-cream, dinner party, drink of whiskey, gang of voters working separately for private interest and individual gain, to be exploited by the different political parties; but a real contingent of the great Republican party, already a recognized force in the affairs of men. We, the real faithful followers, who have stood by the party even in the darkest hours of its calamity have made no mistake. The evidence of which is quite abundant."

"We possess qualifications and accomplishments which came by effort. We can no longer be hood-winked into the acceptance of a five-dollar bill upon election day, a ground-hog dinner or an oppossum supper, as a reward for our efforts to advance the Republican cause. We have caught a vision and realized like other people that unto the victors rightfully belongs the spoils. We further realize that best results can be obtained in the advancement of any cause by group thought, group action and team work."

"Every person who affiliates with this organization, as well as every other Republican is an authorized and recognized agent for the advancement of the Republican cause in this State and Nation, a part of the great chain that is hoped to bind the party forces together so strongly that victory will perch upon our banners at the November election."

The officers of the League are: J. P. Washington, Columbia, Mo., president; Chas. E. Robinson, Hannibal, Mo., secretary; Chas. L. Spencer, Jefferson City, assistant secretary; Arthur Young, Fulton, Mo., treasurer; A. Baker, Sedalia, Mo., first vice-president; C. C. Rains, Fayette, Mo., second vice-president; A. E. Moore, St. Charles, Mo., third vice-president; B. F. Abbington, Washington, Mo., fourth vice-president; H. J. Banks, Kansas City, fifth vice-president; Robert S. Hamilton, Kinloch, Mo., sixth vice-president; A. Bird, Sedalia, Mo., seventh vice-president; Frank Graham, Jefferson City, sergeant-at-arms; Sam Ramsey, Sedalia, Mo., assistant sergeant-at-arms; Rev. H. P. Greenlee, Pastor Quinn Chapel, Jefferson City, chaplain.

Headquarters are at Jefferson City, Mo. For further information write Chas. E. Robinson, Secretary Missouri Negro Republican State League, Permanent Seat of Government, Capitol Building, Jefferson City, Missouri.

# Adopt Resolution Declaring Lily White State Committee Illegal and Claiming That Each Member Holds Office in Defiance of Texas Law. Ask Call For County Conventions

Ft. Worth, Texas, March 1—In a spirited meeting here Saturday a meeting of Texas Republicans representing several counties adopted resolutions in which they declared the "socalled regular Republican State Executive Committee illegal and composed of members not only elected by party conventions "and called upon Hon. Harry Beck to call a "delegated State Republican Convention May 27th at Dallas."

Hon. Wm. McDonald came into the meeting during its deliberation and in one of his characteristic speeches signed his agreement with the resolutions adopted.

The following is the resolution and the names of those signing:

Ft. Worth, Texas, Feb. 22, 1924.

Whereas the so-called regular Republican State Executive Committee is illegal and composed of members not duly elected by party Conventions and where as all of the alleged members of the so-called Republican State Executive Committee have been appointed to some federal office and whereas under the law of Texas no office holder can serve as a member of a political committee and whereas, the so-called regular Republican State Committee is functioned only as a patronage clearing house and is used only to hand out federal jobs and not to build a strong vote getting Republican organization. Therefore, be it Resolved, that we call upon and request the Honorable Harry Beck, the regular and duly elected State Chairman of Republican Convention, May 27th to be held at Dallas, Texas, for the purpose of electing delegates and Alternate delegates to the National Republican Convention which convenes at Cleveland, Ohio, June 10th, and to do everything, proper to perfect and organize our party in accord with Texas Law and the time honored principles of the Republican party.

Resolve that we call upon all lawful chairman to call County Conventions and cooperate with State Chairman Harry Beck to the end mentioned.

Resolve further, that a copy of the resolutions be given to the press with the request that it be given widest publicity.

Respectfully,
Jno. McDaniel, Dallas County.
O. C. Crook, Tarrant County.
E. H. Givins, Travis County.
Nathan Johnson, Tarrant County.
R. A. Hester, Brown County.
S. W. Armstrong, Dallas County.
Wm. Anderson, Smith County.
Wm. Tan,
R. B. Groosby, Brazos County.
W. H. Mitchell, Travis County.
N. A. Kirk, McClellan County.

7-28-24

## Davis-Bryan Club Of Negroes Sought

NORFOLK, Va., July 25.—With a negro population of close to 60,000 and with only about a thousand of them voters, invariably casting their ballots for the Republican ticket to a man, a call has been issued by a local negro evangelist to try to get enough of his race together to form a Davis-Bryan Club next Monday night.

It will be the first negro Democratic Club ever heard of in this part of Virginia.

## COLORED REPUBLICANS TO HOLD MASS MEETING

The Hackensack Colored Civic League, in joint session with the Woman's Republican Club, will hold a mass meeting tonight in the Odd Fellows' Hall, First and High streets, Hackensack.

Mrs. W. P. Eager will speak in behalf of Mr. Kean, one of the Senatorial aspirants. Senator Edge's representatives will also be on hand.

All are invited. Candidates will find a hearty welcome as well.

Mrs. L. L. Somerville, president of the Woman's Club, will preside. Delinquent captains of the league's drive will also make their final reports. Come early. The doors open at 8.30 p. m.

## COLORED PRESS HITS G. O. P. HARD BLOW IN INDIANA

Indianapolis, Ind. — A resolution that, since the Republican party in Indiana "has seemed to have chosen the open road with the Ku Klux Klan," there is nothing for the Negro voters to do but hunt up a new crowd of political friends, was adopted by the executive committee of the National Negro Press here.

The resolution advises the Indiana Negroes to make a finish fight on the klan issue, and to stand by those who stand by them. In a burning speech Melvin J. Chisum declared, "Although we are all Republicans, we have found during our stay in Indiana that practically all our Republican friends in the state are affiliated with the Klan, and for that reason I urge my people to cast their party affiliation aside in the coming campaign and vote against the organization."

PHIL. MORN. PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 13, 1924

THE PRESIDENT HAS rightly answered a misguided American, who wrote protesting because a Negro dentist chose to become a Republican candidate for Congress in New York's Twenty-first District. It is not surprising that the President is "amazed to receive such a letter." Mr. Coolidge pertinently cites the vigorous affirmation of Theodore Roosevelt, that the door of opportunity ought not to be shut in the face of any man on the ground of race or color. A contrary doctrine is un-American and indefensible. It would be peculiarly inappropriate that the Republican Party should deny political rights to the Negro when it was the great Republican President who issued the proclamation that emancipated the race and thus led the way to ultimate enfranchisement.

Political - 1924

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# THE WEE

From Georgia — "The Wall" — The
Other States — "Lessons" — Mr. J
Mr. Brisbane — Columbia Answers

by Roscoe Simmons

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GOOD news from Georgia. Henry Lincoln Johnson, bright particular star, for many years political hope of Georgia, met his enemies and they are his.

In another place in the "World's Greatest Weekly" you will find a story of the meeting of Georgia Republicans. Mr. Harding got up a Republican party of his own in Georgia, you may remember. The gentleman picked by Mr. Harding to head Georgia Republicans, J. L. Phillips (white), is on his way to the courthouse. The grand jury voted that he ought to tell in open court about two or three million dollars he got from Uncle Sam during the war.

Chicago Defender

Georgia Republicans, white as well as not white, gave Mr. Johnson the glad hand and indorsed him for re-election to the Republican national committee. Put that in your scrap-book along with items about Coolidge and others. Henry Lincoln Johnsen is ablest member of a committee of able gentlemen. When he rises and says, "Mr. Chairman," everybody sits up and takes notice.

4-12-24

A study of Colored members of the Republican national committee would be interesting. Some of the bright young men might take up that subject. Your young men think the way to get up in this world is not to deal in information, but in defamation.

Chicago Def

A few Republican national committeemen: P. B. S. inchback, N. Wright Cuney, John R. Lynch, Perry Carn, Sam P. Hurst, Judson W. Lyons and Henry Lincoln ohnson—Georgia gave the last two, Mr. Lyons and Mr. ohnson.

If you don't think Mr. Johnson is a smart man, C. P. Goree, assistant U. S. attorney in Georgia, does. Mr. Goree and one or two Colored gentlemen conspired to unhorse Mr. Johnson. The report of the Georgia Republican convention shows that Mr. Johnson did the unhorsing. You can't keep a good man down.

When Mr. Johnson goes back to the committee, you go back.

Ladies, take notice. Georgia Republicans, white and otherwise, voted unanimously for Mrs. George S. Williams, Savannah, Ga., a lady of rare attainments, to be the Georgia member of the Associate Republican National committee, composed of ladies. Mr. Johnson appointed her and Georgia backs him up.

Step by step, and not, says the poet, by sudden flight. Keep your hand on the plow and your eye on politics. Politics is your government in action. Remember Henry Lincoln Johnson.

## Arkansas Lily-Whites Use Arms

Chicago Def

4-12-24

Little Rock, Ark., Apr. 3.—Armed guards were used by lily-white Republicans here to keep 100 colored citizens from attending the Pulaski County Republican Convention last week.

Race visitors went to a new hall and elected Judge Scinio A. Jones temporary chairman.

## SENATORIAL COURTESY EXPLODED.

The final action of the United States Senate in confirming the nomination of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of Customs for the port of New Orleans, showed that the time worn fiction of senatorial courtesy can be discarded when the emergency justified it.

Despite the secrecy maintained as to the proceedings of the executive session, a cowardly device to shield faithless Republicans and intolerant Democrats from responsibility for their votes, it has been learned that this confirmation was brought about by the action of two Democratic Senators who refused to be coerced into yielding to Southern prejudice. One of these was Senator Walsh of Massachusetts and the other was said to be from a Western State. In broadness of mind and courage of their convictions they set an example for many of their colleagues.

New York Age

3-29-24

The failure of Senator Copeland of New York and Senator Edwards of New Jersey to reverse their record on this vote and to purge themselves of the charge of catering to the South is one of the distressing circumstances of this case. Never were such high pretensions to a broad and enlightened policy so effectively punctuated as in the case of these two statesmen. At the first crack of the whip by their Southern colleagues they fell in line and subserviently voted against the candidate on the sole ground of color. And yet these two Democrats appeal for the votes of the Negroes in their respective States.

An encouraging feature of this case throughout has been the unswerving course of President Coolidge in standing by the nomination of Mr. Cohen and in retaining him in office despite the adverse action of the Senate. This was matched by the action of Mr. Cohen in deciding to fill the office without pay, in the face of the first refusal of the Senate to confirm him.

When the race can produce a sufficient number of men of the calibre and public spirit possessed by Mr. Cohen, there will be more appointments to Federal office under Presidents with the backbone demonstrated by Mr. Coolidge.

The two Republicans who voted against the appointment should remain in the obscurity they so fitly adorn.

## NEGROES TO SIT IN MISSISSIPPI HOUSE TUESDAY

### Black and Tan Republicans Invited to Meet in Jackson.

## WOMAN SENATOR'S BILL IS VICTORIOUS

### Representatives Hope to Finish Work of Session by Saturday.

BY J. B. KEELING.

(Times-Picayune Staff Representative)

Jackson, Miss., March 22.—Negroes will occupy seats in the chamber of the Mississippi House of Representatives next Tuesday. Members of the House today, without the registering of a single dissenting vote, extended the invitation to the Republican state executive committee, to use the hall for its meeting.

The Times Picayune

3-23-24

It will be the first time a negro has occupied an official seat in the honored hall of the Mississippi Legislature for more than thirty years. The Republican committee numbers many negroes among its personnel.

The committee is slated to endorse Calvin Coolidge as the Republican presidential nominee.

Action of the Mississippi House in turning over the chamber to the black and tan Republican forces for the scheduled endorsing of the Republican president who last week forced the confirmation by the Senate of the appointment of a negro Walter Cohen, as comptroller of customs at New Orleans over the protest of the entire Southern senatorial delegation, probably is the most remarkable thing to happen in the white Democratic state of Mississippi since the white Democrats back in the early nineties eliminated negroes from the Legislature. It has been nearly forty years since the Republican committee met in the capitol. The motion to allow the Republicans to use the hall from noon until 2:30 p. m. Tuesday was made in the House today by Dr. R. H. Curry of Hinds county.

"The request has come from the committee through Mr. Dailey; everybody knows Mr. Dailey and I move we grant their request," said Dr. Curry, and without protest it was granted.

**Many Negroes on Committee.**

Dailey is Maize H. Dailey, white, federal prohibition director for Mississippi.

Be with W. O. Ligon, white, in charge of the United States land office; Dr. S. D. Redmond, negro, doctor and lawyer of Jack and Perry Howard, negro, lawyer attached to the attorney general's office in Washington, are the leaders of the black and tan Republican faction in Mississippi.

The House of Representatives, according to its regular schedule will meet at 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, and sit until noon, when it will recess until 2:30 p. m. During this recess theb lack and tan Republicans will take charge of the hall.

Both the Senate and House were in session today and disposed of a large amount of work.

One of the few bills of a general nature to be introduced by Senator Belle Kearney of the Eighteenth District was passed by the Senate Saturday, though with bare quorum of twenty-five members on hand and one of these asked unanimous consent to be excused from voting.

This was the recently introduced measure, by request, to create a building commission for the Mississippi school for the blind, and setting forth the duties of such commission. The bill specifies that a commission is to be created, composed of the governor and attorney general ex-officio, the former to be chairman, and one commissioner each to be appointed by the governor, by the Senate and by the House, with power vested in the governor to fill any vacancy that might exist by special appointment.

The significant part of the bill follows:

"Said commission shall meet at the call of the governor, entertain bids for the sale of the state property on North State street in the city of Jackson now occupied by state without pay, though the three unofficial members to be appointed shall be allowed traveling expenses.

The bill passed the Senate by a scant vote, of 24 to 0, Judge Carr, one of the twenty-five, declining to vote.

At the outset President Murphree congratulated the twenty-five members who had answered roll call on their fidelity and devotion to duty, and expressed the opinion that the press should make a record of the attendance.

After prayer by Senator McKenzie, the roll call showed the following present: Blair, Boatner, Carr, Cliett, Daws, Dent, Evans, Hutton, Jackson, Kearney, Langston, Luper, Mallett, Marshall of Fortieth, Mosley, McKenzie, Neal,

Owen of Thirty-fourth; Owen Thirty-sixth, Posey, Saxon, Smith, Taylor, Winter.

Three new bills were all that found their way to the hopper:

Blair—To validate acts creating road districts and bond issues therefor. Roads, ferries and bridges.

Hutton—Relative to funds for Perkins school district. Local and private.

Hutton—For more effective enforcement of liquor laws. Temperance.

A message from the House announced that body had declined to recede from amendments to the fire insurance rating bill.

The regular calendar was then taken up and several bills disposed of. A Senate bill, which was under consideration Friday afternoon, was taken up as unfinished business. This is the bill to authorize boards of supervisors, in certain emergencies, to revise their budgets, to apply especially to outgoing boards. This was explained by Senator Dent, its author, and was passed.

**Labor Agent Bill Passes.**

A House bill was called up by Senator Winter, being a bill to control labor and renter enticing agents, and increasing the penalty from $25 on conviction to $100. There were some doubts expressed as to the effect this would have on the principle against abrogation of contracts, which feature caused several senators to view with alarm. The bill passed, 16 to 9.

The next was a Senate bill by Senator Taylor, to empower county educational authorities to establish second-hand school book exchanges, to be under the supervision of the county superintendents of education. As stated by the senator from Hinds, such a law would mean a saving to the people of the state of at least calculation $150,000 a year on book prices. The bill passed, 25 to 0.

A House bill, was next reached, being a bill to put more teeth into the state anti narcotis laws, by increasing the bond for appearance to $1000. It was explained by Senator Hutton and passed.

A Senate bill to provide additional methods for organizing consolidated schools districts, so that the territory might, under certain conditions, be extended. The bill was explained by Senator Owen of Tunica and was passed, 22 to 3.

With forty-five absentees, the remaining ninety-five members of the House settled down to a steady grind and disposed of a large batch of small bills. The subject of fishing also was under discussion in the House as well as the Senate. Speaker Bailey complimented the House on the great amount of work it had disposed of Friday and this drew further comment from Mr. Stennis of Kemper.

"If we can get right down to work we can finish our business by next Saturday," said Mr. Stennis. "The Senate may not be able to get through by that time, but if we finish our work ahead of them we can play around until they get through. Why, gentlemen, I find there is a big demand for fish in Jackson, and the local markets are unable to supply the demand. Let's get through by next Saturday, then we can go out here to Pearl river and fish until the Senate concludes, and maybe through the sale of the fish we catch we can make enough to pay our board bills."

Chairman Houston Evans of the committee on fisheries and game, placed on final passage a bill by Mr. Collins trimming down the quail hunting season shorter. It is from December 15 until February 1. One provision of the bill is that refusal of a hunter to open his game bag for inspection by a game warden will be accepted as prima facie evidence that he has violated the game law.

Many other measures, all of a minor nature and more than fifty local and private bills were passed.

NEW ORB
DEL INDEX
FEBRUARY 29, 1924

## ALLEES MAKE INSULTING BID FOR NEGRO VOTE.

Past events have shown that in the minds of former United States Senator James F. Allee a Republican party primary is something to be poluted if possible and to be violated with shameless disregard if it be necessary to enable them to carry out their treacherous ends.

That they contemplate treachery to the Republican party in the approaching election in this State has been clearly apparent for several months. Therefore, their solicitude of the present with respect to the manner in which the Republican primary shall be held deceives no one who is conversant with the political past.

Venal by nature, corrupt by instinct and practice, it is impossible for the Allees to have any noble and unselfish political thought.

When they cry out against any policy or practice of the Republican party; when they make a great show of political indignation against anything of a party nature it is a time for self-respecting and honest Republicans to take counsel one with another and decide that whatever the Allees assert is good for the party is in reality bad for the party and should receive neither countenance nor support in responsible and respectable Republican circles.

The recent action of the Republican State Committee in extending the time for the party primaries from two hours to nve hours and directing that those primaries be held at the usual polling places has been commented upon at great length and with much favor in the Dover State Sentinel, which is the crooked mouth piece of the even more crooked Allees and their political henchmen like Jim Hirons and Romulus Hopkins.

Those who are conversant with the political moves that have been made in Kent county within the last eight or ten years will recall that in 1916 one or two of the polling places were changed by Hirons who then was chairman of the Republican county committee and who at that time had not delivered himself, body and breeches, to the Allees. Those changes were made by Hirons in the face of the protests of many loyal and self-respecting Kent county Republicans, including Jones who is how county chairman: Since then, however, Hirons has delivered himself to the Allees and so has Hopkins, who was one of Hirons' chief supporters in the changing of the polling places in 1916. The wonderful shift that has been made this year in the attitude of Hirons and Hopkins under the tutelage of the Allees is one of the really amusing things which have occured in Kent county in the development of the campaign up to the present time. It goes to show what an object surrender both Hirons and Hopkins have made to their new political master who are bidding so industriously for the control of the negro vote in Kent county. The hatred which the Allees entertain for Secretary of State A. R. Benson also is revealed clearly by them in the columns of the State Sentinel. It calls attention to the fact that Mr. Benson was not at the meeting of the Republican State Committee and accuses him of playing the "possum" act. The obvious implication of that reference was that Mr. Benson was afraid to attend the committee meeting. The fact is that Mr. Benson has been ill for some time and that his absence was due to physical disability and not political disinclination.

The unworthy attack made upon him by the Allees is simply quanulative evidence of the respect and fear in which he and his loyal Republicanism are held by the gang of political traitors that works beneath the banner of political crookedness and corruption that has been held aloft for years by the Allees in this section of our State.

That gang has no valid right to make a successful appeal to any honest-minded negro voter. It never has fastened its grip up on a negro without prostituting his political conscience, poluting his political practice and making his name a synonym for political venality on the tongue of the honest citizens of our State. It has done more harm to the Delaware negro than has any other agency in our little commonwealth. While honest and loyal Republicans have made their appeal to him in the name of patriotic self-interest and gratitude, the Allee gang always has based its appeal on dollars and cents with the result that the feeling has become only too prevalant throughout the State that the high bidder alone can control the franchise of negro freemen and voters in our county. That impression, created and fostered by the Allee gang is a libel upon and an insult to every honest minded negro in this section of the State and one that should be resented sentimentally and practically by all negro voters in the approaching primaries and the general election.

The only effective way in which the negro voter can manifest that resentment is by refusing to follow the leadership of the Allees and their lieutenants in any political movement which they may set on foot. That is the only language which the negro voters can use which will be understood by the members of that political gang.

Political — 1924
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# Also Northern U. S. Senators

## The Just Demands Of Our People Must Be Granted

### The Lilywhites and Southern Negro Leaders—The Party's Hypocrisy Toward Our People—Democrats Seeking Negro Votes—The Cleveland Convention

(Special to The Gazette.)

Jersey City, N. J.—The U. S. senate is the menace to Negroes in this country who desire citizenship rights. Senators through their "senatorial courtesy" have agreed to allow the south to do as it pleases with colored citizens living there. The turn of the colored voter has at last come. It is impossible for New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Ohio, West Virginia and Missouri to elect Republican senators without the votes of the colored people within those states. The senator from New York, who was defeated last year, met that defeat because he ignored the just demands of the colored voters of New York. The same thing will be true of other states if senators do not wake up and recognize that they have a colored constituency that must be treated squarely. Many Republican senators say that they can't conceive of colored people "voting against Abraham Lincoln's party when Lincoln was their emancipator." It was also a fact that, if Mr. Lincoln emancipated the colored race, **he also saved the Union for the white race and yet there are millions of white men voting against Mr. Lincoln's party.** Northern senators must defend upon the floor of congress the good name and loyalty of colored voters when southern senators, who hold their seats through fraud, intimidation and oppression of the colored voter, attack the colored race and pillory it. Senators must stand up and be counted and allow everybody to know where they stand in matters of enforcing the constitution to safe-guard the rights of colored voters. Senators that desert us and by "senatorial courtesy" help to deprive us of our rights, need not ask us to help send them back to congress. The senator from Texas, whose seat is now being contested, is as legally elected as mons of North Carolina or Har- Mississippi. If justice and law reign in the senate, every one of these southern senators, who get their seats by suppression of Negro votes, would be denied a place in the senate. **Republican senators our eyes are on you.**

Certain definite things must be done now. First, no longer must the uneducated and vote-selling Negro be recognized as leaders of colored voters. Second, colored men that live in southern states where they have no hope of even carrying a single congressional district, must not be made the dispensers of patronage and the directors of the national campaign among colored northern and western voters. Third, lilywhiteism must be abolished, at Cleveland. Colored men must be taken into the councils of the party as equals and not as wards. The southern white Republican who is as much opposed to Negro franchise as are white southern Democrats must be put out of business. The party must choose between the office-holding and convention-voting white southerner and the self-respecting intelligent colored voter of the pivotal states who now ask the party to "come clean" or lose its standing in these states. The policy of the Republican party is the policy for this country so far as wealth and industries are concerned, but **human rights are of more importance than wealth.**

Northern colored men, in the convention at Cleveland, must stand like men for the above-named principles. There must be no bartering with southern colored men nor southern white men for jobs. In the north, we must have **every right** the constitution gives an American citizen. There are certain old white leaders of the Republican party that can't get it into their heads that colored voters **want exactly what they want** and that no longer can corruption-money at conventions satisfy the **needs** of colored voters. We want the dignity of office-holding, the right to participate in the secret councils of the party and also the right to be elected to office as other men.

If the Republican party heeds these things, it is safe; if not, **it is not safe.**

The Republican national convention that meets in Cleveland in June must do some wise things if the Republican party is to continue in power in many of the northern states. Too long has the party winked at southern disfranchisement of colored voters. Too long has the party shirked its constitutional duty in not cutting down southern representation because of its disfranchising laws. Too long has the party **played the hypocrit on the race issue in the south and as a result the south is the dominating influence in our federal government. The injustice done southern colored people by disfranchisement has had its reflex action upon the people at large, for it has made one southern white vote the equal of ten white northern votes.** The exodus of colored voters from the south into the other portions of the country has enfranchised the very people that the south disfranchised, and in the north Democrats are seeking the aid of these colored voters to carry northern states that have been strongly Republican. Democrats are dividing the spoils with the colored voter and are seeking to get the educated colored leaders to line up with them. They are putting forth the argument that the Democratic party in the north is the party of the ordinary citizen, while the Republican party is that of the plutocrat, highbrow and aristocrat. By this argument the Democratic party has been able to attract the major portion of the foreigners and now they have turned to the colored voter. A further argument, that if the colored voters will give the Democratic party the states of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Delaware and West Virginia, the Democratic north will take the whip out of the hands of the south and run things and in this change Negroes under Murphy, Taggart and Sullivan will fare far better than they have under the Republican party bosses. As to the truthfulness of these arguments we cannot vouch but sufficient to state that educated Negro Democrats like Murphy very well.

(Rev.) Wm. A. Byrd.

# COLORED DELEGATES WILL BE SEATED IN VIRGINIA CONVENTION, SAYS TIFFANY TOLIVER

C. Tiffany Toliver of Roanoke, Va., conferred with C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to the President, on last Monday with a view to adjusting the grievances of colored Republicans with the party organization in that State.

After leaving the Executive Offices, Mr. Toliver stated that there would be no exclusion of colored Republicans at the coming state convention, which will be held in Roanoke, February 5, as was done at the Norfolk convention four years ago.

Mr. Toliver explained, however, that it will be necessary for colored Republicans to go into the district and county conventions and have themselves duly elected as delegates in order to be entitled to seats in the convention. He said that he had every assurance that all Republicans, without regard to color or creed, who were duly elected, will be seated at the State convention upon presentation of their credentials.

There will be a meeting of all colored delegates to the State convention prior to the convention in the Strand Theatre in Roanoke. An effort will be made to agree upon a candidate for delegate from the State at large to the next Republican National Convention.

# SEN. JOHNSON SPEAKS ON "HIS POLICIES" TO AUDIENCE IN CHICAGO

By DEWEY R. JONES

Three thousand persons crowded into every available space at the Wendell Phillips high school auditorium 39th St. and Giles Ave., on Friday night to hear Senator Hiram Johnson of California in his first bid for South side support during the forthcoming presidential campaign. These people were alert and were weighing carefully every remark uttered by the man who aspires to be the next president of the United States.

Four issues in which our people are tremendously interested and upon which voting for the next national executive will in all probability be based were discussed by the senator. They are (1) the national bonus; (2) reduction of taxes; (3) Southern representation in the national Republican convention, and (4) our foreign policy. As to the one question that has brought ator Johnson so much publ both favorable and unfavorable, Japanese question, he was conspi ously silent.

No Distinction

He began: "I deem it a very high honor to come to you tonight. I am here to talk to you face to face and man to man." The speaker than explained that he had always stood for the American citizen regardless of race of color. "Any class of people," he went on, "who are good enough to be conscripted to fight for a government are good enough to participate in that government."

The senator, speaking with startling directness and an almost puzzling rapidity, next began to defend his stand in Washington a month ago when he so strenuously fought

for the reduction of Southern representation to the national Republican convention at Cleveland. "I say to you that I resent that one man calling himself a Republican in South Carolina is equal to 15 men calling themselves Republicans in Illinos." Figures were then introduced showing that in certain states where only a small percentage of the population has the right to vote the representation is as large as in the Northern states; that delegates are chosen by a "few hand-picked officeholders. I insist upon popular rule."

The next subject taken up by Senator Johnson was taxation. He disposed of that by saying that there was no opposition to the reduction of taxes, but he believed that the reduction should begin with those least able to pay taxes and not with the big concerns. He then cited a report showing just what the saving would mean to a person or corporation with an income of $100,000 and above as compared with incomes under $10,000.

### Out for Bonus

A transition was quickly and easily made from tax reduction to the bonus question when the senator said that he was in favor of the national compensation act because it had been promised, if for no other reason. "I believe in good faith. The Republican party has been pledged again and again to pay a compensation. The late President Harding just before the close of the campaign in 1920 in Cincinnati unequivocaly indorsed it. Subsequently because of the estimated treasury deficit he vetoed it."

Speaking of our foreign policy, the senator reiterated his oft-repeated demands that this country should stay clear of all foreign alliances and entanglements. He is opposed to the league and has no confidence in the world court. "There never was a more shameful imposition put upon the American people than the suggestion that the world court would prevent war. We cannot prevent this coutnry from becoming embroiled in another war by joining hands wtih war-breeding countries. The day is past when I shall send any other American across the sea except in a strict American quarrel."

### The Dyer Bill

When the senator digressed from his regular trend long enough to say "I don't care whence a man comes; I don't care what his color may be," there was an outburst of applause—enthusiasm reached its highest point. The speaker when quiet had again reigned continued: "And that reminds me—I am interested in one bill in Congress and that is the Dyer anti-lynching bill. I intend to do everything in my power to see that this bill is given every consideration."

Other speakers on the program were James A. Porter, Rev. J. G. Walker of the West Side Presbyterian church, and Robert S. Abbott. Mr. Abbott was speaking when Mr. Johnson arrived and some of the remarks were directed to the senator. A. N. Fields, prominent in political circles, was master of ceremonies and introduced Senator Johnson.

# A Negro for Alderman.

As each day passes the time of the city election draws nearer with no definite steps having been taken and no specific plans having been laid to elect a Negro to the city council from the Eighth ward.

There is no doubt that a vast majority of the Negro voters of the ward are longing for this recognition. This is true almost without exception concerning the women voters. Everyone seems to be agreed upon the matter except the political leaders. It is important that agreement be reached among them for they will choose the delegates to the city convention and the delegates will finally decide the question as to whether or not there shall be a candidate.

Up to the present time if the statements made by the leaders are to be relied upon as a correct indication there seems to be agreement that there should be a Negro candidate. It is also evident that there is no agreement as to who that candidate should be.

There should be no division on the choice of a man that will defeat the whole purpose. Living in the ward are a number of men who can serve with credit both to themselves and the Race. A group of such men should be singled out, their names submitted to a conference of ward citzens and a selection made. When the citizens of the ward have made their choice all should join in giving their support to the person chosen.

As a starting point The Sun proposes the names of T. B. Watkins, who made a wonderful race two years ago; Dr. McQueen Carrion, Herman L. Kinsler, Dr. T. C. Unthank, Dr. E. C. Bunch, Rev. J. W. Hurse, Dr. Theodore Smith and L. A. Knox. Name as many more entrants as may be desired, then select one man and support him. Someone must be agreed on or there can be no alderman.

In connection with the desire to elect an alderman it should be remembered that in order to vote you must be registered. An opportunity will be given those who have moved since last registration, those who have attained voting age since that time and those who have qualified by residence, to register on February 21st. Registration is a duty. Each citizen should be upon the registration books in order that he or she may be qualified to take part in the affairs of government.

# CHICAGO NEGROES SHOOTING AHEAD IN THEIR CONGRESSIONAL AIMS

## Attorney N. S. Taylor Throws Hat Into the Ring for Seat of Congressman Martin B. Madden.

### TO TRY FOR CONGRESS

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 4.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—The first hat to be flung into the ring in the fight to represent the First District of Illinois in Congress, is that of Attorney N. S. Taylor, who has announced that he is a candidate for the honors now borne by the patriarchic Martin B. Madden. Madden is one of the most powerful members of the National legislature and a white man. Taylor is a Negro. He came to Chicago from Mississippi where, his friends claim, he was too outspoken for the white folks. At one time he was identified with a so-called insurgent element of the National Equal Rights League which reared its head in Chicago.

Taylor's candidacy is expected to be only one of many that the voters of the district will be called upon to choose between at the forthcoming primary and election. There has been an insistent demand among the rank and file of Negro voters that the district, due to its large Negro population, should be represented by a Negro. The leaders among the Negro voters stick to Madden, pointing out his powerful influence in Congress which they claim he has wielded for the benefit of the district. They also have displayed an unwillingness to oppose him because of past favors he has done them and others in the district. The coming fight promises to be more bitter than any previous one. Canvassers among the voters for different candidates for office are continually asked: "Is he a colored man?" It is believed that a number of colored gentlemen are going to answer the call.

Taylor, in his announcement, deals at some length with the problems affecting the nation at the present time, including immigration, taxation, farming, reforestation, mining, lynching, and so forth.

# CHICAGO NEGRO ANNOUNCES FOR CONGRESS SEAT

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

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Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# HARLEM REPUBLICAN FACTIONS POOL EFFORTS IN BIG MILITANT POLITICAL HARMONY PROGRAM

## Nominations for Congress, State Senate, Assembly, Board of Aldermen and National Delegate Demanded by Colored Depublicans to Stop Democratic Inroads

By WILFRED R. BAIN

N.Y. News 2-16-24

One of the most important political gatherings that has ever occurred in Harlem, and especially among colored people, took place in the rooms of the Association of Trades and Commerce, Thursday evening, when the three strongest G. O. P. factions in the district laid down their hammers, took part in the discussion of a harmony program and demanded in ringing resolutions a square deal from the G. O. P. The clubs represented were the West Harlem Republican Club, of which ex-Alderman George W. Harris is the organizer and president, the Appomattox Republican Club, headed by Col. Charles W. Filmore, and the Captains Republican Club, with Charles W. B. Mitchel and Richard A. Warner doing duty. 2-16-24

Contrary to the expectations of some of those who had predicted its failure in advance by declaring that no political gathering could succeed at which both "Harris and Filmore" would be present, the meeting started and ended harmoniously. Not only were they present, but each took turns in directing the harmony program as promulgated by several of the leaders in the ranks of colored Republicanism. the singing of "My Country, 'Tis of the singing of "My Country 'Tis of Thee," after which, with Col. Filmore in the chair, ex-Alderman George W. Harris was called upon to address the gathering. In his introduction of Harris, Col. Filmore made a mistake in his name, calling him "Geo. 'H.' instead of Geo. 'W.'" The former alderman, quick to observe the error, began his short address by humorously mentioning that despite the fact that he had been Alderman of 21st Aldermanic District for one only four years, there were still many of his close friends who had already forgotten his name.

Continuing his remarks, Harris deplored the factional differences that existed in the ranks of Harlem's colored Republicans and declared emphatically that he was ready to assume his end of the responsible task of 'bringing harmony out of chaos' and would pledge his every resource toward that realization for the good of the race and the party. Throughout his short but excellent speech he emphasized this though which met with instant approval by a large representation of colored leaders present.

Cating aside heated and inflamed oratory, such as is usually offered the public by the soapbox orators, the editor was coldly logical and eloquent in his remarks when he said, "With more than 250,000 members of our group living in this district we ought to have proper representation in the Halls of Congress. The time is here when we should learn to lay aside the small and destructive bickerings for the larger things that count."

### Mitchell and Travis Speak

Following Ex - Alderman Harris, whose address brought forth repeated applause, Charles B. Mitchell, president of the Captains' Republican Club, and Hamilton T. Travis, executive chairman of the Appomattox Republican, delivered splendid addresses, in which they both expressed their desire that the three leading G. O. P. factions in the city would get together. Travis was bitter against those whom, he said, "Sold out the race on election day for a mess of pottage." Mr. Mitchell was equally as forceful in his denunciation of the harmful methods being used by self-appointed political leaders of the party.

N.Y. News

The Hon. E. A. Johnson, the first colored Assemblyman elected, was next called upon. He recited the political situation in Harlem, prior to his election in 1917, and as it is up to the present time. Among other things, he said, that he regretted to see the Republican party on the shore of destruction. "In 1917 and 1918, it seems," said Mr. Johnson, "it was sailing on the sea of prosperity, but the good ship is drifting to the rocks, and it requires courageous action, by brave men to bring it back to the place where it will again become the dominant factor." 2-16-24

Others heard from included Attorney Aiken Pope, who was the defeated candidate in the past election, Messrs. Ifil, Burton, and Colonel Filmore Williams, Mrs. Waytes, and the Rev. Dr. Somers. All of the speakers complained bitterly of the lack of a united front and pledged their support to consolidation and harmony programs suggested by Mr. Harris and Col Filmore.

The keynote of the whole meeting was admirably expressed in the remarks of Thomas H. Evens, who declared that, "If this is the time to fight for our protection and political recognition, then let us begin at once." His attitude showed that those present were unwilling to bargain or compromise their rights and privileges, but instead would demand that the Republican party of the city, state, and nation, recognize the voting strength of 250,000 colored citizens.

### Kill Wilson Resolution

Near the close of the meeting an effort was made by Mr. Van Schack to introduce a resolution expressing sympathy for the death of former President Woodrow Wilson. The motion was killed amid cries of disapproval. A committee of nine, consisting of three members of each club, was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions, which were adopted as follows.

"The refusal of the party leaders to forward looking, aggressive, square deal policies, responsive to the progress of New York's colored citizens in intellect and wealth and the adoption of the Democratic county organization of the opposite policy.

"And the further failure of these leaders to recognize and reward the vital and strategic support of that loyal wing of the party by giving qualified colored men and women the patronage in exempt positions and recognition in the official county machinery of the party commensurate with their numbers and their service.

### Want Militant Colored Leadership

"And above all others the insistence of those leaders in imposing upon colored leadership repudiated by the masses and wholly out of accord with their aspirations which inefficient and foggy leadership has caused chaos and the impending doom of the Republican Party in Harlem.

"Therefore, we the colored Republican Organization of Harlem in joint meeting assembled call upon the Republican party of New York county to regain the colored votes it has thus lost and retain the votes it now has by (1) Displacing inefficient and Irresponsive leadership; (2) By the nomination and election of a colored citizen to Congress from the Twenty-first Congressional District and to the State Senate, the Assembly and the Board of Alderman from the Harlem District; (3) By the nomination and election of a colored citizen as a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland from the Twenty-first Congressional District and we present these considerations as our calm judgment and conviction as the plight of the Republican Party of Harlem, the reasons therefor and urge these remedies for this disastrous condition to the leaders of the Party in New York County and State."

# HARMONY PREVAILS WITH WHITE AND BLACK G. O. P.

By Morris Brown.

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 6.—The Virginia Republican State Convention met in the city auditorium of Roanoke, Va. on February 5. Colored delegates who attended the State and District Conventions, were received and welcomed as in the days of old. C. Tiffany Toliver, who represented Roanoke City at the District and State Conventions, was successful in bringing harmony between the white and colored delegates of the convention Resolutions were made and adopted that prejudice be laid aside and all Republicans work in harmony for the good of the Grand Old Party.

Washington Eagle

W. B. Crowell, a fraternal leader of national fame, in an eloquent speech, seconded the nomination of Hon. J. C. McWane of Lynchburg as Republican candidate for Congress of the Sixth Congressional District of Virginia. Mr. Crowell's speech caused the first and only stampede of the entire convention. At the close of his oration, the white political leaders of the state crowded around him, shook his hand and congratulated him. Attorney Harris and Mr. Brown, a prominent colored undertaker of Petersburg, Va., appeared before the credential committee at the state convention and protested against the seating of two white delegates from the city of Petersburg. Their protest was on the ground that the city convention at Petersburg was held in a white hotel, where colored Republicans refused to attend. The credential committee reported to the state convention recommending that the two white delegates from Petersburg should not be seated on the ground that the city convention at Petersburg was held in violation of the rules of the Republican party. The said report was adopted without a single protest. This was a victory for colored Republicans in the State of Virginia.

Attorney Joseph R. Pollard, the well known lion of Virginia, who attended the convention with a watchful eye, returned to Richmond, pleased at the attitude of the state convention of Virginia toward their fellow colored Americans. 2-16-24

The following slogan has been sent out by C. Tiffany Toliver, or Roanoke: "Fifty thousand votes for colored Americans of the State of Virginia for the November election."

# WOULD ELECT NEGRO DELEGATE-AT-LARGE

### Missouri Republican State Committee Makes Recommendation To State Convention

St. Louis Argus

At the meeting of the Republican State Committee at the Jefferson Hotel Tuesday, a resolution was passed recommending to the State Committee, which meets at Springfield, April 29, the election of one Negro delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention which meets at Cleveland, Ohio, in June.

In as much as the State Committee will have a deal of influence at the State Convention, it is generally accepted that there will be no opposition to their program at Springfield. 2-13-24

I. H. Bradburry, the only Negro member of the State Committee, sponsored the resolution. Bradbury stated that he had no particular person in mind at the time, but was making the fight for the race.

# MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICANS SPLIT WHEN POLITICAL AGREEMENT SIGNED BY HOWARD AND MULVIHILL IS READ

## Two State Delegations Will Be Settled by Factions to the National Convention in Cleveland

(Commonwealth News Service)

**JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 12.—A bombshell was exploded at the meeting of the state executive committee meeting here last Wednesday when state chairman M. H. Daily, read an iron-clad agreement which national committeeman, Michael J. Mulvihill, had signed with Perry W. Howard, Negro attorney, on July 7, 1922. Howard's coup stirred the Mulvihill faction to a party bolt. The result is that there will be two state conventions held by Mississippi Republicans to choose delegations for the National Convention at Cleveland.**

**Mr. Mulvihill admitted, when called upon to do so, that he had signed the agreement with Perry Howard, but that he could not live up to the** terms because he was not getting his share of the patronage. The Ligon faction to which Howard belongs endorsed Coolidge for nominee for president. Leaders charged that Mulvihill in omitting the endorsement of Coolidge at a former state meeting had in mind the possibility of trading in the support of his faction at the next national convention.

The agreement which Mulvihill has signed with Perry Howard was approved by National Republican Chairman, Adams. The terms of the agreement between Perry Howard, the Negro leader in the state and an official in Washington, and Mulvihill, national committeeman, were:

### Howard-Mulvihill Pact

The terms of the agreement between Howard, the Negro leader in the state and an official in Washington, and Mulvihill, national committeemen, were:

1. The Mulvihill factions to have two-thirds of the membership on the state committee and the Ligon faction one-third.

2. The Mulvihill faction to have one-third of the membership to resign and the vacancies to be filled from the Ligon faction.

3. The Ligon faction to have the chairmanship.

4. All county and district committees to be consolidated on the same personnel basis.

5. The construction carries with it the idea of consolidation for harmony.

6. The patronage in Mississippi to be determined only after a conference and mutual agreement between Howard of the Ligon faction and Mulvihill, the leader of the other faction. The recommendations not to be made either to the president or to any departmental head until both Howard and Daily had approved the same.

7. The legal procedure to enjoin the Mulvihill faction, now pending in the Hinds county court, to be dismissed.

8. The terms of agreement to be carried out before the coming national convention.

Jackson will get the state convention of the Ligon faction, March 12, which will doubtless be considered regular as it holds the upperhand and the Mulvihill element which has failed to keep the agreement signed will meet at Vicksburg, March 25. The Ligon faction adopted resolutions favoring tax reduction, urging enforcement of all laws, favoring the country joining the World Court, favoring protective tariff for infant industry by opposing monoply, urging the conservation of natural resources, improvements of waterways and endorsing the leasing of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford.

# Two State Conventions and Two Delegates to National In Sight

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 16.—(Special to The Freeman)—A written agreement between Perry Howard, special assistant to Attorney General Daugherty, and of national note as one of the post bellum political figures, and Michael J. Mulvihill, national committeeman from this state, entered into July 7, 1922, at Washington, was read aloud at the special executive committee meeting here this week, and is the direct cause of Mulvihill withdrawing from the regular Republican ranks and calling a separate convention.

Harmony in political ranks in state circles has long been a missing note, and chairman Daily has really been the controlling factor for some years, although Mulvihill has continued to claim the ascending power. Daily's followers, known as the Ligon factor, claim that Mulvihill had withheld endorsement of Calvin Coolidge for president hoping to trade the backing of his followers to the next highest bidder at the next national convention. However, the Mulvihill faction did endorse Coolidge for the next president and the two sets of resolutions sped cheerily into Washington.

The agreement which was endorsed by Adams, the National chairman, had to do with the state constituency, their officials and the patronage involved, and Mulvihill stated that he would have lived up to the agreement, had he received his share of patronage as promised. State Chairman Daily offered to agree to the arrangements made and to resign if necessary to keep harmony in the ranks until after the convention. Two sturdy policemen helped keep down the ire of the recalcitrant henchmen.

Mulvihill and his faction bolted rather than carry out the agreement and held a meeting of their own. The Ligon faction quickly recruited those who were willing to live up to the pact, and proceeded with their meeting with Daily, elected four years ago, in the chair. The Mulvihill faction will meet in Vicksburg on March 25, while the Ligon faction will come to Jackson on March 12. Ligon, the leader of the last named faction, was the first Republican to be given office after Harding was elected. He is receiver of public moneys and federal land commissioner.

And Perry Howard, about whose head the battle rages, meets in Chicago with his own Lincoln league.

### The Constitution and the Negro Vote.

Some days ago the Senate of the United States, through the adoption of the Robinson resolution, requested President Coolidge to call upon Secretary of the Navy Denby for his resignation. The secretary's connection with the oil lease scandal as everyone knows, prompted the Senate's action, the object of which was to clear the atmosphere of general suspicions and mistrust and restore popular confidence in the government. The majority of members of the Senate, including both Republicans and Democrats, realized that the quickest way to get rid of the Navy Department head was by presidential action. The only other way was through the long and tedious process of impeachment.

Despite the fact that the Senate majority had done no more than the most humble private citizen had a right to do—that is, to petition and request some action of the president—old line Republican newspapers rose on their hind feet and roared most violent protests. If an organization of street sweepers or garbage wagon drivers had petitioned the president asking for the dismissal of Secretary Denby or any other cabinet official their action would have been perfectly proper and constitutional, but the same action, at least in the view of the Republican newspapers, becomes highly improper and thoroughly unconstitutional when undertaken by the highest law-making body of the nation. So much, then, for the protest of the Republican press.

Some time ago the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, a negro, to be comptroller of customs at the port of New Orleans, was submitted to the Senate for confirmation by President Coolidge. The same nomination previously had been rejected by the same Senate acting in its constitutional capacity as the body to approve or reject presidential appointments. The nomination was rejected for a second time by the Senate acting wholly within its constitutional rights. But even this second rejection has not deterred President Coolidge in his determination to thrust his negro appointee upon the people of New Orleans. We are told the president will name no other and that the negro will be given a recess appointment when the Congress adjourns so that he will continue to serve in a post to which he is not welcome.

While we do not know the presidential motive in such insistence, we are very familiar with the fact that the negro vote in some of the eastern and almost all of the pivotal middle western states has been heavily increased during the last few years through the exodus from the south of negro labor to those states. It is becoming increasingly evident that the Republicans will need every vote they can get next November if they are to have any sort of hope of continuing in control of the nation, and it is highly probable that the negro vote may be the balance of power in several of the big commonwealths. As said above, we do not pretend to read the presidential mind, but we cannot be far off when we attribute to him the belief that the south will be Democratic even though Cohen was never appointed, while insistence upon his appointment by a Republican president might swing one or two or several doubtful states to the Republican column.

As the facts now stand President Coolidge is overriding a branch of government with co-ordinate and equal power that has been expressed in a thoroughly constitutional manner. We should like, therefore, to hear an expression from the Republican press about the constitutionalism of this action of the nation's executive. If it be unconstitutional for the Senate to exercise the right guaranteed to the humblest citizen, what shall be said about the constitutionality of an act of the president that overrides a thoroughly constitutional action taken by a branch of government with equal power to his own.

But why discuss constitutional issues? What does the constitution amount to, anyhow, when compared with the negro vote?

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Republican.

BOSTON MASS. TELEGRAM
APRIL 21, 1924

## IN GEORGIA

As part of the price of winning Georgia's delegates for Coolidge, the Republican federal machine has had to accept both a negro Republican committteeman and a negro committeewoman from that state—the very outcome that the white women of the Republican organization have feared and sought to avert. Now that the Republicans have a negro "associate" committeewoman, they are confronted with the problem of what to do with her.

Mamie Williams of Savannah is the only negress in the women's auxiliary of the Republican National Committee. She is a political asset to President Coolidge in Georgia, but a serious social liability to the women of the Republican organization. Like the Republican men, these Republcan women have been willing enough to garner the votes of negroes, but have been reluctant to accept them as equals in the management of the party, and particularly in the social activities that have gone with the political work of a campaign.

This new colored Republican committeewoman is half of a dilemma, so to say. If she had not been selected, a white woman would have been appointed, provided she had been willing to accept the place as the choice of the national committeeman—Henry Lincoln Johnson—also a negro. To this no Republican white woman of Georgia would consent. But, having refused to work with a negro man, the Republican white women of Georgia—and other states—will be compelled to work with a colored woman.

The Republican white women of Georgia, while escaping what they regarded as the odium of taking office from the hands of a negro man, have now to choose the alternative of taking orders from a negro woman.

The color line the Republicans drew is tightening about themselves.

BOSTON MASS. TELEGRAM
APRIL 21, 1924

## THE NEGRO VOTE

The Republican party gave the vote to the negro. No one disputes that. But the Republican party stopped there and forgot that a vote is not an effective substitute for lodging and food and clothing. To listen to Republican propaganda one would imagine that a ballot included a season's wardrobe and a larder sufficiently well stocked to last three months.

But while the Republicans have given the vote to the negro, they are very careful to so arrange it that the negro cannot be elected to public office. It is to bar the negro that wards seven and 13 are being separated under the proposed Boston charter. With the two wards in one borough, the combined negro vote might be large enough to send a negro to the city council. That does not suit the Republicans.

It is high time that the negro leaders insisted upon their rights as citizens. For years they have carried the Republican party to victory. There have been but two elections since the Civil War, when the Republicans won victories which were not given them by the negro vote. If the Republican party lost the negro vote tomorrow, it would be the minority party of the nation. Yet not one negro in 100,000 has a chance of being elected to office.

# Says Howard Faction is Without Standing in Miss.

Dr. D. W. Sherrod of Meridian, Miss., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, was in Washington this week in the interest of his delegation that will go to Cleveland. While here Dr. Sherrod told a Tribune reporter of the split in party in Mississippi.

Dr. Sherrod branded as untrue the story sent out last March by Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General about the split. Dr. Sherrod brought with him here all the documents necessary to show beyond a reasonable doubt that Perry W. Howard has greatly misrepresented the facts. Accompanying Dr. Sherrod here, was State Secretary, Edward F. Brennan (white).

Dr. D. W. SHERROD

According to these men, the Howard faction of the party is without standing in the state. In fact, according to their claims, Perry W. Howard attended the convention carrying an illegal proxy.

Their story of the affair was as follows: "During the meeting of the committee held at Jackson, Miss., February 5th, the Secretary, Dr. D. W. Sherrod, announced that there were eighteen members present in person and three members present by proxy, including the void and illegal proxy of Martin De Vaux held by Perry W. Howard; making a total of twenty-one members present. The Secretary, Dr. D. W. Sherrod, then read the minutes of the last meeting of the Republican State Executive Committee, held in Jackson, Friday, were read and adopted.

At this juncture M. H. Daily, acting chairman, announced that he desired to make a statement to the committee and thereupon introduced a certain agreement purporting to have been signed by the Mulvihill and Ligon factions, reorganizing the committee. The agreement was read by Mr. Daily after which he stated that he desired the committee to vote upon the adoption or rejection of the said agreement. The question was put and resulted in the rejection of the agreement by a vote of twelve to eight.

Chairman Daily, after announcing the vote, then asked all members of the committee who had favored the adoption of the agreement to move over to his right side. When six of the members had walked to his right side including Perry Howard, thereafter he declined to recognize any other members of the committee, save those constituting the minority of six; in this this number was included the illegal proxy of Martin De Daux held by Perry W. Howard.

The other faction withdrew, carrying their majority to another room for the completion of their meeting.

Dr. Sherrod declared that there is nothing strange or new about this matter. He said that Perry Howard in this matter is simply running true to form. It seems that Mr. Howard has long since decreed that when it comes to Mississippi politics in so far as the republican side of the matter goes he simply must have his way or have a contest. It is difficult to see what Mr. Howard can hope to gain from breaking with the majority of the leaders in his state and setting up a rump convention of his own as it seems clear was done in this case.

For many years Dr. D. W. Sherrod served as Secretary of the State Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi and now he is chairman of the committee. Unlike many of the cheap hat in the hand politicians he is a man of character, intelligence, integrity, and money.

Dr. Sherrod was promoted to the chairmanship when the factions split. He represents the progressive group of Negroes in the state. While here, he laid his case before the Republican leaders and then returned home with the assurance that he would get a square deal at Cleveland. Dr. Sherrod has been a delegate to every National Convention for the past 20 years.

# FIGHT ON GOV. HYDE STARTED AT CONFERENCE

### Race Leaders From Different Parts Of State Gather At Argus Hall. Governor's Policy Toward Negroes Bitterly Assailed.

### Rev. J. L. Caston Makes The Keynote Speech Which Is

## Followed By Resolutions

A fight has been declared on Governor Arthur M. Hyde, according to a resolution passed at a conference attended by representative Negroes from different parts of the state at Argus Hall last Saturday afternoon.

The meeting was called at the suggestion of an editorial in the Argus following the Republican State Convention at Springfield, where the Negroes of the state were denied a delegate-at-large to the National Convention at Cleveland.

It so happend at this conference that the general attitude of the governor and his administration was discussed, and it was shown by the speaker that the same has been very disappointing so far as the Negroes of the state were concerned.

During the discussion Governor Hyde was bitterly assailed for his failure to allow a Negro to be slated or supported for delegate-at-large by the delegates he controlled at the convention. It was pointed out that if the Governor had said "Yes," it would have been yes, and no power at the convention could have changed his slate, for he had the votes.

**Two Lynchings In State**

The "keynote" speech was made by Rev. J. Lyle Caston of Columbia, Mo., who resigned the "sugar tit" alternate delegate-at-large, as a protest against the unfair treatment handed the Negroes from the hand of the state administration forces at Springfield. "To say the least, gentlemen," said Rev. Caston, "the present state administration has been disappointing to our group almost from the very beginning. The action at Springfield was a slap in our face, and some of us have the intelligence to know when we have not been given a square deal, and some of us know when we are insulted.

"There have been two lynchings in the state since Mr. Hyde has been governor, and only a very feeble effort has been made to punish the murderers."

Rev. Stokes of Jefferson City, told of the eleven janitor jobs given at the capitol as what the administration considered a just reward for one hundred and twenty thousand Negro votes cast in the last gubernatorial election. He stated that out of 11,00 jobs which the administraion had at its disposal, the Negroes had only one clerical job.

He was followed by Rev. W. H. Houston of Desoto, Albert Bohon of Hannibal, and others.

Dr. T. A. Curtis, chairman executive committee local branch N. A. A. C. P., presided at the meeting.

**Resolution**

Whereas, the Republican State Committee passed a resolution allotting one colored delegate-at-large, of the seven to be chosen by the Republican Convention; and,

Whereas, the Republican Convention, held in the year 1920, elected one colored delegate-at-large; and

Whereas, at the recent Republican Convention, held in the City of Springfield, Missouri, April 29, 1924, one colored delegate-at-large was slated for election, and would have been chosen by the Convention but for the intervention and opposition of Governor Arthur M. Hyde, after one colored delegate-at-large had been agreed upon;

Whereas, this action of Governor Hyde, is a culmination of acts unfriendly toward the colored voters of the State of Missouri, in that his administration has been a complete failure of no practical good in the interest of the colored voters of the state, whose support made election possible and who now feel that Governor Hyde is not entitled to the confidence or support of the colored voters of the State of Missouri, for any office, in the future;

Whereas, the candidacy of Governor Hyde, for Vice-Presidency was indorsed by said Convention;

Therefore, be it resolved that we protest against the action of Governor Hyde and his friends in denying fair and just representation to the colored voters of Missouri.

Resolved that we request the colored delegates from Missouri to oppose the candidacy of Governor Hyde for Vice-President.

Be it further Resolved, that each of the colored delegates at the Republican National Convention, to be held in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, June 10th, be informed of the action of Governor Hyde, in betraying the one hundred and fifty thousand colored voters of this stae, and request them to oppose his candidacy for Vice-President.

## MONTGOMERY REPUBLICANS HOLD MEETJNG

The Montgomery Republican Convention was held at the county court house May 13th, with Mr. John T. Wheeler recognized by the State organization in the chair. White and black voters were present in large numbers. After the necessary remarks, Dr. T. Pius Barbour, floor leader for the organization moved that the Honorable John T. Wheeler be made Temporary Chairman and C. W. Lee be made Temporary Secretary. At this time one Mr. King made an awful tirade in an effort to disrupt the convention. He was answered by Dr Barbour who stirred the convention and closed by introducing a resolution endorsing the ADMINISTRATION and reaffirming Montgomery's allegiance to the true principles of Republicanism. George Newstell, Negro capitalist, was made permanent Chairman, and R. H. Harris, business man, Secretary, Hon. Roy Lifsey, Postmaster at Montgomery and Hon. John T. Wheeler were elected delegates to the State convention with Maj. McKinney and J. P. Barbour as Alternates. Maj. McKinney and Maj. Winters were elected as delegates to the district convention. Harmony prevailed all through the meeting. The convention adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

## Dr. J. R. Levy Takes Issue With Fredericks

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

I read the article of Mr. Fredericks in The Age defending Mr. J. W. Tolbert of South Carolina and his Republicanism. If he is not one of that bunch in name he is more in action.

What has he done for the colored Republicans in South Carolina? When he took hold we had 10,000 votes. Now, we have less than 2,000. We had men in all departments, Internal Revenue Office as clerks. Now, we can't get a decent janitor's job. We had deputy officers, now we have none.

In my district we have a Rev. McFarstand, one who does Tolbert's bidding, attached to the United States Court, looking after the Marshal's baggage and doing other menial tasks at a mere $1.50 or $2 per diem.

It is the chief duty of Tolbert and a few henchmen who run to his aid to squelching the life of any man who shows signs of independence. This is the trouble with Dr. Hardy. He opposed the plans of this Political Czar at the State Convention, and now Tolbert is determined to crush Hardy, with the assistance of a bunch of cheap Negroes.

I have the same fight in my district. The camp followers of this man even came to my district convention and voted to help carry out his nefarious plan to defeat me as a delegate. This I intend to expose at Cleveland. He can count on Mr. Frederick to do anything he wants done, hence the latter comes to his defense.

J. R. LEVY.

## Ordered to Vacate; Hold Own Session

ARKADELPHIA, Ark., April 10—The Republicans of Clark County convened in the lobby of the courthouse last week, having been ordered from the main auditorium, where the white Republicans remained in session. V. M. Townsend, was elected chairman, and J. A. Murchison,

## Fighting Lilywhites In Old North State Before Nat'l Com'tee

(*Reproduced from files of* THE NEW YORK AGE, *June* 12, 1920).

Chicago, Ill.—One of the most interesting developments of the preconvention proceedings came about in the hearing of the contest of the North Carolina colored men against lily-white delegates. The lily-whites were seated, but the National Committee, through action forced by Senator Charles B. Warren of Michigan, went on record as being opposed to the practice of excluding Negroes from the state conventions held in southern states.

When the North Carolina case was heard, Prof. Charles H. Moore of Greensboro was the only colored contestant present. He had managed to reach the city about an hour earlier. He was given fifteen minutes by Chairman Hayes in which to present his side of the case, and did so most effectively, though not effective enough to gain a seat. Mr. Moore was one of the contesting delegates at large from his state. In closing his appeal to the National Committee, Mr. Moore declared:

"I wish to say, and I speak advisedly, with an experience and knowledge of the political trend period of over a quarter century, that unless your committee define the political status of the Negro as a member of the Republican party in North Carolina—in clear and unmistakable terms which will be incapable of a double construction, then this question, like Banquo's ghost, will arise every four years to disturb your conscience and your deliberations. For you well know that no question is permanently settled unless it is settled right."

As an immediate result of this exordium from Mr. Moore, the following rule was presented by Senator Warren and adopted by the committee, after Committeeman Jackson (probably the Georgia member) had protested against action directed at the South. The rule reads:

"In view of the fact that at this session of the National Committee and at previous sessions of the National Committee, it has appeared that in some states, meetings of the Republicans have been called in places where it was the custom and practice to deny access to colored people the National Committee gives notice through its chairman to all the organizations of the Republican party that that practice must not be followed in the future in any state convention or any district convention."

In making his protest Committeeman Jackson declared that he was tired of innuendos that fraud and improper practices were confined to the South and that "it's just that attitude that is killing up your chances to build up your party in the South. White people down feel that the finger of scorn is pointed at them if they belong to the Republican party." A. T. Hert suggested to Mr. Jackson that the committeemen in the southern states show a little more activity between conventions.

Commenting on the action of the National Committee in passing this rule against the lily-whites of the South, Mr. Moore said that while he had lost a personal victory, yet the political gain for the race in the South is more important and far-reaching in significance than mine would have been.

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General.

# NEGRO LEADERS TAKE POLITICAL SPOTLIGHT

## New Faces and Powerful Personalities Loom as Leaders of All Important Vote.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 11.—(A. N. P.)—As the 1924 presidential campaign swings under way new faces and powerful personalities loom as leaders and gatherers of the all-important Negro vote. It seems to have been recognized that no one individual can herd the flock of colored sheep and that these lambs are apt to stray into almost any field. Thus every party has turned a listening ear to would-be and potential leaders. Some of the leaders are men of national influence and strong, and some are of state influence, and strong.

I. H. NUTTER

Many of these have felt it better not to strike out into the big works but to make themselves powerful and impregnable at home. Such men as Ed. Wright and Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the powerful local workers in Ohio and in New York, are numbered among these. One of the most aggressive of these given-district leaders is Isaac Nutter, the Atlantic City, New Jersey, lawyer. His present fight is in some respects the most interesting now engaging the attention of a colored leader. Nutter is in it up to the neck in the fight to defeat Senator Walter E. Edge's battle for renomination. Nutter wants Hamilton F. Kean. He used to be an Edge lieutenant, but got up in a meeting sometime ago and told the Senator that his fealty was to be no more, that from then on they were enemies and that he was going to do all he could to defeat New Jersey's representative in the upper house.

The battle between the two is somewhat personal. Nutter claims that Edge has persecuted him because he has fought for a square deal for colored people. He makes the charge that Edge is not sincere and that he is neglectful of his promises to colored voters. It is charged that Edge egged his lieutenants on to get Nutter disbarred from practice in New Jersey courts. First Edge tried to ruin Nutter and now Nutter is out after Edge. Now it is all a matter of who is the strongest man in New Jersey, the present United States Senator or the fighting Negro lawyer.

There will be a decision before long. White votes in the mosquito state are about evenly divided as between the two major parties. The candidate that wins the Negro vote usually wins the election. Nutter, through a smooth-ly-working state machine, has been corralling the Negro vote for Kean. It now begins to look like a Kean landslide. The Negroes know Nutter and they are out to vinicate him of the charges Edge's lieutenants pestered him with. Should Edge win the nomination this month, Nutter does not intend to give up. He's going right on working for another candidate until November. He means to beat his antagonist. No other State in the union presents a situation so fraught with big possibilities. Nutter may turn out to be the biggest mosquito, white or black, in the state of New Jersey.

# Day By Day

By WM. N. JONES

### Conservatism Wins

The election passes, rolling up a huge plurality for Calvin Coolidge, and thus conservatism will rule at the White House for the next four years.

From the personal standpoint Calvin Coolidge is a man of high moral fibre and the chief criticism of those who opposed the Republican party is not that there will be more wrongs done BUT LESS RIGHT INAUGURATED.

The entrenched and privileged few will breathe easy, for they are assured another four years administration in which their special perogative to get the lion's share of American prosperity will not be disturbed.

**The Ku Klux Klan wins a certain victory that will enable them to so advertise the fact that thousands of dollars will flow into its coffers through newly stimulated membership foes. The Klan, however, will die from the blow it has received from Davis and La Follette, and except to get the coin they will probably lay low.**

There are men in this country who, according to recent income tax returns, make $30,000 per day. Then there are poor dogs working harder making less than $3 per day. Conservatism will continue this economic system for the next four years.

### What The Negro Gains

From the three cornered fight, however, the Negro makes distinct gains. For the first time his vote has been sought by other than the Republican party in the National election. For the first time there has been a real threat of breaking the traditional allegiance that has made the party sure of this vote.

When this threat becomes more of a fact there will be other and bigger gains.

**The Republican administration will know that, now with complete control of the administration, they may have to account more practically to the Negro vote at the end of this term. There can be no pussy-footing on the Dyer Bill, segregation, other legislation looking to restoring lost citizensip.**

Many colored men and women voted for the third party candidate. To vote without hope of reward is one of the highest forms of citizenship. This brings a new factor into Negro politics. Money and jobs cannot control this kind of voting. This is the kind of voting the coming young men and women will do.

The little ripple of political independence set going in the present campaign may grow into a whirlwind. Who knows?

Whatever happens the Negro gains.

### La Follette's 4,000,000

The tremenduous plurality piled up for President Coolidge in the election will not completely blind the careful observer to the fact that 4,000,000 men and women, guided only by devotion to a CAUSE, marched up to the polls and voted for the third party candidate.

Hopeless of any political reward, lacking organization of jobholders or job seekers, one out of every six men and women who voted cast their ballot for a man whom they knew had no present chance of winning.

**They were not wild-eyed radicals, as some charged; they were not malcontents. Most of them belonged to that most fundamental of all American groups, LABOR.**

**They were men of the shops, mines, fields; they were men of the trades, professions and honest business. They were men and women who have an idea that some day this can be made a country even more democratic than it is today. Among the colored group there were those who believe that some day, as radical as it may seem, the National Government will see to it that down in the southland every colored citizen will be guaranteed a citizen's right to vote.**

A few devoted adherants to the Irish freedom cause finally broke the yoke of bondage from that country. a handful of laborites in England finally swept into power a labor government; and while we need the sobering influence of conservatism, who knows but that this may be the beginning of another great American movement for greater freedom.

Politicians and party leaders will have to reckon with that 4,000,000 and those that will be added to it n future elections.

### Third Party Hopes

With the announced intention of continuing a third party effort the National headquarters of the Progressives has been moved to Washington.

**Many outstanding leaders have so completely burned their bridges behind themselves that a third party is inevitable. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party will likely ever voice the ambitions of labor in this country and this group is coming more and more to be a factor.**

For the Negro group a third party unless the Republicans make radical changes of policy, or the South takes its strangle hold off the Democrats, is the only final hope.

A new party would be the only medium of reaching both north and south with new vigor and without past hatreds and traditions.

# INDEPENDENCE IN POLITICS AMOUNTS TO VERY MUCH.

## By T. Thomas Fortune

One of the most interesting campaigns in the politics of the country, with the climax of the election, Tuesday, Nov. 4, has become history. Many phases of the campaign resembled those of 1856 and 1860, when the many parties in the country, which were divided on the supreme question of the existence and extension of slave territory, narrowed down finally with the victory for the new Republican party, with Abraham Lincoln as the standard bearer.

The question of human rights carried the day in 1860. Did it carry the day in 1924? Some say one thing and some say another. I say that the question of human rights was voted off the map. Mr. Davis received the votes of only 12 southern States, and the voters in them are not Democrats at all, but are ruled by an office-holding white oligarchy, a party ruled by a few. Thirty States, and 20,000,000 voters, went for President Coolidge and the Republican party, which had taken the position of silence, or what amounted to it, on the question of human rights, the paramount question being whether citizenship should be what the Constitution of the country says it is or what a faction of the people say it is. Shall citizenship be measured in terms of race, creed and nativity or in terms of "all persons, born or naturalized, citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside?" On the face of it, the people have voted to override the Constitution and to exalt the theory at the expense of the fact, and this cannot be made effective without an amendment to the Constitution. That leaves the question in doubt, as the slavery question was in 1856, and the question will come up again for settlement in the next Presidential election.

The outstanding fact in the recent campaign is this one: There was more independent voting among Negro citizens than in any previous election. There was a great deal of independent voting also among the white groups, but my subject just now is that the Negro vote was divided very fairly among the three leading candidates of the Republican, the Democratic and the La Follette Progressive parties, with the bulk of the race vote going to the Republican party as a matter of course. This will long be the case, but never again will the race vote as a unit for any party candidates. That shibboleth has been smashed in the jaw. Independent and intelligent voting did it. I maintain that it is a good and helpful thing that it did do it. We are no longer free citizens when we are unable to vote for men and measures as other race groups can do it and be voted for. All parties are now committed to the principle, and have appealed to us for our votes, and that will make it hard for the old order to recover the lost vantage.

Yes; independence in politics amounts to very much.

# Both Old Parties Obsolete Says Crisis Editor

New York, N.Y., Oct. 17—W. E. Burghardt DuBois, distinguished colored publicist whose name is known wherever the English language is read, publicity director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and editor of the its organ, The Crisis, has issued a statement in which he calls on Negro voters throughout the United States to support the candidacy of Robert M. La Follette.

In expressing himself on the two old parties, Mr. DuBois said:

"Can we support Coolidge and Dawes? I know no more damning statement of the reasons for not supporting these men than the conference of Negro Republican editors in the West recently enunciated. They declared themselvs 'unanimous in our complaints' and they voice them in eight paragraphs as stinging as any Democrat or Socialist ever brought: segregation, discrimination, denial of representation, the Lily Whitism of Slemp, the failure to enforce the 14th and 15th amendments, and the failure to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill.

"If we turn for refuge to the Democrats, we turn inevitably to the Solid South. In states like New York and Illinois, Negroes can afford to vote for Democrats but in the United States they cannot. John W. Davis can only become president by accepting the support of that combination of oligarchy, disfranchisement, mob law, and caste which today stands for the Southern South and if that South elects Davis, that South will and must have a dominant voice in the cabinet and policies."

In summing up his statement, he says:

"I can well believe therefore, that this is the high hour for the Negro in politics in America; that he has a chance to vote for salvation by helping to give birth to a new party of honesty, decency, and progressive intelligence. I hope that the black voter will see this opportunity and lag behind all the great nations of will help emancipate America from its present slavery which is forcing it to the world in every essential respect except in the accumulation of wealth and power in private hands. We can do this by helping to build in the the United States a progressive, liberal, labor party under the leadership of an honest man."

## The Solid South

The solid South may break its own political solidarity before many more elections pass if one is to accept as an index the conclusions reached by the Roanoke *World-News*, which we are printing this week on this page in our "Spirit of the Press" column. A similar reaction was voiced by the Charleston *News and Courier* immediately after the election, except that the Charleston paper was more despondent over the isolation of the South in the politics of the nation.

What is the cause of it all? Leading editors of the South will say that it is due to the unique attitude of the South upon the tariff and other economic questions and states rights. All of which is dignified and tactful evasion of the real issue, which is the *Negro*. In the matter of states rights the South is variable. It is receptive to a federal prohibition amendment. It was suspicious of the woman's suffrage amendment and it has been, and is still in a very large measure, defiant of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

As soon as the South makes up its mind to divest itself of the bugaboo of Negro domination, which is a bugaboo in a very real sense, the section will begin to exert its rightful influence in national governmental affairs, and it will not be possible to set down in the column of one political party the electoral votes of practically all of the Southern states months before an election.

But before the South can divest itself of the Negro domination bugaboo it will have to repudiate the type of political leaders who gain office by capitalizing the race question.

Mr. John W. Davis was one of the most brilliant and most able candidates the Democrats have ever offered the country. He was overwhelmingly defeated, carrying only the twelve states of the solid South and accentuating the political isolation of the section. The South would have voted just as solidly for McAdoo, Smith, Bryan, Underwood, Hoke Smith or Heflin. Not so much because the South wanted either of them but because it would have felt duty bound to uphold what it conceives to be Southern traditions.

A few days before the election Mr. Davis made a speech before a Negro audience in the North in which he declared in favor of "equal opportunity for all regardless of race, creed of color." The next day, with characteristic promptness and emphasis such papers as the Charleston *News and Courier*, Columbia *State*, Atlanta *Georgian* and Macon *Telegraph* were publishing statements apologizing for Mr. Davis remarks and assuring the country that he did not have reference to political equality for Negroes and that he was a Southern man and stood for Southern traditions.

In spite of all of this thousands of Negroes throughout the country and a large number of them in the South voted the Democratic ticket. The time has passed when a Negro vote is synonymous with a Republican vote. If the Democratic party in the South ever yields to the two-party system in politics there will be as many Negroes in the Democratic ranks as there will be in the Republican. Whether the South wishes to or not, if it expects to lose its political nonentity and wield the same influence in National affairs as the Northern and Western Democrats wield it will have to renounce its present political oligarchy and practice democracy as well as preach it.

## THE CAPITOL DEDICATION

The incident which occurred at Jefferson City during the recent dedication of the new Capitol building, when an attempt was made to segregate the colored people on the Capitol grounds, calls for more than mere passing notice.

Just who was responsible for this insult to 12% of the citizens of the State on an occasion of this kind is difficult to ascertain. It was said by Governor Hyde and Attorney General Barrett, that the Democrats were responsible. Now the Democrats are laughing up their sleeves over the incident saying, "look what the Republicans tried to do to you people."

Of course, we do not know whether or not the Republicans were a party to the plan. But one thing we do know, and that is this, when the matter was called to the Governor's attention, the first thing he said was that he had nothing to do with the arrangements, and did not know whether or not he could do anything about the matter. A similar argument was made by Attorney General Jesse W. Barrett. Of course, these officials acted after some arguments and protests on behalf of the colored citizens. Yet, there is a suspicion that if the Democrats were responsible, the Republicans had an understanding to that effect This suspicion seems to be justified by the fact that every possible argument was made by the State Administration to dodge responsibility without acting in the case. Every possible effort was made to show that the State Administration was powerless to act, when everybody knows that the Republicans who are in power in the State, have the final say as to the use of the buildings and grounds. But it seems to us that when a matter affecting the colored people comes up in the State, the Republicans get awful weak.

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## Problem of the Negro in Politics.

While it is true that the shadow of La-Follette, the gleaming hood of the Klan and the sombre mien of the anti-Saloon Leaguers, are giving the republicans uneasy convention hours, there is another problem which is just as important, politically speaking.

This reference is to the negro voters of the Middle West and the East—many of whom have gone from the South in the past five or ten years. When the migration northward began the first reaction was in the various industries. Here are some statements made by the New York Times:

A study by the Labor Department shows that in the year ended Sept. 1, 1923, no less than 478,000 negroes emigrated from thirteen Southern States. The departures from Georgia were 120,000, equivalent to 10 per cent of the State's negro population and 4 per cent of its total population; from Alabama, 90,000, and from Mississippi, 82,500, with similar percentages; from Florida, 90,000 which would be 27 per cent. of the State's negro population and 11 per cent. of the total population.

Up North the consequences are clearly reflected in urban statistics. In the decade after 1900 the negro increase in New York City was 51 per cent. in 1910-20 it was 66 per cent. For other cities the corresponding ratios were: Philadelphia, 35 per cent. and 59 per cent; Pittsburgh, 26 per cent. and 47 per cent; Chicago, 46 per cent. and 148 per cent; Detroit, 39.6 per cent. and 611 per cent! Chicago had 44,000 negroes in 1910 and 110,000 in 1920. Detroit had, respectively, 5,741 and 40,838. And since 1920 we have had three years of the high war wages which have been one of the principal magnets for the negro of the South.

President Coolidge touched upon some of the problems of the negro, when he spoke at Howard University a few days ago, but he cautiously, and doubtless wisely, avoided reference to the negro in politics. The New York Times, says that "naturally did not touch upon the political aspect of the negro migration."

However, the Times admits that 'the augmented negro vote in doubtful states has been taken into account by the politicians. Between 1910 and 1920 the negro population of Ohio rose from 111,000 to 186,000, increase of nearly 70 per cent. as against a white increase of 20 per cent; in Indiana the respective ratios are 33 per cent. and 7 per cent; in Missouri, 14 per cent. and 3 per cent. Neutralized in the South, the negro's political influence is growing north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Whether the negro will consort with the republican Klan party in Indiana remains to be seen. If he is prepared to compromise on this issue for the sake of republican offices, the negro will alienate many who felt that the question of principle is higher than that of mere party.

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
JUNE 18, 1924

### THE NEGRO IN THE ELECTIONS

The New York World published Monday a special article from its Bureau in Washington which will cause distress, doubtless, to the Grand Oil Party. It is "the nigger in the woodpile," as the old saying had it, that is bound to make himself felt at the election in November. The World story follows:

With votes enough in twenty or more doubtful States to turn the election to one party or the other in a close contest, Negro leaders demand more than the Cleveland platform to protect them against the Ku Klux Klan and lynching mobs.

In its issue of yesterday the Washington Tribune, devoted to the interests of the colored race, said editorially: "The Negro race will find no consolation in the Republican platform, in its councils or in its Congress. The only recognition the race will receive politically will be that recognition which it forces by its votes which should be given to parties because of their performances and not because of promises."

Denouncing the Republicans for their declarations at Cleveland, The Tribune especially calls attention to their "weak answer to the challenge of the K. K. K."

"It must be a poltroon party indeed that hesitates a single second as between government by lawfully constituted authority and through the forms of law and government by hooded midnight prowlers," the editor said.

"The Klan intends to lift its voice in the affairs of this Government, whose proud boast it has been that it is a Government of laws and not of men, yet its activities are such that its members must go masked because they are ashamed to look each other in the face, and yet the Republican Convention dared not even denounce them—as cheap as words are.

"How have the mighty fallen! The Republican. Party of Lincoln and Grant and Roosevelt dares not defy a band of midnight assassins.

"Indeed the Republican Party has lost its old-time appeal to the Negro. The plank of the Anti-Lynch Law is a joke. For over six months the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill has been pigeon-holed by a committee with a Republican majority and chairman.

"The racial commission also mentioned in the platform is without standing or support among the thinking Negroes. Any attempt to saddle such a commission on the race will be vigorously fought."

Negro leaders throughout the Nation are divided in their attitude toward the Washington Administration. Some favored politicians are sticking to the President and Congress, but there is a determined independent movement in Northern and Western States, where thousands of Negroes who migrated from the South during the last five years will vote this year.

Almost to an individual here, Negro men and women are severely criticising Senator James E. Watson for his intimacy with the Ku Klux Klan leaders of his State. They had looked upon him as a friend, but they are after his political scalp now. Indiana Negroes will be urged either to vote the Democratic ticket or remain away from the polls on election day.

The Klan answer to this in private is that its organization will tell the Indiana Negro voter what to do when the time comes and he will follow instructions. There is much bitter feeling over the situation in Indiana.

Republican workers are concerned over the threatened revolt of large groups of independent Negroes; they fear the results in pivotal States.

Here is the approximate number of colored voters in twenty-two important States:

| | |
|---|---|
| California | 50,000 |
| Delaware | 16,000 |
| Illinois | 172,000 |
| Indiana | 110,000 |
| Iowa | 10,000 |
| Kansas | 40,000 |
| Kentucky | 120,000 |
| Maryland | 98,000 |
| Massachusetts | 60,000 |
| Michigan | 70,000 |
| Minnesota | 50,000 |
| Missouri | 102,000 |
| Nebraska | 25,000 |
| New Jersey | 90,000 |
| New York | 200,000 |
| Ohio | 146,000 |
| Oklahoma | 60,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 175,000 |
| Tennessee | 135,000 |
| Washington | 40,000 |
| West Virginia | 70,000 |
| Wisconsin | 30,000 |

These figures are conservative, for since the last election many Negroes have moved into States where they can and will vote under the existing laws in November.

# We Need to Learn Political Sense

A news dispatch of last week states that the Negro voters of Galveston have been called to organize for the purpose of improving their general education in the matter of civic duties, poll tax paying, and the development of a sentiment which will result in the active opposition to their right to vote and make their voices heard in the expression of their political views. Dallas Express

Now that the call has been issued for the State convention of Republican and the pains of all of those who were anxious for political action have been to a certain extent eased, there should come a determined effort in the preparation for this convention to have the qualified voters of our people who will participate in the county conventions to understand thoroughly all of the things which well informed voters ought to know. Dallas, Texas 4-26-24

It cannot be doubted that much of the lack of success that our political ventures of the past have had has been due to the fact that no definite organizations for the education of our voters has been had. In the past the whole of the direction has been left to chance and the uprightness of the few who have been our leaders. That the success of former years has been as great as it has, has been due solely to the unusual ability of men like Cuney and McDonald.

It is to be hoped that we have developed to the extent that we can begin to see the need for another kind of political action, and that that knowledge may lead us in this campaign to begin to lay the basis for political organizations which will become permanent in their service.

A body of people that realizes the advantage of qualification for suffrage and the sensible use of the ballot need never complain at the lack of recognition, civic or otherwise which is now the case in so many of our cities and states. Against real political sense and organization poorly kept streets, lack of sewerage, segregation ordinances, and even the abridgement of the right of suffrage cannot stand. Such organization and the power for self improvement that it brings needs to be sought and found by us.

In such organization as this the leaders among us must take the initiative. They must first be brought to see the advantage in it and then have the courage to follow what they determine is the best course. Texas is behind politically as well as is other things. It needs to be brought out. And it is behind only because its leaders have not had the vision that was necessary.

In their lack of vision and the corresponding lack of real progress that has accompanied it, there may have been an excuse in the belief that the general masses were not ready for such movements. But if there was any room for such a contention in the past, it has been removed in the past few years by our progress in education and economic stability. We face a new day and it is only sensible that we formulate a new program for it.

In Texas there is a possible 300,000 Negro voters. Think what a powerful influence could be theirs if they could all be educated in the way of voting and of qualifying for the ballot. But as the case now stands they are just a mass of

undirected people more than half of whom never give a thought to improving their lot by participation in the political affairs of their state and cities. The need for education and action in the direction of uniting this mass of people into an organization of power for improving the well being of us all is urgent. If we fail to rise to it we are worthy to be convicted of lack of interest in our own well-being.

And it can be done. If in every city there can be found those who see the need of such organization as has been perfected in Galveston, the complete organization of the state would be a matter of only a few months and the results accruing from such a body of voters in every city would become more manifest as time went on.

## RACE VOTERS INCREASE 33,786 IN FOUR YEARS

(Preston News Service.)

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 8.—There has been an increase of 33,786 in the number of qualified Negro voters residing in St. Louis, a survey completed last Thursday by Hon. John Edwards, chairman of the Board of Election Commissioners, disclosed. The total Negro registration at the last presidential election was 30,378, and it is estimated that it will reach 64,164 this year, or more than double the 1920 registration.

It is said that Mr. Edwards used these figures in his talk before the Lion's Club in discussing the horrible housing conditions in Negro districts here. He pointed out that these newly enfranchised voters were largely newcomers from the South and the increase is believed to be tantamount to that many more republican votes. He said the investigation disclosed the fact that practically all the Negroes voted the Republican ticket.

# BATTLE AT POLLS LEAVES CHICAGO RUBBING EYES AS SMOKE CLEARS

CHICAGO, Ill., April 16.—(By A. N. P.)—Chicago has gone through one of the most spectacular and spirited political primary campaigns in its history. In this battle the Negroes of the city played a conspicuous part. Strange as it may seem, Negroes grouped as they are, hold the balance of power in this great municipality. No candidate is strong enough to ignore the Negro vote. It is normally solidly Republican. It has elected a mayor. It might elect a man to any office.

The interest of Negro voters in the primary just ended was centered on the candidates for governor, United States Senator, and representative in Congress. For the gubernatorial nomination the applicants were the present chief executive of the state, Len Small and Thurlow G. Essington, a state senator. The chief candidates for the position in the United States Senate were the present incumbent, Medill McCormick and former Governor Charles S. Deneen. Martin B. Madden, white, and Nathan S. Taylor, colored, ran the race for Congress.

Small was nominated governor, Deneen, according to latest returns, senator, and Madden, representative.

Small was attacked by all the larger interests, the metropolitan press and big business. He was called a grafter and all the other things in the category of bad. Essington was picked by the Chicago Tribune to run against Small. Many people credit Small's renomination to the persistent persecution of the Tribune directed against him. Negro sentiment in favor of Small was marshalled by Edward H. Wright, Negro member of the state commerce commission at $7,500 a year. Many Negroes, about a third, voted for Essington, led on by the indomitable Oscar DePriest.

McCormick's defeat, probably the biggest surprise of the election, was due in large measure to the fear of Tribune combination, which exists among the common people of the state. The present senator had an expensive and thorough campaign waged in his honor. Deneen, twice governor, twice state's attorney of Cook county, and out of public office since 1912, was the only man to relieve or rescue the masses from their fear of what the Tribune might do if power were given to it. Early returns gave him a small lead. Later unofficial returns cut this lead to 4,000. An official canvass will be necessary to determine the actual winner. Deneen has gained votes in those counties where the official canvass has been completed.

Taylor, the Negro candidate, depended upon to oust Martin B. Madden from Congress, suffered defeat to the tune of 11,000 to 6,000. It is the concensus of opinion that Taylor lost his battle aided and abetted by incompetent campaign managers.

Taylor is credited with killing himself when during the last days of the campaign he had published a fake picture purported to be a mass meeting in his honor. The crowd was actually that which attended the Y. W. C. A. fashion show. Taylor's managers appear to have doctored it up. Later he put on the streets a huge van bearing the life-size and lifelike figures of Negroes being lynched and burned. This van was driven around the poorer sections of Negrodom until checked by the police and Taylor was arrested. Of course, voters learned of this. It was necessary on primary day to convince the people that the Negro candidate was out of jail. They did not mind voting for Madden who was in Washington, but they were not going to vote for Taylor if he was in jail. Nevertheless, to have bucked both the regular organizations and polled 6,000 votes was no inconsequential feat.

Illinois now has a Negro member of the State Senate in the person of Adelbert H. Roberts, for several years a member of the state legislature. He was unopposed for the nomination. His nomination assures his election. Albert B. George, colored, attorney for the Chicago Defender, was nominated for judge of the Municipal court, a position which under the new budget pays $12,000 a year. He will be elected in November if white Republicans do not knife him. Negro members of the state legislature nominated at the primary were Warren B. Douglas, a former member; Shedrick Turner and George Kersey, present incumbents, and Charles Griffin, a newcomer.

## Attended as Attendant

IN A SOMEWHAT ironic way, a reporter for a daily newspaper quoted Oscar H. Waters, chairman of the National Democratic Convention of Negroes, as having proudly boasted that at the convention of that party, held in San Francisco four years ago, he was "the first colored man to sit among the delegates at a National Democratic Convention," as personal attendant to the late Charles F. Murphy. PERSONAL ATTENDANT! "God save the mark." And what has being a personal attendant got to do with fitting one for leadership?

THERE is food for thought in such a statement, whether or not Mr. Waters is quoted correctly. We hope that it is merely a reporter's imagination, though, for we do not want to believe that he would boast of such a connection. Another Democratic Convention is now in session in Madison Square Garden. In what capacity will Mr. Waters, or any other Negro Democrat, for that matter, attend? As far as we have been able to ascertain, only two Negroes have been named alternates in the history of the party. In this respect the Democratic party is more than a Jim-Crow party; it is an exclusion party. Contrast this with the fact that two score Negroes attended the Republican National Convention as elected Delegates and alternates.

YET, there are Negroes who intend to support that party's nominees in the forthcoming Presidential election.

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# NEWARK VOTERS OPPOSE NAMING OF ALEXANDER

## Charge Minister Said from Pulpit, "I Want It Understood I Am No Negro and Will Not Represent the Black Race"

A storm of protest arose Saturday over the action of the Republican League in again placing Dr. Walter G. Alexander on the Assembly slate. Colored leaders asserted Dr. Alexander is not the man to represent their race, and condemned the action of Alfred T. Vanderbilt in sponsoring Dr. Alexander without consulting the various Republican groups.

A conference of colored voters from all parts of the county has been called by the Rev. S. L. Corrothers for Wednesday night at the Roosevelt Temple.

Dr. Alexander is charged with declaring from a pulpit that "he wanted it understood he was no Negro and would not represent the black race."

### Mention Other Leaders

Colored workers say the place should have been given to George Bates, Dr. J. E. Sadler, or Dr. A. J. Brown.

John T. Cheshire, W. P. Burrell, Watler Darden, and Oliver Randolph, of the District Attorney's staff, are due to speak at the conference Wednesday night.

"This thing has created a storm among the colored voters," said Dr. Corrothers "and it is not going to subside so easily. It is unfortunate because we know they have a few friends on the league ticket."

Dr. Corrothers addressed eleven meetings during the past week in the interest of the candidacy of Hamilton F. Kean. He will speak at Lakewood, Burlington, Matawan and New Brunswick during the week.

N. Y. News 8-23-24

# NEGROES BOLT G. O. P. TICKET IN INDIANA

## Say Republican Party Has Deserted Them For The Ku Klux Klan. Leaders Say Cannot Vote For Klan

Special to the St. Louis Argus.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 5.—That Indiana will be a battle ground in the coming election is strongly indicated from the fact that many of the leading Negroes of the State have declared that the G. O. P. has left them for the Ku Klux Klan and that there is nothing for them to do but to join the democratic ranks in the November election as a protest against the Klan.

It will be remembered that Indiana is the hot bed of the Klan. The present gubernatorial candidate, Jackson is a known Klansman and it is said the entire Republican State ticket as well as many of the local candidates are members of the hooded band.

### Bid for Negro Vote

The Democrats in the State seeing that the Republicans were forcing the Negroes out of their ranks, have made a strong bid for the Negroes' vote by nominating one John Bonkett, a Negro, on their ticket, and are with all intents and purposes, going to elect him to the State Legislature. At the same time the Republicans, dominated by the Klan, defeated two Negroes, Dr. J. R. Norell and Thos. Dexter who also ran for the nomination for Senate and House of Representatives respectively.

Dr. Norell stated that he was glad of his failure for the nominee on the Republican ticket, because he cannot stomach the Klan and that the only way to successfully fight the Klan in Indiana is to join in with the Democrats and "Kill the Kluxters at the polls in November.

Among the Negroes in Indianapolis who are leading the project are: Mr. Knox, Editor of the Freeman, F. B. Ransom, prominent attorney and manager of the Madam Walker Mfg. Company; Mr. DeFrantz, Executive Sec'y. Y. M. C. A., Dr. Norell and others.

These men are earnest and sincere and seemed imbued with a spirit to go the limit to defeat the Ku Klux Klan in the State.

# JUDGE FINDS NEGROES UNABLE TO REGISTER

## Federal Grand Jury Investigation of Oklahoma Charge Will Be Ordered.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 24.—Federal Grand Jury investigation into alleged refusal of certain Oklahoma registrars to permit Negro voters to register for the general election will be ordered by F. E. Kennamer, Federal District Judge, he announced from the bench here yesterday after a hearing on a mandamus writ seeking to compel Okfuskee County Registrars to register Negroes. The Court denied the writ on ground of lack of jurisdiction.

In making the announcement, Judge Kennamer declared "there is a conspiracy in the State Capitol and the State Election Board to deny the right of voting to certain citizens because of race or color." He further asserted that the "power of the United States Government will be invoked to see that some one goes to the Penitentiary for denying the right to vote to any citizen or class of citizens"

### Republican Judge Accused of Playing Politics by Statement.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 24.—"Judge Kennamer is a Republican, and his statement is nothing more or less than politics," W. C. McAllster, Secretary of the State Election Board, declared when told of Judge Kennamer's charges of conspiracy on the part of the board.

N. Y. Times Oct. 25, 1924

# OKLAHOMA NEGROES DENIED REGISTRY

## Federal Judge Says He Will Order Jury Inquiry.

TULSA, Okla., Oct. 24.—A Federal Grand Jury investigation into the alleged refusal of certain Oklahoma registrars to permit negro voters to register for the general election will be ordered by F. E. Kennamer, Federal District Judge, he announced from the bench here yesterday, after a hearing on a mandamus writ seeking to compel Okfuskee county registrars to register negroes. The court denied the writ on the ground of lack of jurisdiction.

In making the announcement Judge Kennamer said: "There is a conspiracy in the State Capitol and the State Election Board to deny the right of voting to certain citizens because of race or color." He further asserted that the "power of the United States Government will be invoked to see that some one goes to the penitentiary for denying the right to vote to any citizen or class of citizens," and charged that "in some pricincts registrars go around and find only those voters to register whom they know will vote right."

Judge Kennamer also charged that a negho had virtually no chance to get his suffrage rights through appeal to the State Supreme Court.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 24.—"Judge Kennamer is a Republican and his statement is nothing more nor less than politics," W. C. McAlister, secretary of the State Election Board, said when told of Judge Kennamer's charges of conspiracy on the part of the board.

"We have nothing to do with registration beyond appointing county registers and we give them no instructions beyond passing on to them the interpretations of the law given by the Attorney-General," Mr. McAlister said.

Members of the Supreme Court expressed surprise when informed of Judge Kennemer's charge that a negro could not obtain suffirage justice in the Supreme Court. Beyond denying the charge none would comment.

N. Y. Times Oct. 26, 1924

# ASKS NEGRO VOTERS TO CUT PARTY LINES

## James Weldon Johnson Says They Must Break Republican Domination.

## KEEP POLITICIANS GUESSING

### Can Get Nothing as Long as Bosses Know How They'll Vote, Says Their Leader in "Crisis."

"Keep the politicians guessing," is the advice to negroes of James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in an article which will appear in the October issue of The Crisis. Mr. Johnson calls on negroes to work out by that method their emancipation from the Republican Party, which is trying to hold the negro "and do as little for him as possible."

He points to the negroes who reside in Harlem as a group which has succeeded in working out its own political salvation from Republican bondage.

"The politicians can never foretell to a dead certainty how much of that vote will be Republican, Democratic, Socialist or for the third party," he writes. "Colored Harlem is now represented in the Legislature of New York State by a negro Democrat and in the Aldermanic Board of New York City by a negro Democrat. Has this made the Republican Party less solicitous about negro votes? On the contrary, the hard-boiled Republican machine has just designated for that district a colored man as candidate for Congress."

A "gentleman's agreement" against the negro has been concluded by the leaders of the two older parties, Mr. Johnson writes. This agreement, he declares, is made possible by the disfranchisement of 4,500,000 negroes in the South through the "white primary" and with the connivance of the Republican politicians in Southern States, who are determined not to build up a strong organization, as they would be in a position to do with the aid of the negroes, because if they did there would be too many to divide the Federal patronage dispensed by a Republican Administration at Washington.

### Seek Only aPtronage, He Says.

"The Republican Party in the South is not a political party; it is an office-holding oligarchy," Mr. Johnson writes. "The bosses are not interested in building up a party; they are interested solely in taking a hand-picked delegation every four years to the National Convention, and landing on the band wagon. If a Republican President is elected these bosses have all the Federal jobs in the whole empire of the South to parcel out among themselves and their friends. These are fat pickings and are exclusively reserved to relatively a very few persons, for the mass of white Southerners are barred by being Democrats. It is here we have the reason for the rise and growth of Lily-Whiteism: the white men in the game simply wanted all the jobs.

"Indeed not only do the Republican bosses in the South neglect to build up a strong party—they could make a fair beginning with nearly five million negro voters to draw from—but a strong Republican Party is precisely what they do not want; such a party would develop too much competition for the Federal jobs. These bosses, without protest, allow the white South to control the local situation and reduce the negro to a political zero in exchange for full control of Federal patronage. This arrangement suits the white South. It is not considered too great a price to pay for the elimination of the negro."

"Where negroes can vote, in the North, the race is still in the Fourth of July stage of politics. The gentlemen's agreement between the Republican and Democratic Parties is possible because practically every negro vote is labeled, sealed, delivered and packed away long before the election. How can the negro expect any worth-while consideration for his vote as long as the politicians are always reasonably sure as to how it will be cast? The Republicans feel sure of it, and the Democrats don't expect it."

### Asks for Action This Fall.

The way out for the negro, Mr. Johnson counsels, is for the negro to smash the gentlemen's agreement. It can be smashed in two ways, he concludes:

"In the gradual assertion of political independence on the part of the negro, or it can be done at one blow. The negro can serve notice that he is no longer a part of the agreement by voting in the coming elections in each State against Republicans who have betrayed him, who are in league with the Ku Klux Klan, who are found to be hypocrites and liars on the question of the negro's essential rights and by letting them know he has done it. I am in favor of doing the job at once."

PITTSBURG KAN. SUN
SEPTEMBER 24, 1924

## NEGRO LEADERS DESERT G. O. P

Defections of negro leaders from the Republican party are giving much concern to President Coolidge's managers in Northern States where negro voters number many thousands. Within the last few weeks several prominent negroes have announced their intention of supporting John W. Davis. Word of these desertions from the Republican ranks has been passed along to thousands of negroes by newspapers published in the interest of their race.

One of the most outstanding of these defections was that of William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, now living in New York. Lewis has declared his purpose of voting and working for Davis. Lewis issued a public statement indicating his preference. He attended Amherst College, from which President Coolidge was graduated, and completed his law studies in Harvard.

Revel Henry Fooks, of Philadelphia, former editor of an influential newspaper devoted to the welfare of the negro people, has also given notice that he will support John W. Davis. For many years Mr. Fooks was a member of the Citizens Republican Club of Philadelphia.

"I have lost my respect for the Republican party by reason of its moral cowardice and its predatory use of its powers," said Mr. Fooks in an interview. "I have no interest in politics as a negro except as an American. To my way of thinking Mr. Coolidge is just a figurehead for party symbols. He does not merit the vote of an intelligent negro. Thousands of negroes are thinking along the same lines and will vote accordingly in November."

# Negro Republic Offers Great Opportunities For Advancement

## African Nation May In Time Become Great Power; Prominent Local Negroes View Prospect Favorably

Does the negro ever dream of the time when he will have a country of his own—that the negro republic, Liberia, on the far coast of western Africa, will some day become the powerful empire of the blacks and that they may rule it as they so desire? This question has often puzzled the mind of the learned men in the country.

Certainly the negro would hope for this to become a reality in a country that needs only to be better developed, as it has some of the most valuable resources in the world.

Prominent members of the negro race here recognize that the republic, with progressive exploitation of its natural resources, can become a powerful country industrially and politically, a nation the negro can claim with pride as his own.

Liberia is not a new republic—in fact the American Colonization Society entered the country in 1817. In 1847, through the efforts of this society, a republic was formed after the United States form of government. It was first recognized as a nation by England in 1848, France in 1852 and by America in 1862. It is now recognized by all the countries of the world. All the large countries have their embassies and legations there.

The president was elected for a two-year term until 1907 when a four-year term for president was inaugurated, with a cabinet like that of the United States. They have a legislature which meets but once a year.

The country is a little larger in size than the state of Ohio, with a population of 2,100,000, only 1,000,000 of whom are civilized.

Agriculture is the important industry, but its chief drawback is lack of transportation. Until 1921, there were no railroads and no street cars, but extensive building of railroads is now in progress. Time was but recently when the native would stare in bewilderment at the sight of a vehicle without any visible means of moving.

There are also a large number of manufacturing concerns for weaving and iron work—a large number of stores and custom ports.

Monrovia is the capital of the country and the most important business center in the republic.

This republic has four distinct tribes—the Mandingoes, noted for art and culture work; Kpwessi, noted for seafaring and fisheries; the Vai, also recognized for art, and the Kru tribe, known as warriors.

For years there were no public schools and are poorly developed now. There are two colleges and about fifteen grade and high schools maintained by the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Lutheran churches. However, there are now a great number of lawyers and doctors there who have been educated in other countries.

A great many languages are spoken, including French and Spanish. Only in recent years has English been spoken.

There are only two banks in the entire republic, both located at Monrovia, the capital. Silver money is the form of exchange.

Speaking of Liberia, A. W. Martin, negro attorney here and prominent among his race, said:

"I believe there is a great future for Liberia, and I feel that one would not be making a mistake in returning to his native land. But of course there are many things to be considered. Most of us have our relatives here, our homes, our employment, our great chance for education. Few of us would think of sacrificing all these to go to a place where such things were uncertain, even if we did feel that in time it would be a republic of our own—and governed as we would have it governed. And I will say this—if you feel that this is your mother country and that your future lies in this country, stay here, fight for this country and live the life of an upright citizen in every sense of the word."

W. H. Porter, principal of the Douglas school, and another prominent negro here, believes:

"This question is one that would require much deliberation, and until now I have not given the matter much thought. Of course, it is true that the republic of Liberia is abounding in vast amounts of valuable resources which will in time aid in the development and advancement of the country. In time Liberia may become a powerful republic and one of the most honorable—who can tell? But as for me, I prefer to stay in the land of my birth—where I have received my education and where I expect greater opportunities for advancement in the years that are to come."

# TAKES TEETH FROM RESOLUTION; FAILS ON NEGRO DELEGATE

Springfield, Mo., April 30.—Jacob L. Babler Walthal M. Moore, booth of St. Louis, the Negro voter of Missouri and probably the November election were "rolled" in the state convention which met here Tuesday of this week. Moore was denied a place among the seven delegates-at-large, who will go from Missouri to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland in June.

Kansas City Sun

At a meeting of the Republican state committee held in St. Louis on the 11th of February, last, that body passed a resolution promising Negro Republicans would be given one of the seven delegates-at-large.

5-3-24

A number of aspirants for the honor were put forward over the state and when the advance crowds for the convention began to arrive on Monday, Kay Kyles, Brookfield, Walthal Moore, St. Louis; C. D. Williams, Jefferson City, and Dr. T. C. Unhank, Kansas City, were on hand willing to serve.

For several days preceding the convention it had been announced that Moore was on the administration slate and that he would be elected a delegate. On Monday the first intimation was given that the Negro was to be side-tracked. It was stated Monday evening that Moore would probably be withdrawn in order that seven whites might be elected.

When the matter of withdrawing as a candidate for delegate was presented to Moore it is said that he resisted strenuously, declaring that if he could not be placed on the slate he would take his candidacy to the floor of the convention.

It is stated that C. D. Williams, Jefferson City, who is an appointee of Governor Hyde's and Dr. T. C. Unthank, who is supposed to be expecting an appointment in Kansas City were told by an administration leader that in asking for Negro representation on the delegation they were placing the administration in a situation whence it would "have to put eight pegs in seven holes." The name of neither was presented to the convention.

When the balloting for delegates was reached Tuesday night about 9 o'clock no agreement on a candidate had been reached by the Negroes in the convention. All efforts to secure a conference had failed. No one could state with certainty whom the Negroes would support.

Representatives of the St. Louis districts and those from the central and southeastern parts of the state had agreed not to accept places as alternate delegates unless a delegate-at-large was chosen. That this agreement failed is shown by the election of three of the men who took part in the agreement.

It is the opinion of a majority of those who attended the convention here that the Negroes of the state too easily surrendered a place which they could have had with a little more insistence. The white delegates from over the state believed, it was said that the resolution passed by the State Committee in February bound the convention to elect a Negro and they were willing to elect one. Bad handling by the Negro leaders threw the opportunity away.

"When people organize for the purpose or with the effect of depriving any citizen of his liberty to exercise his opinion lawfully, or to do what is not denounced by statutes, they are invading the rights of such citizen and depriving him of a right guaranteed by the constitution of the United States, which provides that the trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. We, therefore, express our unalterable opposition to any organization or movement which proscribes any class of citizens because of birth, religion, race or color."

The delegates-at-large were instructed to cast their votes for Calvin Coolidge for president and Governor Hyde for vice-president.

Dr. J. C. Parrish, Vandalia, and Roscoe C. Patterson, Springfield, were chosen for presidential electors at large.

Political – 1924
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# An Open Letter to Hon. Edward W. Henry President of the Citizens Republican Club, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

My dear Mr. Henry:

I have just read an open declaration in the New York World which places you in the attitude of going over from the Republican party to the Democratic party, to the extent that you will support John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee, over Calvin Coolidge, the Republican nominee.

Atlanta Independent – 7-31-24

Just how much truth there is in this news item, I am unable to say, but in the absence of a public denial upon your part, your friends, in common with the public, accept the World's statement as a correct view of your position.

First, acknowledging that you are at liberty as an individual to select your own political affiliation and to cast your vote according to the dictates of your own conscience, we cannot escape the conclusion, however, that you as a public servant, owe the public a duty. There are some things you can do as an individaul and there are some things, because of your public character, you cannot afford to do as an individual, though such things may square your conduct with your conscience.

Conceding that you have a right to become a Democrat upon the grounds set out in the World, you have no right to do so unless you first resign your position as President of the Citizens Republican Club. It is unfair and not the thing for a man of your high character to do to make a fight within the club after you have gone over to the Democrats, to prevent the club from endorsing the Republican nominee. If you believe that you are right, it is your plain duty to sever all connections with the club and come out openly for the Democrats, and as an honest man, as the public understands and believes you to be, you will either take this course or you will remain in the Republican party, which has given the Democrats the opportunity to know you in America as a political factor.

Second—It is generally accepted in this country that no Negro has a right to be a Democrat, and that no Negro is honestly a Democrat, and that no Negro can conscientiously be a Democrat, so long as the Democrats adhere to their policy of mob law, jim-crowism, Ku Kluxism and disfranchisement. You have set out three reasons why you will support Mr. Davis.

First—Because of the mutual, personal friendship existing between you and Candidate Davis.

Second—Because he voted against jim-crowism in West Virginia.

Third—Because you helped send him to Congress.

Taking up your first reason—mutual, personal friendship—I have to say, whatever is mutually beneficial to you and Mr. Davis, is personal, and you have no right to use the official position the Republicans give you to promote that end. If you were not President of the Citizens Republican Club, no attention would be paid to any political declaration you might make.

Second, Mr. Davis voted against jim-crowism. If he did, it was no more than his duty and is no more than what 99 per cent of the Republicans have done on every occasion when the issue was presented. If you can condone Democratic disfranchisement, Democratic segregation, Democratic peonage, slavery, mob violence and race hatred because of your personal friendship for Mr. Davis and the fact that he voted in his state against jimcrowism, it seems to us that you are placing personal interest above public duty. Possibly you have not differentiated the issue in fine.

With a vote for John W. Davis, Democratic nominee, you are voting for the Democratic party and all of its infamy and outrages against your race for one hundred years and not for the high character and personality of Mr. Davis. Your vote for Candidate Davis is a vote for the isms and vagaries of William J. Bryan, for the race hatred, segregation and jim-crowism of Tom Heflin and Pat Harrison and for the Ku Kluxism, mob violence and lawlessness of the Texas Democrats. When you support Candidate Davis, yor support and vote for the party that disfranchised your people, that upholds mob violence, that introduces jim-crow cars, that keeps your race in slavery by a system of barbarous contract law and for the party that has taken every right from you and has put every piece of discriminating legislation on the law-books against you. Will your friendship for Mr. Davis and what he may personally do for you, cause you to overlook a hundred years of crime, proscription and persecution against your race? Would you vote against the party that has brought you to the attention of the public, that has made you what you are politically, that enfranchised your father and you, that passed the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, that made you a citizen and that put every law on the books that guarantees you the rights of a man, for the personal consideration that Mr. Davis may give you and because he had the moral courage to vote against the law, that he knew, as a good lawyer, was unconstitutional? Is personal favor or personal likes worth more to you than the manhood rights of all your people? These are questions for sober and deliberate consideration. These are questions that determine whether a man loves selfish interest better than he does the public good.

Has it ever occurred to you that an individual is a creature of his environment? That a man is no better than the principles he enunciates by his public conduct? That Mr. Davis is no better than his party? If his party stands for peonage in Florida, disfranchisement throughout the South, Ku Kluxism in Georgia and Texas, lynch law in Florida, and refuses to put a plank in its platform declaring against such barbarity, that he is no better than his party and that his acceptance of the platform of his party and its policy and attitude towards the Negro is more reflective of the character of the real John W. Davis than his personal friendship to you, or any vote he may cast against a jim-crow law in West Virginia?

We would like for Mr. Henry to consider these questions before he finally makes up his mind to desert the party of his fathers for the party that has stood for his undoing. If Mr. Davis were not a Democrat, willing to accept all the infamy for which his party stands, he would not stand on the platform enunciated at New York or accept the nomination. He accepted the nomination and platform because it reflected his views. Possibly Mr. Henry has not accepted the defeat of the minority report on the Ku Klux Klan at the New York convention as a virtual acceptance and endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan by the Democratic party. The issue was squarely drawn in New York and the Democrats met the issue by protecting the Klan under the leadership of William Jennings Bryan. The Democrats rejected Governor Smith because he was anti-Klan and a majority of the convention supported McAdoo because he was a Klansman or the Klan's candidate, and Mr. Davis is merely a compromise, standing upon a platform that made no declaration against mob law and declared affirmatively for the Ku Klux Klan, race hatred and religious intolerance.

Mr. Henry has a great future in the Republican party. He is held in high regard by his race, but if he goes to the Democratic party, his usefulness is at an end. He commits political suicide and his race will regard him as a mercenary; that there is no principle involved in his stand, but that he deserted the house of his father and the principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, with the hope of personal gain.

Continuing our faith in the honesty and integrity of Hon. E. W. Henry, President of the Citizens Republican Club, we are pleased to ascribe,

Obediently,
(Signed) B. J. DAVIS, Editor.

Columbus Ga

JUN 1 41924

## A Letter Which Is Referred To President Coolidge.

The ENQUIRER-SUN is in receipt of a letter from the editor of the Columbus Times, a negro weekly newspaper. The name of this editor is Joseph A. Clarke. He is a Columbus negro, whose reputation is excellent and who shows marked ability in the editing and managing of his newspaper. Clarke, naturally is a Republican, for that party represents to him, as it does to hundreds of thousands of other negroes in the south, the party of Lincoln and emancipation—of freedom and the right to suffrage.

This letter from the editor of the Columbus Times refers to, and indorses, an editorial in the ENQUIRER-SUN in which the treachery of the cowardly Republican party to its negro followers was laid bare. The betrayal of the negro by the Republicans in order that a masked gang might be placated, was discussed at length and the infamy of that party made clear. There could be no stronger testimony as to the truth of what the ENQUIRER-SUN called the poltroonery of the Republican party than the following letter from the negro editor of a negro newspaper:

Editor of the ENQUIRER-SUN:

Let me thank you for your editorial, "The Blacker Republican Party" which appeared in this morning's edition of your paper.

Your editorial voices the sentiment of thousands of us who daily see the principles of our fathers' party sacrificed.

You, understanding the delicate position I occupy in the community, must know how I appreciate your expression of thoughts, which might prove unwise if expressed in my columns.

I am quoting you in this week's edition of the Columbus Times. I would like also, with your permission to send a copy of your editorial to several negro newspapers in other cities.

Thanking you again, I am, sincerely,

JOSEPH A. CLARKE.

Columbus, Ga., June 13, 1924.

This letter is herewith referred to President Calvin Coolidge, who is not only the Chief Executive of the whole people, but who, as a presidential nominee, is the titular head of the Republican party. This Republican presidential nominee—President Calvin Coolidge—wrote personally at least one plank in his party's platform, and dictated the essence of a number of others. He did not offer or urge a plank in condemnation of the most sinister influence in our national life—the masked and hooded followers of the flaming cross.

The ENQUIRER-SUN hopes that President Calvin Coolidge will read the letter of the negro editor with a discerning eye. We want the President to read and weigh each sentence in the letter of Joseph A. Clarke. Particularly is the attention of the President directed to this significant phrase in the negro editor's letter: "*You, understanding the delicate position I occupy in the community, must know how I appreciate your expression of thoughts* WHICH MIGHT PROVE UNWISE IF EXPRESSED IN MY COLUMNS."

That statement is precisely the truth, and if the President chances to read it and does not see its deeper meaning, The ENQUIRER-SUN suggests that he asks his secretary, Bascom Slemp of Virginia to interpret it for him.

* * *

Now a word to the editor of the negro weekly, and to all negro Republicans in the South. (There is no objection to President Coolidge reading this also):

The only interest the Republican party has in the negro in the South is to obtain his vote at the National Convention. That is why Henry Lincoln Johnson's negro delegation, among other negro delegations, was given preference in the contest for credentials. The negro who corrals and leads the delegates to the National Convention is paid, sometimes in money, sometimes with office, or the control or distribution of such offices as the Republican party has to offer to the negro.

The negro of the South is no longer of any value to the Republicans after he has been lined up in the convention, and has delivered his vote to the candidate selected by the inside ring. After the convention, and at election time in the South the negro's vote is valueless to the Republican party because the South is solidly Democratic.

But what of the Ku Klux Klan? By cringing to that un-American menace to law and order, the Republicans may be able to get enough votes to carry Indiana and a few other doubtful states. Indeed, if Underwood should be named—Underwood, the courageous and splendid southerner who attacked the Klan in its Texas stronghold—then the Republicans, AIDED BY THE KLAN, might get KENTUCKY and TENNESSEE and have a chance at TEXAS. Particularly might this be true if the Democratic convention is brave enough and American enough to put into its platform an anti-Klan plank.

The Republican party has proved it is the party of time-servers. Its interest is not in human rights but in material success. As long as there are left in the South enough negroes to go north as delegates to Republican Conventions it does not matter to President Coolidge and his followers under what conditions the vast majority of the negroes live, or whether, for that matter, they live at all.

A few more such Republican Conventions and the negroes of the South will begin to understand that after all, the South is the more genuinely interested in their welfare—in their right to live under decent conditions.

If that statement arouses a feeling of doubt just at present, let it be said at least the Democrats do not exploit and betray the negro voter; that is a method peculiarly Republican.

# WM. H. LEWIS BOLTS G. O. P. OUT FOR DAVIS

### Former Republican Asst. Attorney General Gives Out Statement . .

### KU KLUX KLAN CITED

### Coolidge Is Challenged To State Where His Party Stands

New York, Sept. 3.—William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, came out yesterday for John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, and attacked the Republican Party as "the party of Little America and Ku Kluxism."

Mr. Lewis, who was graduated from Amherst College and Harvard Law School and who was a famous football star while a student, announced his renunciation of the Republican Party in a statement made public at the Democratic Eastern campaign headquarters, in the Hotel Belmont.

"As a colored American citizen, I propose to work and vote for John W. Davis, because his record shows him to be a man of humanitarian instincts, of broad and universal sympathies," he said.

"As a colored American, I propose to vote for Mr. Davis, because he is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, the greatest menace to American democracy today. It has raised the standard of religious bigotry, race hatred, and is striving with might and main for the control of the American Government, to administer it in the interest of one group of Americans. It is aimed first at the Negro, then at the Jew, then at the Irishman and the Catholic, and finally it has set its hand against the foreign born, as if any man had the say as to the race in which he should be born or in what country.

**G. O. P. For Klan**

"There are colored men now living who remember the Ku Klux Klan of another day. It came into being to put the colored voter and citizen out of business. Intimidation, coercion, riot and murder was there not? Fifty years ago the Democratic Party was the Ku Klux party. Today the Republican Party is the Ku Klux party.

"The debate of the Ku Klux Klan in the Democratic Convention was the most refreshing and wholesome thing that has taken place in American politics in a quarter of a century. Mr. Davis has taken his stand upon that issue, and I propose to stand with him.

"The Republican candidate for President has said nothing up to now as to whether he stands for the Klan or against it. Is the Republican Party afraid to take a stand against the Klu Klux Klan? Is it still the party of Lincoln of Grant and Roosevelt?

"I see no way of putting down the Ku Klux Klan except thru the instrumentality of the Democratic Party. All that has been accomplished in Texas, Louisanna, Oklahoma and Arkansas has been the work of the Democratic Party. I propose to join with the great majority of Americans including the Irish Catholic, the Jew, and the foreign born, not only in the interest of self-preservation, but in the interest of my country."

"I propose to vote against the Republican ticket as a protest against the treatment accorded the colored voter by the Republican party, which has used the Negro vote to get into power and then turned against it to pursue a policy of lily-whiteism. Four years ago I led the pilgrimage of colored citizens to Marion, O. The Harding-Coolidge Administration has betrayed the Negro voter, has done nothing for him, and will do nothing for him. We have long since paid any debt of gratitude we owed the Republican party."

## Bolts Party

Mr. H. Lewis, of Boston, leading New England Republican, comes out for Jno. W. Davis.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

# BECK CALLS REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN DALLAS, TEXAS, FOR TUESDAY, MAY 27

**To the Republican Electors of Texas:**

**Beaumont, Texas, April 10, 1924.—Pursuant to the call of the republican national committee issued at Washington, D. C., December 12, 1923, and by authority vested in me by the republican state central committee of Texas, a delegated republican state convention is hereby called to meet on the 27th day of May in the city of Dallas, Texas, at 12 o'clock, under the state election law for the purpose of electing four delegates and four alternate delegates from state at large to the national republican convention to convene in Cleveland, Ohio, June 10, 1924, to nominate all presidential electors and to elect one delegate and one alternate delegate from each congressional district of the state, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said convention.**

**The voters of the several counties of the state who are in accord with the principles of the republican party, who believe in its declarations of principles and are in sympathy with the aims and purposes are cordially invited to unite under this call in the delegates to this convention. The basis of representation from each county shall be one vote for the republican organization and one additional vote for every one hundred votes cast for President Harding in the last presidential election.**

**Only legal and qualified persons, men or women, who possess a poll tax receipt shall participate in republican primaries, mass conventions, precinct or county conventions held for the purpose of selecting delegates to the said state convention.**

**HARRY BECK, Chairman.**
**L. D. LYONS, Secretary.**

## THE CONSTITUTION'S NEWS SERVICE

The Atlanta Constitution has the habit of expressing its opinion for news in reporting items about the Negro or anything that the Negro is a part of. Our neighbor seems not to know that the truth only is news, and that error is in no sense news. The Constitution has another grievous fault when discussing the Negro. It expresses its prejudices for facts. In discussing the Republican affairs in Georgia it does not give the news facts as they occur but it generally gives a garbled statement of its opinions or prejudice with a view of discrediting the Negro or whatever institution he is part and parcel of. This is a grievous fault in any newspaper. Newspapers are to give the people the news, facts and truths, not its opinion or prejudices, but give the news as it occurs about events in the community and the state, stripped of all prejudice, and unless the newspaper addresses itself four square to this policy, it destroys the effect of its service among that class of people who love the truth.

A newspaper like an individual has nothing to lose by being fair or truthful, but all to gain, and must in the fitness of things stand loser for propagating error and falsehood. The Constitution knows as well as it knows anything that the Republican party which met in State Convention in Taft Hall, Wednesday, April 2, is the regular organization of seventy years' standing and has functioned every year since Freeman was nominated in 1856. Yet it would infer to this organization as "so-called regular" the "Goree-Johnson faction," in order to hit the Negro a blow beneath the belt, and the only remedy to force the Constitution to tell the truth and to be fair in its news service to our people is for the Negroes en masse to quit taking the paper or reading it. In addition to public garbled news and reporting its prejudices for the facts, the Constitution is defamatory in whatever service it renders the race. It seeks to obscure our virtues and parade our vice, and holds us up to the world as a worthless liability in the community where we live, or in whatever equation we seek to exemplify our usefulness.

In referring to Mrs. George S. Williams, of Savannah, one of the most respectable and intelligent women in this country, without regard to race or color, instead of mentioning her name as Mrs. Williams, as she deserves to be referred to, the Constitution called her Mame Williams, a Negress. No self respecting race of people would subscribe, support or pay for any such service. The Negro is the only group of people in America that will pay white men to defame and slander him, and the sooner we boycott all such publications or businesses that show that they do not need our patronage, the sooner we will bring them to their senses and impress them that if they want our business, they must treat us just like they treat other people.

The Constitution knows that the Philips aggregation of Lilywhites are irregular and created by prejudicial influence unprecedented in American political life and was resorted to by the late President Harding to convince the country that he had no Negro blood in his veins, and for the further purpose of eliminating the Negro, because of prejudices as a finality. The concensus of opinion in this country is that a white man with Negro blood in his veins and passing for a white man, is meaner to Negroes and more prejudiced against the Negro than a white man one hundred per cent Caucasian, but it seems impossible for the Constitution to be fair or to treat its Negro subscribers and readers with the same decency and respect for their business that it treats its white readers and subscribers, and the Negro is getting weary of the treatment he receives from the white press generally, and the only way to stop it and bring them to their senses is to leave their papers alone.

# COLORED VOTE WORRIES FORCE IN SMALL CAMP

## Second and Third Wards Hold High Cards.

BY OSCAR HEWITT.

The activity of Gov. Small's lieutenants among the colred voters indicates that while their hopes are large they are afraid the result between the governor and Senator Essington will be close next Tuesday.

Small won four years ago against John G. Oglesby by a plurality of 7,902 votes. Former Mayor Thompson won his nomination in 1919 over Harry Olsen by a margin of 2,508 votes. Carter Harrison won his last nomination for mayor of Chicago in 1911 by 1,420 votes which would be the equivalent of 2,030 votes with the women voting.

The Second ward of Chicago is probably 90 per cent colored and normally Republican. On the registers there are 31,179 persons eligible to vote at the primary next Tuesday. Ninety per cent of these means 281,51 and about two thirds of that number, or 18,766, are expected to take a part in the contest between Senator Essington and Gov. Small. Th tais as many votes as were cast in the following seventeen counties by Republicans for years ago for all four candidates for governor.

| County. | 1920 vote. | County. | 1920 vote. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Union | 1,827 | Jersey | 913 |
| Johnson | 1,861 | Putnam | 998 |
| Pope | 1,772 | Schuyler | 928 |
| Monroe | 1,163 | Scott | 706 |
| Clinton | 1,343 | Wabash | 986 |
| White | 1,544 | Gallatin | 776 |
| Cumbeland | 1,102 | Calhoun | 439 |
| Hardin | 488 | | |
| Richland | 1,032 | 17 co.'s total | 18,761 |
| Jasper | 873 | | |

In the Third ward, where there is also a large colored population, unusual activity is also reported. This ward has a registration of 35,926 voters and it has been estimated that 60 per cent of them are colored. If two-thirds of this 60 per cent vote, that means more than 14,000 more colored voters, which would be the equivalent to several more down state counties.

### Lessons From the Cohen Drag, Hang Up and Show Down

Our race group used to be up high in politics. It was not so long ago that that was true. Sixteen years ago it held many Presidential offices, offices whose appointments are within the gift of the President, at home and abroad. But, with the passing of President Roosevelt and the coming of President Taft, a change set in small in the beginning but steadily growing and culminating in the Administration of President Harding, when he fell down so

low in the official rating as to be entirely negligible. We have always had the glad hand and frozen heart when there is an Ohio man in the White House. Hayes, Garfield, Taft Harding,—may we have no more in the White House the likes of them. 2-29-24

President Coolidge has shown a commendable disposition to give the race a square deal as partisans and as citizens. He recognizes that we are members of the Republican party as well as citizens of the United States, and that is great gain. If he keeps on in the way he has been going, and if he shall be continued as President in the voting next November, we may recover under him much that we lost under the four we have named. Let us hope so.

The fact that the Federal Senate has reversed itself and confirmed the nomination of Walter L. Cohen to be Controller of Customs at New Orleans, by a vote of 39 against 38, is a victory for President Coolidge, who defied the Senate and reappointed Mr. Cohen after the Senate by a narrow vote had refused to confirm his nomination.

The motion to reconsider the adverse vote was made by Senator Shipstead, Farm-Laborite of Minnesota, who switched his vote to confirmation, as did also Senator McNary of Oregon and Senator Walsh, (Democrat) of Massachusetts. Now Senatorial courtesy, when based on the color line, has been stabbed in the stomach and should bleed to death. It has no place in American politics, and the politician who insists upon it is not a good American by 99 per cent, and should be kept at home by his constituents.

The lessons we learn from the Cohen drag, hang up and show down are simple, elementary, if you will. A united Negro press, fighting for a square deal, and a political contention for the same, with the proper sort of President in the White House, and we can get at least a part of what should come to us as partisans and citizens. Without organization, without an intelligent and persistent press, and without a solid front withal, we can hope to gain nothing but confusion and kicks and jeers, in citizenship, partisanship nor anything else.

## Not Even Dark Cloud To Mar Harmony of G. O. P. Meet, All White

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., April 15.—Mississippi County Republicans declared today in their county convention that Coolidge is the best ever and that every true and loyal delegate at the Cleveland convention should do his utmost to secure renomination of the Bay State leader. It was an all-white convention, not even a dark cloud appearing in the sky to mar the perfect harmony of the gathering.

There were plenty of speeches and resolutions, campaign predictions and optimistic outlooks. The Republican organization of Mississippi County was well represented at the meeting. There are no insurgents, third party protagonists in this section. They're all rock ribbed and regular. The Bull Moose contingent of the piping times of '12 has subsided into innocuous desuetude.

Delegates and alternates were chosen today to the state convention at Little Rock on May 1. This county furnishes five delegates and it is thought that all delegates and alternates will go. Virgil Greene of Osceola, was chosen county chairman, with Welch Foster of Blytheville as secretary of the local organization. Considerable enthusiasm prevailed at the convention and an intensive campaign throughout this section in the presidential race was promised. It is not thought that a county ticket will be put out until late summer, if at all.

## Colored Voter Is Liability in Md.

### Col. A. W. W. Woodcock Says Negroes Do Not Exercise Ballot.

(Preston News Service.)

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 28.—In an address to the Republican Women's Club of Anne Arundel County here last Thursday afternoon Col. Amas W. W. Woodcock, U. S. District Attorney at Baltimore, declared the solid black vote was a liability rather than an asset to the Republican party in Maryland. He said in part:

"We are in minority. But why? One reason is the Negro. Don't misunderstand me. I would not recede one foot from the idealism of the early Republican party, which gave the Negro the right to vote. In those sections of the state, where there are many Negroes, it is the most obvious argument for skillful and unscrupulous leaders to use against us. There is no appeal quite so powerful as racial prejudice.

"The sad fact is that, while the white people do not join the party because of the Negro, the Negro has, in turn, ceased to vote. So we are hit from both sides.

"If the Negro does not believe in Republican policies, he ought not to remain in the party. I think the fact that the party gave him his freedom, or gave his ancestors freedom, is not a reason for remaining if he ceases to believe. I simply call attention to the fact that his supposed allegiance makes Democrats of many who are Republicans at heart, and that he is no longer voting the Republican ticket.

"In fairness to him, he has every reason to be disgusted at promises made him by unscrupulous leaders which were never intended to be fulfilled. The Republican party ought to make the same kind of appeal to him as it makes to other voters—to his intelligence and idealism.

"He should expect this and nothing more. There is no menace of Negro domination in Maryland. It is not intelligent for the Democrats to suggest it."

## Dr. Cannon Scores "Lily Whiteism" In Letter To Nat'l Comm. Ch'm Adams

Editor of THE NEW YORK AGE:

Mr. Scipio A. Jones of Little Rock, Ark., sent me the data referred to in my letter to Chairman Adams. He asked that the Northern Negroes take up the fight against "lily whiteism." Wish you would publish enclosed letter and oblige.

(Signed) GEO. E. CANNON.

Letter to Chairman Adams.

(Copy)

NATIONAL COLORED REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

Dr. Geo. E. Cannon, President
354 Pacific Ave., Jersey City, N. J.

April 1, 1924.

Hon. John T. Adams,
Chairman,
National Republican Committee,
Munsey Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Adams:

My attention has been called to the following matter which I am submitting for your consideration:

In the Congressional District comprising Union, South Carolina, where the district convention was recently held for the selection of delegates to the coming National Convention in Cleveland, it seems that a duly organized convention selected Dr. Hardy of Spartanburg as district delegate, after which Mr. Talbert, National Committeeman, being dissatisfied because a colored man was chosen, withdrew with some of his followers and elected a white man as delegate.

In Arkansas, a situation exists which is far more serious than the South Carolina case. In Pulaski County where the Republican convention was recently held at the Board of Commerce Building in Little Rock, March 21, the duly selected colored representative Republicans were excluded from attending this convention the police refusing them admission. Those who had gained admission before the meeting opened were forced to leave. Following this action the colored Republicans perfected a temporary organization of their own and proceeded to elect delegates and alternates to their State Congressional Convention.

The calling of the convention at a place where it was known that colored representatives would be excluded was at variance with the resolution adopted in 1920 by the Republican National Convention. In addition to this, at the recent hearing before the Republican National Committee last December, our National Colored Republican Conference joined in with the white and colored Republicans of the South in protesting against the reduction of the southern representation in the convention. We did this believing that Mr. Hemmel of Arkansas and Mr. Talbert of South Carolina were acting in good faith.

Now, Mr. Adams, one of the cardinal principles of our National Colored Republican Conference is that all Republicans must stand on equal terms as members of the Republican party. This places us diametrically opposite to the "lily white" policy as is continued to be exercised by the white Arkansas Republicans. The "lily white" policy is inconsistent with the tenets of the Republican party; and we were hoping that after the hearing before the National Republican Committee last December that the policy would be abandoned by the white Republicans of the South.

We do not wish to enter the coming campaign with any handicap, but allowing the "lily white" policy to be exercised in the South constitutes a serious handicap to the colored Republicans in the North, as we feel it our duty to ourselves and to our brothers in the South to use all of the force at our command as Republicans to overthrow this nefarious system known as the "lily white" policy. We not only denounce the "lily white" policy with all of the power that we possess, but we call upon the National Republican Committee to exercise its authority in bringing to an end such practice, and to see that every member of the Republican party receives a square deal regardless of color.

This letter is written in the interest of the National Republican Party, and I ask for it the serious consideration of yourself and the members of the National Republican Committee.

(Signed) GEO. E. CANNON.

Political—1924

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

# POLITICAL SITUATION IN TEXAS.

Our journalistic contemporary, the Dallas Express, edited by the brilliant and scholarly John W. Rice, asked a very pertinent question in last week's issue regarding the political situation among the colored voters of Texas.

After reproducing excerpts from an article of Colonel Roscoe C. Simmons and commenting on it, the North Texas publication wanted to know what "Bill" McDonald et al were going to do about salvaging the republican party from the hands of "lily-white" politicians and manipulators, commanded and led by R. B. Creager of Brownsville. Houston Informer

The Informer is anxious to see that interrogation answered by some of the faithful colored brethren of the Lone Star State, for this paper is not unmindful of the political battles among the republicans in Texas during 1920 and wonders if history is going to repeat itself. 1—19—24

Political observers, writers and prognosticators are saying that the Southern representation was restored to its former basis in the national republican convention as a matter of political expediency; that thousands of colored migrants would perhaps resent the conventional disfranchisement of their Dixie brothers and sisters and that to corral this vote and support, the G. O. P. leaders were more than willing to undo what was done by this same body in 1922.

If the colored vote is going to play such an important part in the autumn election (and ebony-hued voters do constitute the balance of power in several pivotal and debatable states of the North and border territory), then both Colonel Simmons and the Express are right in contending that the colored republicans of Texas (and the white republicans, too, who believe in the fundamental principles, tenets, dogmas and doctrines of the party) should get busy and press their battle to the gate.

If we have one outstanding racial weakness in Texas, it is the disposition and proneness to give up and cease to contend for our rights because we are not successful at the first attempt.

When it comes to falling down and getting up again, the babies have us skinned a city block; for every child that learns to walk, learns by getting up after he or she falls down.

The so-called "black-and-tan" republicans of Texas had a good case in 1920, but it was messed up and butchered by an amateur North Texas politician, who lost the case with his apologetic introductory remarks before the republican national executive committee at Chicago.

The "lily-white" republicans of the state were pie-hungry and office greedy in 1920, for the democrats had kept them away from the trough and pork barrel for eight long and hard years; and thus these so-called republicans (for office purposes chiefly) were determined that no colored delegates would get in their way and halt their raid on the pie-counter.

Quite a number of them landed federal positions and thus they can not be too active in the affairs of the party during 1924, or else it will be employed as excellent campaign propaganda against the republican party.

From this angle it looks like President Calvin Coolidge will be the nominee of the republican party at the Cleveland, Ohio, national gathering; but the nomination of a republican standard-bearer is not equivalent to election, like obtains in the democratic-ridden South.

If the G.O.P. national executive committee should give the contesting Southern delegates of color--those who will hame meritorious cases--a raw deal at the Cleveland meet, no political wise-acre is able to foretell its reaction in those Northern states, where black men and women form the balance of power, at the fall election.

All things considered, it does appear as a logical and propitious time for the colored voters of republican persuasion in Texas, to formulate some plans of action and sally forth to the fray.

The first thing to do is to get a large number of our men and women to qualify as voters, by the payment of the poll tax or securing of an exemption certificate before the midnight of January 31, 1924.

The next step would be to organize their forces and outline the line of battle.

Many were the tricks and dirty practices indulged in by the "lily-white" leaders in Texas during 1920, but some have a hunch that the highest tribunal in the party will not sanction such procedure in 1924.

No man can win a case without presenting it to a tribunal or some person duly delegated and authorized to sit in judgment on said cause.

Will the colored republicans of Texas permit their case to be lost through default, or will they arise and with every vestige of manhood contend for their rights within the party of Lincoln, Douglass, Booker T. Washington, Grant, Roosevelt and Coolidge?

Gentlemen, what will your answer be? We await your reply and action!

## Anti-Coolidge Negro Body

N. Y. World

NEGRO leaders are trying to build a political machine out of the 500,000 members of their race who migrated from the South this year in order to oppose President Coolidge if he enters the primaries and to defeat Ku Klux Klan candidates in the Middle West.

On the theory that the Southern Negro has had no experience in voting and will yield readily to tutelage with most ambitious political activity of the race is being planned. President Coolidge is a target because he appointed C. Bascom Slemp as his secretary and because, the negroes assert, he has failed to carry out the administration pledge of a complete colored staff for the Tuskegee (Ala.) Hospital, built for negro ex-service men.

Shelby J. Davidson, local representative of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people, said today the organization work will be carried on by the 440 branches of the association. Questionnaires will be sent all candidates in the republican primaries asking their position on the Ku Klux, Tuskegee and the Anti-Lynching Bill, he said.

At present the negroes are looking for a Republican Presidential candidate to whom they can throw their votes. No bolt from Mr. Coolidge to Hiram Johnson is intended. Johnson, they allege, promised some of the Southern Democrats to oppose the Lynching Bill if it came to a count of noses. If no candidate regarded as favorable to the negro stand on the three questions appearg, the primary strength will settle on favorite sons or will be held off and given to Senator La Follette on a Farmer-Labor ticket.

Nothing further from President Coolidge is anticipated between now and the primaries that will alter the determination to oppose him, according to Davidson. There are no immediate prospects that he will place a negro physician in charge of the Tuskegee Hospital and the appointment of Secretary Slemp is accepted as announcement that he desires a following among the Southern whites, at a sacrifice of losing the negroes in the north.

What strength the negroes can exert in the primaries remains to be seen. Most of those who have crossed the Mason-Dixon line have moved to cities where the black population already is large, and in some sections, their leaders contend they will hold the balance of power between the two major parties.

## HENRY LINCOLN JOHNSON AGAIN BOSS OF GEORGIA

Henry Lincoln Johnson, Georgia's negro Republican national committeeman, is once more in control of his party's affairs there following the repudiation of J. L. Phillips, white chairman of the Republican state committee, to whom the distribution of federal patronage in the state was given prior to the succession of President Coolidge. As a result of this substitution of Johnson for Phillips as representative of the administration, Georgia is now regarded as "safe for Coolidge" against all comers.

At a rally of Republicans in Atlanta a few days ago, Henry Lincoln Johnson was in complete control and declared that it was a "Coolidge meeting." As proof of his own and the President's close co-operation, Johnson presented to C. P. Goree a certified copy of the Republican national committee's call for the Cleveland convention. Goree has been named chairman of the old Republican state central committee of Georgia.

Johnson's appointment as recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia was rejected by the senate in the last Congress.

# TOLLIVER ISSUES CALL TO STATE REPUBLICANS

## Urges To Attend Various County and District Conventions And Seeks Admission To State Conventions.

## SAYS EYES OF NATION CENTER ON RACE VOTERS

Roanoke, Jan. 5—A circular letter has been issued by C. Tiffany Toliver of this city to all colored republicans in the State. Mr. Toliver urges that they attend the various county and district conventions, and should they be refused admission to meet him in Roanoke on February 5, and place their grievance before the State Convention which will be held there.

TEXT OF LETTER

Fellow Citizens:—

I am positively informed that the Virginia State Republican Convention for 1924 will be held at Roanoke, Va., on Tuesday, February 5. It is customary to hold county and district conventions for the election of delegates to the State Conventions.

In view of the present state of affairs as well as our whole-hearted desire to participate as legal representatives in the activities of the party of our forefathers, I urge that you attend the county and district conventions held in your respective county and district and seek admission, a right to a voice and representation in all proceedings conducted therein, so that whether success or failure should attend this movement, you will have a clear and unimpeachable right to also demand admission to the State convention as a duly elected representative of your county or district, or to appeal to the highest authority in the party as a matter of last resort should you be denied the right to participate in your county and district convention.

The eyes of this Great American Nation are now centerd on the attitude of the Colored Americans of Virginia and elsewhere. New York, Maryland, Illinois, Massachusetts, Delaware and New Jersey, with thousands of colored voters, are now in doubt as far as the Republican party is concerned. It is now up to the sons of Virginia to settle the all important question—"Shall the colored voter remain in the party of his forefathers?"

Very truly yours,

C. TIFFANY TOLIVER

# HARDING PLEDGED TO APPOINT COTTRILL

Washington, D. C., Jan. 3.—The Associated Negro Press has seen extended correspondence between President Harding and Charles Cottrill. A paragraph is here quoted from one of the last letters of the President to Cottrill after Cottrill had respectfully declined the offer of the place in the Virgin Islands, but took occasion to remind the President of a foremost understanding. President Harding wrote Cottrill:

"I note your continued aspiration for permanent appointment, and I shall welcome the day as cordially as you when I can bring about the fulfillment of your aspiration. I hope it will not be unreasonably long."

This letter is dated just a short time before President Harding died.

# NEGRO SPEAKS BEFORE THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 12.—Robbed of one-tenth of her Negro population in one year by the fairer charm of northern industry, a runner-up for lynching honors during 1923, the home of Vardaman and other obstacles to Colored or white American progress, Mississippi changed her course for a short while last week while the representatives of her sovereignty admitted to their presence in the state's legislative halls representatives of the submerged half of her population, the Negro, and listened to a recital of the Negro's hope for the future of the state.

The Negro to address both houses of the legislature was S. D. Redmond, probably the most important Negro attorney in the state. He was accompanied by E. W. Narnes, L M. Flurney, L. K. Atwood, E. L Patton, Solomon Ward, G. M. R Husband, W. L. Varado, A. J. John son, R. T. Sims, A. J. N. Howard S. W. Miller, S. H. C. Owen, G. W Williams and E. B. Tom.

The Daily News of this city, in commenting upon the address deliv ered by Redmond, declared that such an event might not have been possible fifteen or twenty years ago and continued. "Redmond delivered an admirable address to each body. He was fair, logical and convincing throughout, and it is unquestionably a fact that when he finished the lawmakers had a better and more comprehensive view of the educational and industrial phases of the race question than ever before."

Mr. Redmond's address covered the entire gamut of inter-racial relations in the state, the evil of lynching in which Mississippi is among the foremost, the problem of education, in which she is most backward; the display of firearms, an incentive to crime among black and white citizenry; the care of criminals, the sick, the insane, and suffrage.

The spokesman had in mind bringing to the heart of his hearers the fact of the Negro's interest in the welfare of the state. Without censoring Negroes who had become migrants to better their condition, Mr Redmond pointed out to the legislators of the state the harm which emigration wrought on the constructive forces of the state, black and white, and asserted that the greatest asset of any state is its man power.

The discrepancy in education programs was also emphasized. With the population of the state practically fifty per cent Negro, Mr. Redmond told the lawmakers that there were practically one thousand high schools for white children and none for Negroes. The same gap existed so far as agricultural schools, seminaries, and colleges were concerned The Negro, he declared, was taxed and his money went to build white schools. In the case of Rosenwald schools, Mr. Redmond pointed out the Negro was assessed one tax which went to support white schools and another tax to build the adequate Rosenwald schools, thus paying two taxes without getting what he ought to have. The lawmakers were asked to favor the Negro by applying to his educational needs as much as he paid in taxes for the same.

Absence of reformatories for Negro youths, sanatoriums for the tubercular, asylums for the insane, Negro nurses for Negro patients, of probationary officers, of adequate means for suppressing the sale of alcoholic liquors, and attendant evils were all covered in Mr. Redmond's address.

While the legislature of the state was listening to Mr. Redmond, one of the states representatives in the national congress was helping to kill the appropriation for Howard University

## The Constitution and the Negro Vote.

Some days ago the Senate of the United States, through the adoption of the Robinson resolution, requested President Coolidge to call upon Secretary of the Navy Denby for his resignation. The secretary's connection with the oil lease scandal, as everyone knows, prompted the Senate's action, the object of which was to clear the atmosphere of general suspicions and mistrust and restore popular confidence in the government. The majority of members of the Senate, including both Republicans and Democrats, realized that the quickest way to get rid of the Navy Department head was by presidential action. The only other way was through the long and tedious process of impeachment.

Despite the fact that the Senate majority had done no more than the most humble private citizen had a right to do—that is, to petition and request some action of the president—old line Republican newspapers rose on their hind feet and roared most violent protests. If an organization of street sweepers or garbage wagon drivers had petitioned the president asking for the dismissal of Secretary Denby or any other cabinet official their action would have been perfectly proper and constitutional, but the same action, at least in the view of the Republican newspapers, becomes highly improper and thoroughly unconstitutional when undertaken by the highest law-making body of the nation. So much, then, for the protest of the Republican press.

Some time ago the nomination of Walter L. Cohen, a negro, to be comptroller of customs at the port of New Orleans, was submitted to the Senate for confirmation by President Coolidge. The same nomination previously had been rejected by the same Senate acting in its constitutional capacity as the body to approve or reject presidential appointments. The nomination was rejected for a second time by the Senate acting wholly within its constitutional rights. But even this second rejection has not deterred President Coolidge in his determination to thrust his negro appointee upon the people of New Orleans. We are told the president will name no other and that the negro will be given a recess appointment when the Congress adjourns so that he will continue to serve in a post to which he is not welcome.

While we do not know the presidential motive in such insistence, we are very familiar with the fact that the negro vote in some of the eastern and almost all of the pivotal middle western states has been heavily increased during the last few years through the exodus from the south of negro labor to those states. It is becoming increasingly evident that the Republicans will need every vote they can get next November if they are to have any sort of hope of continuing in control of the nation, and it is highly probable that the negro vote may be the balance of power in several of the big commonwealths. As said above, we do not pretend to read the presidential mind, but we cannot be far off when we attribute to him the belief that the south will be Democratic even though Cohen was never appointed, while insistence upon his appointment by a Republican president might swing one or two or several doubtful states to the Republican column.

As the facts now stand President Coolidge is overriding a branch of government with co-ordinate and equal power that has been expressed in a thoroughly constitutional manner. We should like, therefore, to hear an expression from the Republican press about the constitutionalism of this action of the nation's executive. If it be unconstitutional for the Senate to exercise the right guaranteed to the humblest citizen, what shall be said about the constitutionality of an act of the president that overrides a thoroughly constitutional action taken by a branch of government with equal power to his own.

But why discuss constitutional issues? What does the constitution amount to, anyhow, when compared with the negro vote?

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.
Republican.

# Howard's Coup Stirs Melvihill to Party Bolt

Two State Conventions in Mississippi to Name National Delegates.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 6.—Two delegations will be sent by the Republicans of Mississippi to the National Convention this year. This was made evident yesterday when at a meeting of the state executive committee Michael J. Mulvihill, national committeeman from this state, bolted with part of his following and two opposite state conventions were named.

Apparently the Ligon faction with M. H. Daily, state chairman of the committee, as a recruit holds the upper hand in affairs in the state. In fact Mr. Daily is in office and Mulvihill is not and has not been since the Republicans have been in power. This is due to the fact that harmony in the ranks is unknown in Mississippi Republican politics.

The Ligon faction endorsed President Coolidge for the party nominee for President, and leaders charged that Mulvihill in omitting in his endorsement the nomination for President at the last state meeting had in mind the possibility of trading in the support of his faction at the next national convention to the highest bidder in political patronage. However, the Mulvihill faction of yesterday at the state meeting here adopted resolutions of its own endorsing President Coolidge for the next President and the two sets of resolutions are now speeding to Washington.

**Agreement Is Bombshell.**

The bombshell at the meeting here yesterday was the reading by Chairman Daily of the written agreement signed by Perry Howard, Negro attorney, and Mulvihill on July 7, 1922, in Washington. This agreement, approved by John Adams, National Republican chairman, was read and Mr. Mulvihill admitted, when called upon to do so, that he had signed it but that he could not live up to the terms because he was not getting his share of the patronage.

Howard, who is a special assistant to Attorney General Daugherty, said that he was ready and had been living up to the terms of the agreement which had been approved by the National Chairman. State Chairman Daily announced that he was willing for the sake of harmony in the ranks to carry out the terms of this agreement, duly signed by Howard and Mulvihill and he offered to resign if his resignation would further harmony.

Then the fight began. Two sturdy policemen, however, had a softening effect on the temper of the irate men. The Mulvihill faction bolted rather than carry out the agreement and held a meeting of its own. The Ligon faction, accepting recruits in those who were willing to carry out the terms of the agreement, proceeded to hold its meeting with Daily duly elected chairman of four years ago, presiding. Daily was formerly with the Mulvihill faction.

**Howard-Mulvihill Pact.**

The terms of the agreement between Howard, the Negro leader in the state, and an official in Washington, and Mulvihill, national committeemen, were:

1. The Mulvihill faction to have two-thirds of the membership of the state committee and the Ligon faction one-third.

2. The Mulvihill faction to have one-third of the membership to resign and the vacancies to be filled from the Ligon faction.

3. The Ligon faction to have the chairmanship.

4. All county and district committees to be consolidated on the same personnel basis.

5. The construction carries with it the idea of consolidation for harmony.

6. The patronage in Mississippi to be determined only after a conference and mutual agreement between Howard of the Ligon faction and Mulvihill, the leader of the other faction. The recommendations not to be made either to the President or to any departmental head until both Howard and Daily had approved the same.

7. The legal procedure to enjoin the Mulvihill faction, now pending in the Hinds county court, to be dismissed.

8. The terms of agreement to be carried out before the coming national convention.

**Jackson Gets Convention.**

The terms of agreement resulted in not being carried out but with the two factions calling separate state conventions. The Ligon faction will meet in Jackson on March 12. The Mulvihill faction will meet in Vicksburg, his home town, on March 23.

The following credentials committee by resolution was appointed by the Ligon faction: M. H. Daily, chairman; E. E. Hindman, secretary; G. B. McEwen, Eugene Booze, J. H. Oldham, C. J. Hyde and W. O. Ligon.

This faction also adopted resolutions deploring the death of Woodrow Wilson and endorsing President Coolidge. The Ligon faction contesting the Mulvihill delegation at the last convention, went instructed to support General Leonard Wood. So did the Mulvihill faction. However, the Ligon faction charges that the Mulvihill delegation won a decision for seats on a promise to support Lowden.

Indications this year, judging from the resolutions adopted by both yesterday, the delegations will go instructed for Coolidge but the Ligon faction will have the first claim. Apparently Howard has been busy in Washington and it is known that he stand high with the political powers that be. Ligon leader of that faction, was the first man to be given a federal political office after the Republicans went into power under the late President Harding. He now holds the offices of receiver of public moneys and federal land commissioner.

The Ligon faction resolution follows:

"1. We, the Mississippi Republican State Executive Committee assembled, renewing our allegiance to, and proclaiming our unyielding faith, confidence and fidelity in the principles of the Republican party as the true agency of, and sponsor for, the rights of all people, and the exemplification of the loftiest ideals in American life today, we endorse the present Republican administration under the wise and unerring guidance and counsel of President Coolidge, and we unqualifiedly endorse his nomination for the Presidency of the United States at Cleveland, Ohio, June next.

"2. Realizing that in the death of the late and lamented ex-President Woodrow Wilson world peace has lost one of its strongest advocates, America one of her ablest statesmen, greatest citizens and humanity one of her greatest friends, we deeply bemoan and bewail the untimely demise of this great man and benefactor, and be it therefore resolved that this committee at ... ten minutes out of respect ... great citizen.

"3. We urge the enactment of appropriate legislation for the complete suppression of lynching and mob violence in all of its forms.

"4. In view of the fact that the Republican National Committee at its recent meeting, saw fit to rescind their former action in the matter of Southern representation in Republican National conventions, and gave to Mississippi and other Southern States their former just and equitable quota of representation, we therefore take this means of expressing our most sincere thanks and profoundest gratitude to said committee, and especially to those who stood like the veritable Gibraltors for right, justice and fair play.

"5. We favor the reduction of all taxes commensurate with prudence and reason.

"6. We urge the enforcement of all the laws, both state and federal, without regard to race or creed.

"7. We stand unalterably opposed to a soldier bonus, at this time.

"8. Realizing the safety of the nation and the perpetuity of our institutions depend upon an intelligent understanding of American ideals and principles we therefore favor the strictest enforcement of our immigration laws.

"9. In order that the state of chaos now pervading all may be ended, this country's commercial relations with the world restored to normal and the peace of the world re-established and maintained, we favor the country joining the World Court just as soon as is feasible.

"10. We favor protective tariff for infant industry but not for monopoly.

"11. We oppose the selling of arms to Mexico.

"12. In view of the press reports alleging graft and malfeasance in office on the part of certain officers we most heartily endorse the bold and aggressive stand taken by President Coolidge and his official staff to have said charges most thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties brought speedily to justice.

"13. We urge the making of special effort for the protection and conservation of the nation's natural resources.

"15. We endorse the leasing of Muscle Shoals to Henry Ford.

"16. We urge appropriate legislation which has for its purpose the improvement of the Lakes to the Gulf Waterways and the thorough protection of the country by flood control.

"S. D. Redmond,
"E. E. Hindmon,
"M. H. Daily,
"J. R. Collins,
"E. P. Booze."

The Mulvihill faction resolutions follow:

"Resolved that the Mississippi Republican State Executive Com

mittee in meeting assembled at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 5th day of February, 1924, pursuant to regular call, desires to pledge anew its loyalty and confidence in the administration of President Calvin Coolidge, and unanimously recommends to the Mississippi delegation to the convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in June, 1924, that they not only by their own votes, but in every other proper manner insure the nomination of Calvin Coolidge as the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

"The committee desires to go on record in renewing our confidence in his administration which has been strengthened, if possible, by his masterly handling of recent grave and troublesome problems.

"We further urge and recommend that the various county and district conventions, about to be held, instruct their delegations to the convention to give President Coolidge their full indorsement for the Republican nomination at Cleveland, and have every confidence that every real Republican in Mississippi reflects the views of this committee.

"The committee hereby designates Honorable M. J. Mulvihill, our honored National Committeeman, to present or transmit this resolution to the President."

—Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.

# DONATED $25,000 TO PROVE HARDING WAS NOT A NEGRO

Tea Pot Dome, recently made famous by a Congressional Investigating Committee, seems to contain more ills than Pandora's famous box. Nearly every day something new in the way of scandal develops.

Besides telling of his liberal donations to various Congressmen and Cabinet officials, Doheny, the multi-millionaire oil dealer, disclosed the fact before the Senate Committee, last week, that during the campaign in 1920, he donated $25,000 to refute in newspaper advertisements, the assertion that the late President Harding was of Negro blood.

This assertion was made by the Democratic candidate, James M. Cox, and, for a time, completely upset the Republican camp. This statement, it is claimed by many, caused Harding to refuse to do anything for the Negro, out of fear that the public would misconstrue his actions.

# TWO MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES GO TO NATIONAL CONVENTION

(Special.)

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 7.—There will be two delegations of Republicans from Mississippi to the National Convention in Cleveland in June this year. This became apparent on yesterday at a meeting of the state executive committee when M. J. Mulvihill, member of the National committee, bolted with some of his following and two state conventions were called.

The disagreement, which brought about the bolt, arose over the carrying out of an agreement between the two factions of Mississippi Republicans—the ligon faction, represented by Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, and the Mulvihill faction, represented by Mr. Mulvihill himself.

The terms of this agreement between Mr. Howard and Mr. Mulvihill were as follows:

1. The Mulvihill faction shall have two-thirds of the state committee and the Ligon faction one-third.

2. The Ligon faction the chairmanship.

3. All county and district committees to be consolidate on the same terms.

4. The patronage in Mississippi to be determined only after a conference and mutual agreement between Mr. Howard and Mr. Mulvihill.

5. The legal procedure to enjoin the Mulvihill faction now pending in the courts of Mississippi to be dismissed.

The terms of this agreement were to be carried out before the meeting of the National Convention. The Mulvihill faction were to have one-third of the members of their committee resign and the vacancies were to be filled from the Ligon or Howard faction.

The Mulvihill faction bloted rather than carry out the terms of the agreement. As a result two conventions were called. The Mulvihill faction will hold their convention in Vicksburg and the Ligon or Howard faction will hold their in Jackson. Both conventions will be held on the same day, March 25.

# NEGRO DELEGATES FOR REPUBLICANS

## Fifth District Names One and Alternate.

## MEET IN ROCK HILL

### Major Jones and Joseph Tolbert Present—Rumors of Promises in Circulation.

Special to The State.

Rock Hill, Feb. 14.—Republicans of the Fifth district met here this afternoon and elected R. H. Haile, Camden negro, delegate to the national convention and Will Woodward, Rock Hill negro, alternate. The official convention, presided over by Maj. J. P. Jones, was held in the hall of the Cauthen building in a negro section of the city. J. W. Tolbert made a rousing speech, according to some of those in attendance. Mr. Tolbert and Major Jones arrived last night and were in conference with delegates to the convention until 1:30 this morning.

It was learned today all during the morning Mr. Tolbert was surrounded by a group of his dusky admirers and the tracks had been cleared and greased long before the convention gavel fell.

Last night a conference was held at the home of Bish Hall, well known Rock Hill negro, attended by Mr. Tolbert and Major Jones. Several conferences were held in rooms of the leaders in the Carolina hotel, where Tolbert and Jones were stopping. Tolbert is understood to have told the negroes that if they would stick to him he would see that they would get what they wanted. The fact that the Republican boss called at the post-office building during the day was regarded as significant in view of the fact that the present term of E. E. Poag as postmaster expires February 20. Rembert Barrett is reported to have the indorsement of Tolbert, and it is understood all plans have been perfected for him to catch the plum when it leaves the limb. Several citizens stated on the streets that they had information pretty straight that Tolbert had told his local followers that there were three offices to be disposed of in Rock Hill and they could count on him if he could depend on them. The report was to the effect that the assistant postmastership would go to a local negro and that two positions as clerk or carrier would be available. A well known negro of the city who attended the convention but who did not participate in any of the prior conferences declared that it would be very foolish for any of the local Republicans to even think of such a thing, let alone to accept such an office if tendered. So far as could be learned Mr. Barrett did not attend any of the conferences or the convention. Delegates to the convention had all reported this evening without any untoward incident to mar their stay.

# VA. REPUBLICANS OUTLAW ACTION OF PETERSBURG

## Convention Held In Private Hotel Where Race Voters Were Barred Declared Illegas Delegates Not Seated.

## RACE DELEGATE SECONDS NOMINATION

Roanoke, Va.—The Virginia State Republican Convention held here Tuesday, February 5th was a distinct contrast from what was expected and to that held at Norfolk a few years ago where it is alleged, colored delegates were excluded. Party harmony reigned supreme throughout the all day session in which colored delegates, legally elected, were allowed to participate. Only one contest was filed, in the case of the colored and white delegates of Petersburg, the committee on credentials refused to set the white delegates because the district convention was held in a private hotel where colored people were not admitted. In the early stages of the convention, the nomination of the candidate for Congress was seconded by a colored delegate, Mr. W. B. F. Crowell, from the Sixth District, who also spoke at length on the desires of the colored Amecican and received the first round of applause for the day. Numerous resolutions were introduced and adopted, endorsing the present administration and also calling for stricter enforcement of the laws regardless of race creed or color. C. Tiffany Toliver was one of the colored delegates from the Sixth District.

**Leader Of Lilly Blacks Surrender**

A most interested spectator and one who journeyed here from Richmond to look on at the Republican State Convention, was attorney Pollard, the famous leader of the Lilly Black Republicans of Virginia. He showed keen interest in all that transpired at the convention and in his address delivered to the members and friends of the Leal Club at their auditorium on the evening after the convention, Mr. Pollard said that he has made up his mind to cast his lot once again with the party and abandon the leadership f the rebellion. He was forced to make this decision. he said, because of the absolute harmony at the State Convention, the courteous treatment of the colored delegates and the friendly expressions of Hon. C. Bascom Slemp during an interview at the White House a short time ago.

**POLITICAL PLUMS BEGIN TO FALL IN PHILADELPHIA**

Philadelphia, Feb. 2.—The new administration started to reward the loyalty of colored voters to the Republican organization and its candidates at the last election. The positions given out during the week are above the ordinary usually accorded colored men in city politics. Attorney John A. Sparks, wohm the Moore administration removed from the City Solicitor's office, again becomes an assistant city solicitor at $3,000 per year. Mr. Sparks' appointment was secured by Councilman Hall, Mrs. Lena Trent Gordon's supervisor in the Welfare Department is credited tothe Mayor, Director Garkelow and Councilman Hall. Nathan G. Nutter goes back in the Sheriff's office at an increased salary. His appointment is credited to Councilman Hall.

**Gov. Pinchot Takes Care Of Henry**

Edward W. Henry, president of the Citizen Republican Club, gets a good berth as inspector in with the Boxing Commsision under the Pinchot administration, his appointment is credited to Charles Fred White, the colored member of the commission.

Arnold Gaskins becomes an attache of City Council. Mr. Gaskins is from the 24th ward and owes his appointment to Dr. Milton N. White.

Clarence E. Smith, of the 24th ward, who succeeds Thomas Ringgold, as a deputy sheriff, secured his appointment through the offorts of Doctors Battis and White, political lieutenants of Blake McCaukhn, the leader of the 24th ward.

Political — 1924
Party Affiliation

I.

Republican

# LILY-WHITEISM AND ITS INIQUITIES IN GEORGIA

The Georgia brand of lily-whiteism was conceived in ignorance and born in devilment. There is no political sin in the national life more abominable to common decency and destructive of the ends of all just government, than lily-whiteism as exploited in the recent so-called republican convention held in Atlanta April 30, 1924, composed of two hundred white men, more or less, and two or three Negro back numbers who have completely lost the confidence and respect of their race. Atlanta Independent

It is highly complimentary to the Negroes of Georgia, that after more than two years of survey and seek, the lily-whites, with all of Philips' money, were not able to find but three Negroes in the State who were gullible enough to sell their race and the principles of the republican party for a tainted dollar.

Mr. L. H. Crawford, head of the lily-white aggregation in the state, spoke more than he thought when he said in open convention that all the decent colored people in the state had been scared away from their convention by Lincoln Johnson's propaganda—that the lily-whites were the most rabid bunch of Negro haters in the world, and that the good colored people were ashamed to associate with them in their convention. Yes, Mr. Crawford spoke more than he knew he was speaking, when he said, the decent colored people are ashamed to be associated with the lily-whites. 5-8-24

The Negro hates ignorance and poverty among white folks; he can stand it in a measurable degree, among his own kith and kin,—but ignorance and poverty among white folk make him sick at the stomach; and when he speaks of poverty, he does not always mean money, but character with the intelligence to apply the principles of the Golden Rule in dealing with men and things.

Lily-whiteism is fundamentally wrong, in intent and purpose—in that it denies the equality of man in the distribution of political and economic rights. It does not seek to regulate the rights of men by the rules that organized society has ordained, but by selfishness. It ignores the Jeffersonian idea, that there is no just government without the consent of the governed, as completely as does the democratic party, and is far more brutal in the application of their prejudices than the democratic party, because of its dense ignorance and venality.

The lily-whites have no interest in good government—they believe that the management of public affairs is of right, a democratic function—and neither their intelligence nor ambition rise above a meal ticket. The sum and substance of everything political to the lily-whites is a job—nothing more and nothing less. And they believe the nearest route to the pie counter, is race hatred.

In conventions, these hypocrites know nothing and say nothing of the principles of the party—their single thought is, who'll control the patronage if we win the game. They are afraid of the Negroes because the Negroes are more intelligent than they are and ignorance always stands in fear of intelligence. In the lily-white bunch there are not six white men who could be elected a dog catcher in a democratic primary.

These Negro haters misrepresent the republican party—the republican party knows no color line or race. It stands for certain well defined principles of government. And any set of men who swerve from this long established policy, put themselves outside of the party and have no claim on its assets or protection.

Since the lily-whites advertise "No Negroes wanted," why did they put three Negroes on the program? Simply to fool somebody in Cleveland—to make it appear that they did not draw the color line. If they did not draw the color line, why did they advertise their meeting in most parts of the state "For whites only?"

If this movement is not a white man's, why didn't they appeal to the manhood of the race? Why didn't they find Negroes that the race had confidence in and respect for? Why did they hunt up these old fossils repudiated by their own race?

But the elimination of these curses from our leadership is in our hands. If they are preachers, let's put them out of our pulpits; if teachers, better our children grow up in ignorance than permit traitors teach them. Your child may learn books at the hands of some of the unmoral wretches who teach them, but your child will not escape the environs of the moral leper who teaches it. The dirty hand that will sell your political right for a dollar, will rob your daughter of her virtue, if you let him teach her. No scoundrel who has been indicted or convicted of bastardy in any of our courts, is fit to teach our children—it matters not how many times a lily-white gang of cheap Negro haters elect him to represent them in a political convention—hypocrites, liars, and seducers of innocent girls entrusted to their care and keeping, may be good enough to represent lily-whites, but such skunks do not represent the manhood of the Negroes of Georgia. These buzzards and pliant tools in the hands of designing white men must be relegated and sent to the leper colony where they belong.

## *GONE GLIMMERING.*

The seating of the delegation headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, the negro national committeeman from Georgia, in the republican national convention to convene next Tuesday at Cleveland, and the kicking out of the white delegation, has one unmistakable meaning, and only one. Atlanta Constitution

**And that is that the republican party machinery as now organized prefers the negro votes of the north and central west to any appreciable number of white votes in the south, and makes bold that position.**

The effect, of course, is to destroy, for the time at least, any thought or hope of building up the republican party to any potential strength in any of the southern states, leaving skeleton organizations only for the purpose of controlling local federal patronage during republican national administrations. 6-6-24

In a sense this is regrettable. The south would be in a better condition today were there in each state two major parties of something like balanced strength. There are thousands of white men in the south who conscientiously believe in the fundamental principles of the republican party. It is foolish to deny that statement. They vote in the white primaries, which are democratic, for state and local offices, and some of them do and many of them do not vote in the general elections in the quadrennial national election years. They simply do not personally desire to vote a party ticket that is locally controlled by negroes.

Were there two major parties of respectability and of well-balanced strength in the south, the character of the south's politics would be raised to party lines instead of lowered to personal and factional lines, as at present. The issues would be fought out on merits, and candidates would have something more elevating in politics than mud-raking, incriminating and counter-incriminating personalities. The victories would be won and lost on the strength of principles instead of on the vituperations of citizens against citizens.

This would be a heartening condition, and would undeniably tend to elevate the type of politics that we have in the south today, and promote a keener and a most helpful interest of the electorate.

Whatever may have been the motives of the late President Harding in trying to build up potential republican parties in the various states of the south, and whether his subsequent "regrets," as alleged by Henry Lincoln Johnson, were produced by party expediences as relating to pivotal states, or not, does not appear, and is not subject under the circumstances to analysis. The fact remains, however, that his views were significant and not unwise, and the regret is that factionalism could not have been so ironed out in a spirit of harmony that the plan could have succeeded, to the satisfaction of all citizens, white and colored.

But with the negro chosen in preference to the white vote in the south there disappears all chance of a republican party in this section. Any such hope has now gone glimmering.

# REPUBLICANS FACE FIGHT ON THE SOUTH

### Rejected Delegations Plan to Carry Their Case to the Convention Floor.

### MAY REOPEN OLD SORES

### Leaders Fear This Might Lead to a Swing of the Negroes in the North to the Democrats.

*Special to The New York Times.*

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 5.—The first indication that the Republican National Convention, which will go into action here Tuesday, will not be the harmonious assembly hoped for by friends of the Coolidge Administration, came today when it was learned that some of the contesting delegations from the South, whose claims were turned down by the National Committee, may take their fight before the convention itself.

Frank A. Doughtman, counsel for the deleyation representing the J. L. Phillips faction in the Republican Party in Georgia, whose members were unseated by the National Committee yesterday, announced today that he would ask the convention itself to decide on the contest. Southern Christian Advocate 6-6-24

Meanwhile an adverse decision rendered by the National Committee today after a hearing lasting two hours, against the Mississippi delegation, headed by M. J. Mulvihill, Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, and in favor of the delegation brought to the convention by Perry W. Howard, a negro, who is a Special Federal Attorney General, will be taken before the committee on credentials when that body is appointed and may also reach the floor of the convention.

If only these contests themselves were involved little apprehension would be felt among th Republican leaders, but the decision of the unsuccessful contestants in these casese to ask the convention to act as arbiter, mayit is

feared, bring about a reopening before the convention of the question of Southern representation in national conventions which for the past twenty-five years has been an issue fraught with grave possibilities of discord. It is taken for granted that friends of President Coolidge will do all in their power to keep the matter out of the deliberations next week, and may possibly succeed in dissuading the contestants from taking their troubles into the convention.

The 1920 national convention, it will be recalled, issued what virtually amounted to a mandate on the Republican National Committee to adopt a report which would have had the effect of reducing the representation of non-Republican States by twenty-three, giving them an aggregate of 211, instead of 234, delegates they had under the old ratio of representation, while the representation of the Republican States would have been increased by seventy-four.

**Committe Rejects Plan.**

A plan worked out by a subcommittee of the Republican National Committee in accordance with these instructions came before the committee at its meeting in Washington last December, at which Cleveland was selected as the coonvention city, and instead of giving its sanction to the plan proposed by the subcommittee, the National Committee adopted a resolution prepared by Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, which was said to have the backing of the Coolidge Administration, under which Southern representation was left undisturbed, while the representation of the Republican States in the North was increased by a total of eleven delegates.

The call for next week's convention was issued with that schedule as its basis and over the vigorous protest of a number of northern leaders, who, it is new feared in some quarters may decide to re-open the whole question should the contests from the South reach the floor of the convention.

Recurring contests from southern states and many scandals in the selection and "delivery" of negro delegates from the South in years when the presidential nomination was contested for by many candidates, prompted the Harding administration to undertake an attempt at house cleaning south of the Mason and Dixon line. In 1921 under a schedule tentatively adopted by the National Committee of Nine Southern States, it was calculated, with the ratio prevailing in northern states would have been entitled to a total of only about 30 delegates in a National Convention. This was modified.

**Fear Negroes in the North.**

The concern over an outbreak should the question come before the convention is related chiefly to Northern States where negroes vote for Republican candidates and get their votes recorded. During the war and the years that followed there has been an enormous increase in the negro population of such States as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts a Pennsylvania. Negroes moved North hordes to take advantage of beckoning opportunities during the scarcity of white labor. Most of the colored newcomers have stayed North and are constantly being joined by others, until the colored vote in the States mentioned have become a factor of great importance.

Any fight over the question of Southern representation, it is feared here, almost certainly would cause disaffection among Northern negro voters. The present activity and strength in many localities of the Ku Klux Klan and the relations supposed to exist in some States between local Republication organizations and the hooded brotherhood, has caused a drift of negro voters toward the Democratic Party, which in Northern States is reputed as wholly opposed to the Klan, its principles and its methods. In New York, for instance, a very large proportion of the negro vote in the last four or five years has been a dead loss to the Republicans who previously could rely upon it being cast solidly for the Republican candidates.

The decision by the national committee against the Mulvihill faction in the Republican Party in Mississippi is generally regarded as certain to foreshadow the retirement of Mr. Mulvihill as a member of the committee and the seating in his place of Perry W. Howard, a second negro member to bear "Colonel" Henry Lincoln Johnson company in the event that the decision won by the latter yesterday should be sustained by the convention.

Mr. Mulvihill has been a national committeeman since 1917, when he succeeded L. B. Mosely, following a split in the Republican organization in his home State. The Mulvihill delegates were seated in the Republican National Convention four years ago. Two years ago an agreement was reached between Mulvihill and Howard, according to testimony given before the national committee today, under which Mulvihill was to name seven of the twelve delegates. This agreement, Howard charged, was repudiated by Mulvihill, but in the meantime Mr. Howard had succeeded in winning over to his side a majority of the Republican Central Committee.

**Fight Between Two Negro Delegations.**

Unlike the Georgia contests, in which the racial question figured, with the negro scoring in the decision made by the National Committee, the Mississippi contest was one between two sets of negro delegates. The action of the committee by unanimous vote was taken on motion of Charles D. Hilles, New York member of the National Committee.

While contests from the Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts in South Carolina were being heard, the charge was made that one alternate included in tre delegation headed by James A. Tolbert, the National Committeeman, had accepted $200 to join a rump convention in the Fourth which had been called by Tolbert. The charge was made by B. F. Thompson, Chairman of the Fourth District Congressional Committee. He also charged that at the regular convention Tolbert had tried to buy votes for Joseph A. Tolbert, a contesting delegate. Tolbert, however, was seated by the committee, as was William Howard, a delegate from the Sixth.

It is expected that the National Committee will hold its last hearing in relation to contests tomorrow. The only remaining contest of which prior notice has been filed is over the representation from one Congressional district in Arkansas, but it was intimated tonight that the committee may waive its rule requiring twenty days' notice and take up contests from Texas as well. It was announced that a contest involving two rival factions in Memphis, Tenn., had been settled peacefully, both sets of delegates to be seated with one-half vote each.

William M. Butler, spokesman here for President Coolidge and prospective Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was asked today if he expected that the convention would reopen the question of Southren representation.

"I have heard nothing to indicate such action," he said.

# REPUBLICANS PUZZLED OVER COLORED VOTER

## On Eve of National Convention Party Leaders Unable to Appraise Attitude of Race Electorate.

## VOTERS AND LEADERS ARE MARKING TIME

Washington, D. C., June 4—(A. N. P.—Competent observers, now in this city on the eve of the Republican National Convention, confess an inability to expertly sense the attitude of Republican administration forces and the Negro voter, as he is represented here at this time by scores of "leaders."

The town is full of "portfolio professors" seeking a word with the powers that be, and confident that just one word, their word, will turn the trick, Secretary to the the President, Bascom Slemp, much suspected southerner, but wealthy and smart and diplomatic, has been taking the kowtows, inside dope, and plain bluster from the visiting delegations for Mr. Coolidge, doing it with an urbanity, deftness and tact that has almost made many of the "leaders" figure that Slemp couldn't be a "Lily White" after all.

White political leaders admittedly want the Negro vote, but they are in a quandary as to just what they must do to get it. Each "leader" brings them a different story. They are new, the white leaders, concerned in picking out the points of agreement from all that they have heard in order that they may make out a tastable bait for the Negro voter who sees only the Ku Klux and disappointed hopes for law enforcement, in the G. O. P.

NOT SATISFIED WITH COOLIDGE

These depester among the whites confess that had Harding remained in office, the question of the Negro vote would have been tickling indeed, they going so far as to admit that there would have been a large defection of black suffrage to Democratic ranks. There is the suspicion now, however, that with the accession to power of Coolidge, there was born the disposition among Negroes to wait for something from this man who had such a reputation for fairness in general. They have waited and haven't been satisfied. Administration leaders point to some things in in the Coolidge record, notably the Virgin Island Commission and say, "Isn't that enough?" It doesn't seem to be, the brethren want more.

They say that most of the Republicans are unable to sense the larger aspirations of the Negro and that the case of nice Mr. Slemp is the most signal in respect.

SEE LACK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Some of the most definite grievances of the Negro as they have been put forward involve the enforcement of all the provisions of the United States constitution, reduction of representation in the South, safety of human life in the South, a square deal in the civil service, (the complaint being made that there are practically no new colored clerks being appointed, that there are no promotions, that the various departments in the government are being run by Democratic hold-over personnel clerks southerners for the most part, who obstruct Negro advancements, and Republicans who imitate these Democrats,) and that the system of photographing civil service applicants has worked to keep out of employment successful colored men and women whose color was known others reporting after notification, only to be put off and off until their lack of funds made it necessary for them to strike the trail for home.

Some of the white leaders, those in power, are disposed to question in power are dih posed to question the definiteness of the Negro's response to good work, pointing out that they have gone the limit in many instances for the black man, only to find out later that the black man didn't go all the way with them.

LEADERS ARE ADAMANT

Despite this the Negro "leaders" here are adamant. There is the odor of some good cooking over in the Democrats hashhouse. No one knows of any overtures that have been made, but it is said that Democratic leaders have placed themselves in the position of the good cook who stands at the window, shows you his wares, wears an inviting smile and declares "We serve white and colored, too!

## CHICAGO POLITICIANS OFF FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

A large number of Chicago politicians left the city by motor and by rail for Cleveland during the week to attend the Republican national convention, among whom were: Aldermen Louis B. Anderson and Robt. R. Jackson, Hon. Oscar DePriest, A. N. Fields of the state's attorney's office, S. A. Bruseauk, general manager of the Keystone Detective agency; Phil A. Jones, general manager of The Chicago Defender; Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Bishop A. J. Carey and Rev. L. K. Williams, alternate delegates-at-large. Hon. Louis B. Anderson is district delegate and Alderman Robert R. Jackson and Hon. Oscar DePriest are district alternates. Hon. Edward H. Wright, Republican committeeman of the Second ward, will also attend the convention.

James T. Brewington, Jr., will arrive Sunday for a four days' stay, leaving Cleveland immediately after the nomination for Bloomington, Ill., to attend the Spanish War Veterans department convention. Mr. Brewington is perhaps the most active of his Race in war veteran circles, being a member of the joint municipal council of Chicago. He is also a member of the state and national legislative committees. As such he has played an important part in procuring beneficial legislation for veterans of all wars at Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

# National Committee Seats the Regular Georgia Republicans For State-at-Large and the Districts--J. L. Philips Beaten

The Republican National Committee sitting on contests of delegates to the Republican National Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday, seated the regular delegations headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman, and Dr. W. Y. Atkinson, white organization headed by J. L. Philips, now on trial for defrauding the government of quite $2,000,000 in the time of war, seated the delegates elected by the regular Republican state and district organizations headed by the regular lily-white

feared, bring about a reopening before the convention of the question of Southern representation in national conventions which for the past twenty-five years has been an issue fraught with grave possibilities of discord. It is taken for granted that friends of President Coolidge will do all in their power to keep the matter out of the deliberations next week, and may possibly succeed in dissuading the contestants from taking their troubles into the convention.

The 1920 national convention, it will be recalled, issued what virtually amounted to a mandate on the Republican National Committee to adopt a report which would have had the effect of reducing the representation of non-Republican States by twenty-three, giving them an aggregate of 211, instead of 234, delegates they had under the old ratio of representation, while the representation of the Republican States would have been increased by seventy-four.

**Committe Rejects Plan.**

A plan worked out by a subcommittee of the Republican National Committee in accordance with these instructions came before the committee at its meeting in Washington last December, at which Cleveland was selected as the coonvention city, and instead of giving its sanction to the plan proposed by the subcommittee, the National Committee adopted a resolution prepared by Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania, which was said to have the backing of the Coolidge Administration, under which Southern representation was left undisturbed, while the representation of the Republican States in the North was increased by a total of eleven delegates.

The call for next week's convention was issued with that schedule as its basis and over the vigorous protest of a number of northern leaders, who, it is new feared in some quarters may decide to re-open the whole question should the contests from the South reach the floor of the convention.

Recurring contests from southern states and many scandals in the selection and "delivery" of negro delegates from the South in years when the presidential nomination was contested for by many candidates, prompted the Harding administration to undertake an attempt at house cleaning south of the Mason and Dixon line. In 1921 under a schedule tentatively adopted by the National Committee of Nine Southern States, it was calculated, with the ratio prevailing in northern states would have been entitled to a total of only about 30 delegates in a National Convention. This was modified.

**Fear Negroes in the North.**

The concern over an outbreak should the question come before the convention is related chiefly to Northern States where negroes vote for Republican candidates and get their votes recorded. During the war and the years that followed there has been an enormous increase in the negro population of such States as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts a Pennsylvania. Negroes moved North hordes to take advantage of beckoning opportunities during the scarcity of white labor. Most of the colored newcomers have stayed North and are constantly being joined by others, until the colored vote in the States mentioned have become a factor of great importance.

Any fight over the question of Southern representation, it is feared here, almost certainly would cause disaffection among Northern negro voters. The present activity and strength in many localities of the Ku Klux Klan and the relations supposed to exist in some States between local Republicafion organizations and the hooded brotherhood, has caused a drift of negro voters toward the Democratic Party, which in Northern States is reputed as wholly opposed to the Klan, its principles and its methods. In New York, for instance, a very large proportion of the negro vote in the last four or five years has been a dead loss to the Republicans who previously could rely upon it being cast solidly for the Republican candidates.

The decision by the national committee against the Mulvihill faction in the Republican Party in Mississippi is generally regarded as certain to foreshadow the retirement of Mr. Mulvihill as a member of the committee and the seating in his place of Perry W. Howard, a second negro member to bear "Colonel" Henry Lincoln Johnson company in the event that the decision won by the latter yesterday should be sustained by the convention.

Mr. Mulvihill has been a national committeeman since 1917, when he succeeded L. B. Mosely, following a split in the Republican organization in his home State. The Mulvihill delegates were seated in the Republican National Convention four years ago. Two years ago an agreement was reached between Mulvihill and Howard, according to testimony given before the national committee today, under which Mulvihill was to name seven of the twelve delegates. This agreement, Howard charged, was repudiated by Mulvihill, but in the meantime Mr. Howard had succeeded in winning over to his side a majority of the Republican Central Committee.

**Fight Between Two Negro Delegations.**

Unlike the Georgia contests, in which the racial question figured, with the negro scoring in the decision made by the National Committee, the Mississippi contest was one between two sets of negro delegates. The action of the committee by unanimous vote was taken on motion of Charles D. Hilles, New York member of the National Committee.

While contests from the Fourth and Sixth Congressional Districts in South Carolina were being heard, the charge was made that one alternate included in tre delegation headed by James A. Tolbert, the National Committeeman, had accepted $200 to join a rump convention in the Fourth which had been called by Tolbert. The charge was made by B. F. Thompson, Chairman of the Fourth District Congressional Committee. He also charged that at the regular convention Tolbert had tried to buy votes for Joseph A. Tolbert, a contesting delegate. Tolbert, however, was seated by the committee, as was William Howard, a delegate from the Sixth.

It is expected that the National Committee will hold its last hearing in relation to contests tomorrow. The only remaining contest of which prior notice has been filed is over the representation from one Congressional district in Arkansas, but it was intimated tonight that the committee may waive its rule requiring twenty days' notice and take up contests from Texas as well. It was announced that a contest involving two rival factions in Memphis, Tenn., had been settled peacefully, both sets of delegates to be seated with one-half vote each.

William M. Butler, spokesman here for President Coolidge and prospective Chairman of the Republican National Committee, was asked today if he expected that the convention would reopen the question of Southren representation. "I have heard nothing to indicate such action," he said.

# REPUBLICANS PUZZLED OVER COLORED VOTER

## On Eve of National Convention Party Leaders Unable to Appraise Attitude of Race Electorate.

## VOTERS AND LEADERS ARE MARKING TIME

Washington, D. C., June 4—(A. N. P.—Competent observers, now in this city on the eve of the Republican National Convention, confess an inability to expertly sense the attitude of Republican administration forces and the Negro voter, as he is represented here at this time by scores of "leaders."

The town is full of "portfolio professors" seeking a word with the powers that be, and confident that just one word, their word, will turn the trick, Secretary to the the President, Bascom Slemp, much suspected southerner, but wealthy and smart and diplomatic, has been taking the kowtows, inside dope, and plain bluster from the visiting delegations for Mr. Coolidge, doing it with an urbanity, deftness and tact that has almost made many of the "leaders" figure that Slemp couldn't be a "Lily White" after all.

White political leaders admittedly want the Negro vote, but they are in a quandary as to just what they must do to get it. Each "leader" brings them a different story. They are new, the white leaders, concerned in picking out the points of agreement from all that they have heard in order that they may make out a tastable bait for the Negro voter who sees only the Ku Klux and disappointed hopes for law enforcement, in the G. O. P.

NOT SATISFIED WITH COOLIDGE

These depester among the whites confess that had Harding remained in office, the question of the Negro vote would have been tickling indeed, they going so far as to admit that there would have been a large defection of black suffrage to Democratic ranks. There is the suspicion now, however, that with the accession to power of Coolidge, there was born the disposition among Negroes to wait for something from this man who had such a reputation for fairness in general. They have waited and haven't been satisfied. Administration leaders point to some things in in the Coolidge record, notably the Virgin Island Commission and say, "Isn't that enough?" It doesn't seem to be, the brethren want more.

They say that most of the Republicans are unable to sense the larger aspirations of the Negro and that the case of nice Mr. Slemp is the most signal in respect.

SEE LACK OF LAW ENFORCEMENT

Some of the most definite grievances of the Negro as they have been put forward involve the enforcement of all the provisions of the United States constitution, reduction of representation in the South, safety of human life in the South, a square deal in the civil service, (the complaint being made that there are practically no new colored clerks being appointed, that there are no promotions, that the various departments in the government are being run by Democratic hold-over personnel clerks southerners for the most part, who obstruct Negro advancements, and Republicans who imitate these Democrats,) and that the system of photographing civil service applicants has worked to keep out of employment successful colored men and women whose color was known others reporting after notification, only to be put off and off until their lack of funds made it necessary for them to strike the trail for home.

Some of the white leaders, those in power, are disposed to question in power are dih posed to question the definiteness of the Negro's response to good work, pointing out that they have gone the limit in many instances for the black man, only to find out later that the black man didn't go all the way with them.

LEADERS ARE ADAMANT

Despite this the Negro "leaders" here are adamant. There is the odor of some good cooking over in the Democrats hashhouse. No one knows of any overtures that have been made, but it is said that Democratic leaders have placed themselves in the position of the good cook who stands at the window, shows you his wares, wears an inviting smile and declares "We serve white and colored, too!

## CHICAGO POLITICIANS OFF FOR NATIONAL CONVENTION

A large number of Chicago politicians left the city by motor and by rail for Cleveland during the week to attend the Republican national convention, among whom were: Aldermen Louis B. Anderson and Robt. R. Jackson, Hon. Oscar DePriest, A. N. Fields of the state's attorney's office, S. A. Bruseauk, general manager of the Keystone Detective agency; Phil A. Jones, general manager of The Chicago Defender; Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, Bishop A. J. Carey and Rev. L. K. Williams, alternate delegates-at-large. Hon. Louis B. Anderson is district delegate and Alderman Robert R. Jackson and Hon. Oscar DePriest are district alternates. Hon. Edward H. Wright, Republican committeeman of the Second ward, will also attend the convention.

James T. Brewington, Jr., will arrive Sunday for a four days' stay, leaving Cleveland immediately after the nomination for Bloomington, Ill., to attend the Spanish War Veterans department convention. Mr. Brewington is perhaps the most active of his Race in war veteran circles, being a member of the joint municipal council of Chicago. He is also a member of the state and national legislative committees. As such he has played an important part in procuring beneficial legislation for veterans of all wars at Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

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Political — 1924.
Party Affiliation.

II. Republican.

Gilliam, chairman, and B. J. Davis, secreary. 6-5-24

It will be remembered that the Philips aggregation of lily-whites, who through the aid of alien carpet-baggers under the endorsement of the late President Harding and John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, arbitrarily threw up as the Georg a Republican organization in flagrant disregard to Republican principles, rules and customs, and in violation of the law of the state and have menaced the regular Republicans of the state of Georgia for the past four years. The regualr organization of quite fifty years regularity has continued to function, notwithstanding the lily-white menace, it has met regularly under the party rules, and in convention properly elected delegates to the Cleveland convention.

Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman for Georgia, made out the case of regularity of the Georgia organization of fifty years standing resulting in the seating of the regular delegates yesterday by the Republican National Committee hearing contests at Cleveland, Ohio.

## A New Day—Maybe

NO LONGER can it be said that the national Negro Republican is an outsider in the deliberations of that party, for he is not. With two National Committeemen, Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia and Perry W. Howard of Mississippi; with their two National Committeewomen, Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah and Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Atlanta on the Resolutions Committee, and with practically all of the delegates' contests decided in favor of the Negro delegates, a new day seems to have dawned for the Negro, in so far as the Republican party is concerned, provided, of course, that these leaders remain loyal to their trust.

WHILE, on the whole, the platform adopted by the Convention will be acceptable, we believe, to the majority of Negro voters, it is to be regretted that it did not go further in its condemnation of the Ku Klux Klan and all it represents. At most, though, platforms mean little, and the demand for law and order, if carried out by the party and the administration, is compelled to bring the Klan to the bar of justice.

THE CONVENTION urges the "Congress to enact at the earliest possible date a Federal anti-lynching law, so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime." SO FAR, SO GOOD!

TOO MUCH HOPE, however, must not be placed in political leaders, white or black; or political conventions, or party platforms, but in the actual deeds of elected officials, from the President of the United States down.

# H. L. JOHNSON PRAISES SLEMP

### *"The Secretary to President Coolidge is the Best I have ever met or had to deal with."*

Roanoke, Va., July 25.—Hon. Henry Lincoln Johnson, National Republican Committeeman from Georgia, was the honored guest of the various fraternal organizations of Roanoke and vicinity last Sunday. At 3:30 p. m. Mr. Johnson delivered a two-hour address to an audience of over 3,000 people. After briefly reciting the history of the American nation as the "puritan and the cavalier," the speaker made it known that he does not consider himself an American Negro or Negro American, but just a straight American citizen with "God as his common father and man as his common brother."

Declaring his love for his home state, Georgia, the speaker warmed up and launched a vitriolic attack on Senator Heflin, during whcih such words as ignorant, ungramatical, "don't know how to speak or use the mother tongue," were heard. There is no doubt in the minds of those who heard "Link" last Sunday afternoon that he is the Nemesis of the Senator from the swamps and is after his scalp.

The following statements were caught by the reporter: "America is not frightened but prudent, the outlook of going into the ballot box to reverse decisions of the Supreme Courts of our various states and nation is very gloomy as it is fostered by a foreign element." Pausing a while to pay his respects to the loss of Calvin, Jr., and expressing his sympathy for the father, the speaker said: "As long as I have known presidents in the White House, after being a delegate scrapping since 1896 under the 'kill my cat I kill your dog' policy, the Secretary to President Coolidge, Hon. Bascom Slemp, is the best I have ever met or had to deal with. He is free from flattery or demagogery and one who has a due regard for the opinion of his fellow man; he is an honor to Stone Gap, the ninth congressional district of Virginia and a square man who pays no attention to what happened yesterday or four or five years ago unless it is good; he shows every consideration to colored visitors at the White House as shown to white visitors, even the most distinguished of them—a man too big to be little.

"The Cleveland Convention accepted the declaration of the Roanoke convention, declaring a meeting held in a place where both races are not permitted to attend was not a Republican meeting, thus starting the political emancipation of the Negro in Virginia. Knowing of the racial inequality Mr. Slemp was manly enough to straighten out these tangles.

"Coming to Senator Heflin, I want to say if any man desires to torment the Negro race let him do so in correct English, I counted 117 gramatical errors in a speech delivered by him in the Senate which did violence to the United States system of education.

In the Republican Convention there were colored door-keepers, colored reading clerks, 42 Negro delegates, 63 alternates, and three on important committees including the platform committee. The nomination of Calvin Coolidge was seconded by Dr. Cannon of New Jersey, a colored man who polled more votes than any of his white opponents, including an ex-governor. If Senator Heflin likes limburger he can have it, that's what we had at the Democratic Convention in New York where the colored men carried a whisk broom in one pocket and the key to the liquor locker in the other.

"Now about our President and next President. If we cannot get justice from a New Englander then there is none to be had any where and we had better go out and die; the President does not especially love colored people or hate them, but will hold all men up to the requirements of the law and let them into its benefits regardless of their race, creed or color. What the colored citizen especially wants at this time is to see that if the nation will spend one billion dollars to catch a half pint of liquo in the wokingman's hip pocket, then let it spend at least a few thousand for freedom and in arresting the burglars who steal our votes; there is no difference in the theft of intangible property from the theft of tangible property—both are thieves. The rights of the Negro like all Americans were written into the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution in blood and can only be erased by the spilling of more blood. Let us go forward and spend more time building and less time criticizing our enemies."

Mr. Johnson was elaborately entertained at the palatial home of Mr. Charles R. Stultz where Mrs. Stultz served very pleasing and delicious repast. Charles, Jr., kept everybody busy listening in.

# I. H. BRADBURY DEFENDS HIS WHITE BOSSES

### In True Uncle-Tom Style, Takes All The Blame For Defeat Of Negroes In Effort To Get Delegate-At-Large

### Past Record Shows He Does Not Control One Vote. His Blab-Mouth Tactics Are Hissed At Mass-Meeting

Foaming and frothing at the mouth, I. H. Bradbury revealed his real self last Thursday night at Pleasant Green Baptist Church, when he said at a political meeting that it was he, and not the "white folks" who prevented a Negro from being elected delegate-at-large to the late Republican Convention.

Of course Bradbury was full of "moonshine" at the time, and the liquor, it is said, was giving expression to "Brad's" sober thoughts, which had been recovered, putting him out at the home of Ed. Diggs, where Bradbury said he had been hit by an automobile. Young said he knocked "Brad" down to stop his mouth.

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more and nothing less.

**Doesn't Control His Own Vote**

Comments by those who heard him, agree that Bradbury does not control his own vote, nor does he represent the Negro. He is a typical, "yes-sir-me-too-boss Negro," depending upon howling and scrapping before the white people, and loud-mouth bluffing when with Negroes,—always raising a racket, but being whipped.

**Opposes Negro Candidates**

Those who have given close attention to Bradbury say that he always opposes Negro candidates when it comes to voting for them. If it isn't one excuse, it is another. He has, however, favored some for appointment, not elective offices.

PHIL. MORN. PUBLIC LEDGER
JULY 1, 1924

# NEGROES ADVISED TO JOIN NEW PARTY

## Statement to Convention Says Republicans and Democrats Cater to Klan

## "BACK TO AFRICA" OPPOSED

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at its session yesterday in the First African Baptist Church, Sixteenth and Christian streets, called upon the Negroes of America to support the Third Party movement.

"Because the Republican and Democratic Parties are catering to the Ku Klux Klan, whose spread is the greatest proof of national decadence and the greatest menace to democracy," the statement said, "it is manifestly impossible that under these circumstances the enfranchised Negroes of the United States should vote a straight ticket for either of these parties.

"Our voting must be primarily a matter of individual candidates for office. Nothing will more quickly bring the old parties to a clear realization of their obligations to us and the nation than a vigorous Third Party movement.

"Such a movement may save us from a choice between half-hearted friends and half-concealed enemies or from the necessity of voting for the same oppression under different party names.

**Fairer Chance to Work**

"Such a movement may give the American Negro and other submerged classes a chance to vote more directly for economic emancipation from monopoly and privilege, and for a fairer chance to work according to ability and share more equitably the social income.

"We may remind the new immigrants to the North as well as Negroes living there that the greatest significance of this migration is the increased political power of black men in America. We have at last found an effective method not only to punish the mob, the segregationalist and the disfranchiser through economic boycott, but also a chance to gain for ourselves new political power in order to vote our people into freedom."

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of "The Crisis," a Negro paper, in an address at night voiced his opposition to the "back to Africa" movement for American Negroes. He recently returned from Africa with the conclusion that Negroes must solve their problems in the countries in which they reside.

"Our interest in Africa," he said, "is not the interest of emigrants or of guardians, but the interest of fellow sufferers, who want to know how to make their way there.

"Sierra Leone, on the West Coast of Africa, like Liberia, was settled by emancipated slaves, some civilized, some uncivilized, some educated and some uneducated. They were left to their own devices on the West Coast of Africa, and were joined by maroons, revolted slaves unjustly expelled from the island of Jamaica. They developed the land, fostered agriculture, established import and export trade, and schools, and sent their children to England for a liberal education. These people established and administered a colonial Government of their own with the exception of a white English Governor.

**Fighting for Freedom**

"The Negroes are fighting, through the Congress of West Africa, for their freedom and their political status. It shows that the fight for Negro freedom is not simply an American affair but is going on in all parts of Africa and of the world generally."

Mayor Kendrick in an address before the Congress in the morning said:

"One of the dangers that confronts the future of this republic is propaganda put out in various communities regarding race and religious perjudice. A man who is prejudiced is not a desirable citizen. The future welfare of this Republic demands that men and women stand together shoulder to shoulder to perpetuate American institutions."

FEB

# Voice of the People

Editor of The Citizen:

I note the correspondents of the Greensboro Daily News, have already nominated Col. Ike Meekins of Elizabeth City for the office of Governor of North Carolina. Nothing remains for the delegates but to ratify the same. But, Mr. Editor, take it from me, if the Republicans are willing to sacrifice everything to give Meekins prestige, then all is well. There are 50 other white men in the Republican party who could poll a larger vote than Col. Meekins. But if the leaders really want a stalking horse, which it really seems that they do, then he will do. I say unhesitatingly that instead of 235,000 votes given Hon John J. Parker and an increase of 5 per cent new voters, making a vote of 258,000, he will not poll 235,000 votes. He is as sure to lose every decent Negro vote in the State, and any Negro who does vote for him should have been disfranchised or should forever be denied of the right. This article may be styled as political apostasy paving the way for the Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket. But not so, they will neither vote the Democratic ticket nor for Col. Ike Meekins. All thoughtful Negroes of this State, those who have a semblance of pride, cannot forget how many men who should be looking for a living in a corn field, but for the blind manner the Negroes pursued in voting for anything because he was called Republican. There are a hundred white men in North Carolina today called Honorables, made so by Negro votes. Like Col. Meekins when they could speak out, they choose to speak for the robbing of the Negro of his rights to vote. Every President since Grant has been told, that if you do not appoint Negroes to office, we can carry North Carolina. For 40 years that has been the cry. That sentiment was believed more by the late President McKinley than anyone else. Ex-President Taf could really see the purpose. There was a certain crowd who did not care to carry the State, but wanted the Federal offices and I do not believe any set of leaders who were sincere would dare put up a man who they foreknew, would lose 40,000 votes, that could be polled by some other candidate. But they say ah! well, the Negroes all vote the Democratic ticket anyway. But any white man who utters such rot is too ignorant to be identified with any decent party, regardless as to who he may be. The Negroes, more so than the white man, believe the principles ennunciated by the Republican Party in convention assembled in 1860-1864-1866 to be innate. White men go into the Republican Party fostering a grievance or to get office, but the Negroes have voted the ticket through thick and thin when he knew that he was being sold out or compromised off, whenever the occasion de it.

If the leaders will persist in putting up Col Ike Meekins, let them first study the vote received by this great chieftain when he was put upon the ticket for Lieutenant Governor at the election in 1904, when Hon R. B. Glenn was elected. Col Ike was the running mate of Hon. Chas. J. Harris; see the vote of Adams vs. Harris; unrestricted suffrage but was suppressed; Aycock 186,650 Adams 126,296. Glenn first vote of restricted suffrage 128,761; Harris, 79,505. Just four years after under restricted suffrage, Kitchin received 145,102, J. Elwood Cox, 107,750, an increase of 30,000 votes, which shows that the Negro who could qualify would not vote for Col. Meekins and they will more than bury him at the polls this time. If he is the nominee the Democrats need not make a speech.

As a further evidence that the Negro will rebuke ingrates, the White man in the Republican Party was more of an idol than the Hon. Thos. Settle. Let's turn to vote received by him. Hon Locke Craig received 149,975; Hon. Thos. Settle, regular Republican, 43,625; Hon. Iredell Meare's of Wilmington, Independent Republican, received 49,930 votes. Note the fall-off. The combined vote given Settle and Meares was less by 15,000 than the Republican vote of four years before. In the language of Col. Oscar J. Spears of Harnett County, when he wired Col. Oliver H. Dockey in the campaign of 1896, not to make that famous free silver speech, he quoted some notable of the Roman Empire who implored Caesar against some rash act, crying out. "Shall Rome lose the crown and a Caesar in one and the same day," I say to the Republicans, if ever you hope to make the colored man feel you are not, to reward, them who has proved traitor to him. I say for Heaven's sake, don't do it Nominate no man who took the stump to disfranchise the colored voter, as did he and Hon. Thos. Settle.

W. Lee Person,
Hickory, N. C.

JUN 9 1924

**NEGRO VOTERS RESTIVE**

For half a century it was only necessary for campaigners to talk to the negro voters about Lincoln and emancipation in order to hold them in line for the Republican party, but during the last decade there has been much complaint and indication of a disposition among them toward revolt. This year the signs of possible revolt are more noticeable than ever, but, as no revolt of any account has yet occurred, the Republican leaders still count on the black man as a certain asset. The present dissatisfaction is due not merely to alleged lack of recognition in the matter of offices but to the failure of spokesmen for the negroes to induce the Republican leaders to take an open stand against the Ku Klux Klan. On this subject, at a recent meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, James Weldon Johnson said:

> "The situation in Indiana is a case in point. There the Republican nominee for Governor has the open indorsement of the Klan, an indorsement which he has fully accepted. In that State the Republican Senator, James E. Watson, who standh high in Administration circles, openly confers and consorts with Klan leaders. It has been left for the Democrats in that State to denounce and disavow the Klan. It is, therefore the plain duty of all colored voters in Indiana to vote against the Republican candidate for Governor and against every Republican candidate in that State who is touched with the tar brush of the Ku Klux Klan."

At the same meeting there was another significant sign of a tendency toward independent voting when "prolonged applause" greeted the statement of one of the speakers that, though a Republican, he had voted for Smith when a candidate for Governor of New York and would do so again if he were nominated for President. The bulk of the negro vote may go to the Republican candidate for President this year as usual, but the indications of a possible break in solid "Afro-America" are now more marked than they have been.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# TENTH DISTRICT DELEGATES AGAIN WIN CONVENTION

**CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 10.—The action of the national republican executive committee in recognizing the delegates from Georgia and Mississippi, headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson and Perry W. Howard, respectively. was ratified by the committee on credentials, to which the contests had been referred, today. Col. Johnson is a member of the national committee and Perry Howard is an assistant United States attorney general.**

Immediately after the decision in the Mississippi case, the delegation from that state formelly ratified the election of Howard as national committeeman, to succeed M. J. Mulvihill, of Vicksburg, whose delegation lost its fight for a place on the convention floor.

The contest from Tennessee's Tenth district which had been decided favorably to the Taylor-Wilkerson delegates, representing the Bob Church faction and referred to the committee on credentials, was to come before that committee at the session of Tuesday night, but J. M. Johnson and H. O. True, of Memphis, announced that in the "interest of harmony in the republican party in Tennessee" the contest would be withdrawn, thus ending the hearing as concerned that case.

## REFUSED A COMPROMISE

The action of the convention in recognizing the Church faction did not seem to set well with the opposing faction. J. M. Johnson is said to have made the statement that he and H. O. True had been offered seats in the convention with one-half vote each, but declined to compromise on that basis. The Johnson-True faction walked out of the State convention held at Knoxville when the organization voted recognition to the Church faction.

Scipio Jones, well known Negro lawyer of Little Rock, Ark., abandoned his appeal from the decision of the national committee, which was unfavorable to his faction.

## BLACK REPUBLICANS AT CLEVELAND

The conference of colored Republicans from the North, East, South and West, which met last week at Cleveland, preceding the convention and in clarion tones demanded of the party redress of their race's wrongs, reflected the minds of the colored citizens of America. They warned the national organization that the colored voters of the nation are not satisfied with the conditions in the party so far as those conditions relate to them. They do this because they are Republicans and because they believe it is to the vital interest of the race to vote the Republican ticket. The impression seems to be general among the party leaders of the State and nation that the colored voters are going to flock to the polls forever en masse with Republican ballots in their hands, out of anger against the Democratic South. That is the worst mistake, and if persisted in may be the fatal mistake they will make during the next campaign. The second mistake may be equally fatal, and is like unto the first. There is a rumor that the discredited and unpopular old black leaders, most of them supine and dependent exfederal office holders, and those equally supine, dependent and cringing Southern educators and their Northern parasites, will again be expected to corral the black vote in the Northern States. In candor, and with overwhelming evidence at hand, they warned the party's leaders that these old leaders are not going to be able to deliver a single black vote at the ballot box next November. We concur in this. We cite them the example of the black delegates at Chicago during the deadlock crisis in 1920. With upstanding, independent men at their heads they made certain reasonable, specific demands, and received definite assurances from Harding in exchange for their solid support. They were assured that the next Republican administration would fight Jim Crowism, lynching and disfranchisement. In return, they turned the tide for Harding at Chicago. This same type of leader must be recognized during the coming campaign if the more than one million black voters are to turn the tide in 1924. A thorough-going, efficient campaign based on policies of real recognition of the race before election, and absolute guarantees of its constitutional rights and privileges, must be waged if their interest and enthusiasm are to be aroused, if their votes are wanted. Otherwise, we predict a larger black vote will chase the delusive phantoms of hope held out by the Socialist, Forty-eight and Labor parties than has ever been known before or than is dreamed of now. Among black folk we notify the Republican party and the nation that the old order has changed.

We say the same thing with even greater emphasis to the leaders of the party in New York State. The host of the black rank and file here want a new and a squarer deal. They want recognition, and at once, by way of elective representation and of appointments to representative positions. That an admittedly competent and qualified young colored attorney should have been refused point-blank a place in the Republican district attorney's office of Brooklyn for no other reason than his color, and especially in view of the fact that fifty thousand progressive colored citizens live in Brooklyn, caused hundreds of colored Brooklynites to enroll as Democrats last year and the year before. The Democrats wisely retained that disgruntled vote by making the appointment. That no black men were recognized by appointments to office after they had elected the Republicans in New York City during the last State administration disgusted thousands of colored Republicans last November. That the five hundred thousand black citizens of New York State are not being given a larger voice and vote in helping to select their party's standard bearers sets badly with them. That no assurances are being given them as to either a place on the ticket such as are given all other large elements of the State's population, or even appointments, if that ticket is elected, is increasingly disquieting and demoralizing to the black Republican voters of the State. We state these plain truths with full regard for all the circumstances of the situation. To the justice of these demands we invoke the considerate judgment of all honest and reasonable Republicans. In making known these conditions of dissatisfaction among the colored voters and in revealing the remedy at this opportune time, we are rendering the Republican party a real service. We are further, and better yet, at the same time doing our patriotic, political and personal duty. We cannot do less. We urge the Republican party of the State and nation to act, and act now. We say again to the Grand Old Party: The old order changeth.

## THE REPUBLICANS AND THE KLAN.

The Republican National Committee, in both the Georgia and Mississippi cases, turned down the delegation of whites and seated the negro delegates. This action created discussion and idvision in the Republican party in the South, which has created discussion and division in the Republican party for the last twenty years, and in all probability it forecasts action by the Republican convention on the Ku Klux Klan controversy.

We do not expect the Republicans to take definite and clear cut action on the Klan issue, but we do expect trimming and dodging on that issue which will in effect line up the Republican party in opposition to the Klan. The Republicans have found the Klan issue a delicate and trouble-making question in the border States. The Klan members have been able to demonstrate that they control the Republican party in Indiana. They nominated the Republican Governor and his associates on the Republican ticket and they terrified the Republican leaders in Indiana to such an extent that Senator James E. Watson of that State, is reliably reported to have joined forces with the Klan. The Klan leaders have demonstrated the truth of their claim that the Klan is stronger in Indiana than in any State of the Union.

The Klan is also very strong in such border States as Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois. But the negroes voted unimpeded in those States. The negro vote since the exodus of the Southern negro to the North may be now as claimed, as large or larger than the Klan vote. Which is naturally disturbing to the Republican politicians, when the negroes threaten to bolt the Republican ticket and go so far as to ask of President Coolidge his stand on the Klan. The answer of the Republican National Convention to the question is that the Klan may control the Republican party of Indiana but it does not control the Republican party of the country. Hiram W. Evans, the head of the Klan, regarded the prospective positions, so far as the two parties stood upon it as of such importance that he went to Cleveland with a force of his workers to look after the Klan's political interests. This gathering of Klan workers incidentally put the kibosh on the boom of Senator James E. Watson for Vice-President, for which he was recommended by the Republican convention of Indiana by a statement alleged to have been issued by Mr. Evans, but which he afterwards repudiated by saying that it had been given out by one of his workers without authority. When one leader after another at Cleveland came out in interviews repudiating Watson's candidacy because of Klan support, it was seen that in all probability the convention would take a stand against the Klan, and this opinion has been supported by the action of the National Committee, in favoring negro contestants as against white contestants. The Republican party in other words has refused a coalition with the Klan.

The Democratic party will undoubtedly be called upon to take a position on this issue.

Senator Underwood, in all probability, will urge the convention in New York to take an anti-klan position. He says in an article Sunday in the New York Times, "The greatest question that will confront the assembled delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Ne wYork will be whether we are willing, fairly, openly, and freely, to face this issue, and stand unreservedly for the truth, the fundamental principles established by the founders of this government, which are the foundations of our Republic, or whether, for political expediencey, we are prepared to yield the principles of the father by indirection and eusive works to secret powers that loom in the offing."

Senator Underwood announces his purpose to secure the ratification of the plank for religious tolerance, adopted by the Democratic platform of 1856. This was the year of Know-Nothingism in American politics. It became the dominant issue in several States, including Virginia, Alabama and Georgia. Senator Underwood thus described the procedure of the Know-Nothing party: "This party conducted its deliberations behind closed doors, concealed its objectives, until at last many of the party of Jefferson and Jackson, rallied to the cause of honest government openly expressed and drew their swords to defend against government behind closed doors. In this galaxy of Democratic statesmen are found the names of Douglas of Illinois; Reagan of Texas; Stephens of Georgia, and Wise of Virginia."

In the National Convention of 1856 they adopted a plank in the Democratic platform that read as follows:

> The liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence and sanctioned in the Constitution which make ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from out statute books; and.
>
> Whereas, since the foregoing declaration was uniformly adopted by our predecessors in national convention, and an adverse political and religious test has been secretly organized by a party claiming to be exclusively American, it is proper that the American Democracy should clearly define its relation thereto, and declare its determined opposition to all secret political societies by whatever name they may be called.
>
> Resolved that the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion, and pre-eminent example in free government, built upon, entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace. And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign born, is neither justified by the past history nor the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government.

It can be easily seen that in the probable event that the Republican party assumes a mild opposition to religious and racial intolerance, the question in the Democratic convention may become what Senator Underwood terms it, "the greatest question that will confront the assembled delegates." And, as he says, "no man can deny that this platform expresses clearly the cardinal principles of the Democratic faith." It is clearly understandable that Senator Underwood wants a loyal and faithful delegation from his home State, in accordance with his views on what promises to be the main issue.

HOBOKEN N. J. OBSERVER
MAY 23, 1924

# JAIL DR. CANNON AS RACE LEADER

## Colored Conference Adopts Three Demands to Be Made of G. O. P.

To the end of having included in the platform of the Republican convention in Cleveland several planks concerning the rights of negroes, the conference of colored Republicans, embracing representatives of six States, held yesterday afternoon at the office of Dr. George E. Cannon, 354 Pacific avenue, Jersey City, adopted three resolutions which are to be placed in the hands of the member of the resolutions committee.

Dr. Cannon was acclaimed as the new national leader of the Republican negroes by the conference, which went on record as "approving Mr. Cannon's foresight and thoughtfulness in calling such a conference to obtain the views of colored Republicans of the nation as to the policy to be pursued at the national convention."

Insistence upon the enforcement of all the constitutional amendments, an anti-lynching law and a protest against "Lily Whiteism" are the essence of the three resolutions which will be asked of the resolutions committee of the national convention. Here in New Jersey former Governor Stokes, as a member of the resolutions committee, will be asked to present demands reading:

"1. We insist on due observance and enforcement of the entire Constitution of the United States and recommend the enactment of congressional legislation to reduce congressional representation where the right to vote has been abridged.

"2. We urge the congressional enactment of an anti-lynching law to end the wanton destruction of human life.

"3. We urge the Republican party to stand for the equal recognition and representation of all citizens within its ranks, and oppose any discrimination therein on account of race, color or creed."

Invitations to the conference had been sent by Dr. Cannon to every colored delegate and alternate in the country. Many of these were unable to attend, but sent messages approving the purpose of the meeting.

Those attending were: former Congressman Thomas Miller of South Carolina. Mrs. M. C. Lawton of Brooklyn, president of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of New York; Miss Cora Horn of Brooklyn, holding an Ohio proxy; Rev. H. B. Paterson, of Passaic; Dr. Charles A. Lewis and Emmet Jones, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Christine Maura, of New York; Mrs. David Lampkins, of Pittsburgh; J. F. Pollak, of Richmond, Va.; Rev. William H. Jernigan, of Washington; Assistant U. S. District Attorney Oliver Randolph, of Newark; Rev. William Byrd of the Lafayette Presbyterian Church, and Rev. William S. Smith, of the Monumental Baptist Church, Jersey City.

At the outset Dr. Cannon explained that the conference was not called by any organization. He said that heretofore the delegates who went to the National Conventions, went "just to be there" but he continued: "We must now go with a plan because the Republican party has changed." Referring to the "Lily White Policy," Dr. Cannon declared, "I call it the Ku Klux spirit in the Republican party." After comparing the position of the negro during Roosevelt's administration with the situation during Harding's term, Dr. Cannon added. "We must take it upon ourselves to make the Republicans at Cleveland know that we must have the restoration of our former status."

In addition to those present at the conference who pledged loyalty to Dr. Cannon, the following had written ,expressing their willingness to co-operate: Dr. Benjamin E. Robinson, of Boston; Rev. J. W. Brown, New York; Haley Brown, Kentucky; S. A. Jones, Arkansas; William C. Matheis, Boston; Justin Carter, Harrisburg, Pa.; W. T. Andrews, Baltimore; F. B. Robinson, Indianapolis; Mrs. Lillian Johnson, Detroit, and Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, D. C.

Political—1924
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

## The Blacker Republican Party.

| THE NEGRO (*Republican Platform*) | THE KLAN (*By Associated Press*) |
|---|---|
| "We urge the congress to enact on the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law so that the full influence of the federal government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime. We believe that much of the misunderstanding which now exists can be eliminated by humane and sympathetic study of its causes. The president has recommended the creation of a commission for the investigation of social and economic conditions and the promotion of mutual understanding and confidence. | CLEVELAND, O., June 11.—The plank condemning the Ku Klux Klan by name, presented by R. B. Creager of Texas, was voted down without a roll call late today by the republican resolutions committee. Mr. Creager said he would not carry his fight to the convention floor. |
| LAW AND ORDER (*Republican Platform*) | |
| "The republican party reaffirms its devotion to the constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein. | |

Never before in the history of a great political party has there been displayed a more disgraceful lack of courage than that shown by the Republican National Convention in the platform it adopted at Cleveland. The failure of the republicans to mention specifically the Klan in a plank denouncing that masked order is more than a disgrace—it is an outstanding infamy.

In an auditorium echoing with sonorous and florid phrases, and where sat an organist all primed to play "Onward, Christian Soldiers," the republican convention deliberately abandoned the very thing for which it has claimed to stand, after receiving its instructions from the head of an organization which is feared only by politicians of the cheapest brand. The failure of the republicans to name and denounce the Klan and its methods is more than mere cowardice and plain infamy—the surrender of the Republican party to the flaming cross was a species of poltroonery that ought to lose it, the support of those helpless ones who have been the principal victims of Klan methods.

Shades of Lincoln! The party of abolition—the party which struck the shackles from the slaves—now clasps the hand of the hooded gang which today terrifies the negro at every opportunity, and whose methods are in vogue among the night-riders and wielders of the lash.

The party of the Force bill which sought to put a bayonet at every ballot box in order that the negro's vote might be counted, ignores the black man's rights to be freed from menace in his every day life.

The party of the Dyer anti-lynching bill deliberately turns its back on an opportunity to voice its condemnation of a hooded order whose very existence is an invitation to lawless hoodlums to brutalize over and often beat or murder negroes, many of whom are innocent of wrongdoing.

Thus is the negro voter rewarded by the republican party—the party to which he has clung and for whose candidates he has voted with an ardent faith. The negro has seen heretofore in the republican party the organization which represented his liberty and to which he looked to safeguard him in his right to liberty, to freedom from persecution and to the pursuit of happiness.

There has never been recorded a blacker betrayal of a confiding and weaker people than that perpetrated by this band of politicians which gathered in Cleveland this week in the name of the Republican party. No wonder that the splendid and fearless Borah refused to permit his name to go along with that of Coolidge, for he would have been bound by a platform filled with platitudes for political consumption, and voiceless where human rights and condemnation of official debauchery are concerned.

Nor was any word of protest forthcoming from Calvin Coolidge, who was cradled in the very nest of abolition, and whose ancestors were stalwarts in that cause. Out of New England came Coolidge, thin of lip and cold of eye—the perfect type of the unequivocating and relentless reform champion. Yet this Coolidge—this silent Calvin—sat still more silent than ever while the republican party avoided antagonizing the Ku Klux Klan. Not one word from Calvin Coolidge—the president of all the people—the president of the Protestant, the Catholic and the Jew—the president of the whites and the blacks.

The insolent betrayal of the negro by the party which he has looked to as his refuge, is not only an inhuman and infamous incident, but it is filled with an ineffable pathos. For the negro, led by office-seekers and paid politicians of his own race, will ignore the cowardly thrust of the Republican party and will blindly continue to vote for all its candidates and indorse all that it stands for.

The Klan made good its threat and justified its excursion from Atlanta to Cleveland. Filled with race hatred and steeped in religious prejudice the Klan is still able to understand the two national parties and to apply equal pressure to both.

The victory of the Klan will be complete if the democrats follow the cowardly example of the republicans by remaining silent concerning the masked and hooded gang.

# BOB CHURCH GAINS IN THE TENNESSEE REPUBLICAN FIGHT

## National Committee Takes A Hand And Recommends That Election Was Invalid And That Church Should Be Seated

Associated Negro Press.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 24.—A recommendation has been made to the Republican state committee of this state by the committee appointed to investigate charges of irregularity in Shelby county, comprising the Tenth Congressional District, to the effect that a former election of members of the state committee was invalid and that Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. O. True, Church and G. T. Taylor be seated as members of the state committee.

St. Louis Argus 9-26-24 St. Louis, Mo.

This recommendation is made to the state committee which will now act upon it as a committee of the whole. It has already seated members chosen at the election which has been held invalid. Nevertheless, it is reported that the report of the sub-committe will be acted upon favorably inasmuch as it contains the names of two members from each faction that has been fighting.

The situation today in which Church finds himself on top was made largely possible by pressure from the Republican National Committee, Chairman Butler taking a hand when the anti-Negro element in Tennessee had got the best of Church and his backers.

The fight which has now reached its high point was begun when a primary election was held in the Tenth district. Opponents of Church filed petitions before a primary board which was supposed to contain members friendly to him and at the same time secretly filed petitions before a similar board which had been appointed two years prior to that time. The life of a primary board is two years. A few days before the election these same parties entered a suit in Chancery Court and won on injunction preventing the board with which Mr. Church's candidates had filed from holding an election. This step was taken too late to give the so-called Church nominees an opportunity to file before the old board. As a consequence, all those filing with the old board were elected and the door shut in the face of the church faction.

The injunction is supposed to have been granted in compliance with the state law which requires that the state primary board which appoints the county primary boards must contain a quorum, a majority of its members, in order to do executive business. It was charged and proved that the board which selected a Shelby county primary board favorable to Church had not contained a quorum and had, therefore, acted illegally.

But Mr. Church countered with the information that at no time had a state primary board ever had present a quorum of members to act in compliance with the law and that if the Shelby county primary board supposed to be friendly to him was illegal, so were every one of the other ninety-odd primary boards in the state. This charge was easy to sustain and became the chief point of consideration for the sub-committee when it met Monday.

In the effort to straighten the tangled threads of the situation, the aid of Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee was sought. He consulted Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee, who, despite his protestation of friendship for Mr. Church, stressed to the national committee head the unenforced law in the matter without regard to the fact of the custom of quorum at meetings of the state primary board.

Congressman Taylor also expressed himself as being of the belief that racial ill-will and the Ku Klux Klan have played little part in the matter. In a letter to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Church takes issue on this point, claiming that one John W. Farley, a lawyer, is "one of the bitterest men alive against colored people." He reminds the congressman of statements in the press against Negroes made by Farley, statements Mr. Taylor has at times discounted and further to the word of Farley, saying that Negroes should not be permitted to vote for Republicans.

Mr. Church further charges that when this man Farley was elected at Knoxville as a delegate to the Republican convention in Cleveland, he arose in the convention and declared that he would not go on any delegation anywhere with a colored person and that when Congressman Taylor presented him with his badge at the Hollenden Hotel in Cleveland, Farley returned it to him.

To sustain charges of Kluxism on himself and G. T. Taylor, are going the Republican party faction which around organizing a Coolidge-Dawes has fought him in Tennessee, Mr. Club for white only and that their Church refers to correspondence meetings are called in places where sent from Memphis last April, Negroes are not allowed to enter in signed by Allen B. Brown, Imperial Kligrapp of the rule adopted by the Republican representative, correspondent which publican National Committee against is now the property of the state committee holding meetings where all Republicans could not attend.

"Lily whiteism" is being spread, too, according to Church who asserts that John Q. Eaton and J. M. Johnson, members of the state committee who were temporarily seated in place

## MUZZLES THAT FAILED TO FIT.

The Republican National Committee, after choosing Mr. William M. Butler of Boston as chairman, proceeded to form a colored annex for the purpose of keeping the Negro voters in line. Mr. William C. Matthews, also of Boston, was elected as the chairman of this special committee, with several assistants. Disturbed by the signs of revolt manifested by the Negro press against the failure of the present administration to keep its pledges to the race, made four years ago, it was deemed expedient to get these editors together and to fit them with a muzzle calculated to stifle their mutterings of discontent.

At the instigation of Chairman Butler, Mr. Matthews was empowered to invite the editors of the Negro newspapers published in the East to a conference held in New York with a dinner at a Harlem hotel. Presumably, the railroad expense of the editors from out-of-town and the expenses of the dinner were defrayed out of the campaign funds. A few of our editors refused to swallow the bait and others failed to attend the dinner, but a sufficient number gathered to eat the dinner and voice their complaints, despite the attempt to muzzle them.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting and forwarded in the shape of a letter to the National Chairman pledged support to the Republican candidates, with the proviso that certain suggestions be made a part of his program and a part of the program of the Republican National Committee, in order to bring relief to the colored Republicans. These suggestions were as follows:

First—Segregation in the departments at Washington should be discontinued.

Second—The practice of the Civil Service Bureau in classifying applications through the assistance of photographs is accepted as a subtle method calculated to make discrimination against our group easy.

Third—The continuation of administration policies, which were instituted by Woodrow Wilson, are looked upon by us as a surrender on the part of the Republican party to Democratic policies.

Fourth—We respectfully request representation in office based upon the voting strength of our group.

Fifth—We repudiate lily-white Republicanism in all sections of the country, and call upon the Republican National Committee to wipe it out.

Sixth—We must insist upon full party support of a suitable and proper measure calculated to stop lynching.

Seventh—We congratulate the Republican party upon recognizing the colored Republican voters in the 21st Congressional District of New York, and also party recognition in all the Congressional districts where the colored vote is a factor.

Eighth—We urge definite party action looking to the proper enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments, as well as the 18th amendment.

Although these suggestions are a trifle wobbly in spots, notably the second, it would seem that the endeavor to apply the muzzle was not a brilliant success, so far as stifling the complaints of Republican maladministration. While the unterrified and unsubsidized editors of the Negro press were willing to take advantage of a junketing trip to New York, with a free dinner thrown in for good measure, they could not conscientiously endorse the ticket without certain reservations.

It will be interesting to see how earnestly these editors hold out in insisting upon a semblance of good faith in the party managers in accepting these reservations and enforcing the reforms demanded in party policy. The time has passed, we believe, when the support of any considerable section of the Negro press can be won by a free excursion to New York or a ticket to a dinner.

The attempt to muzzle the editors appears to have been a fizzle.

## FREEMEN OR SLAVES? MEN OR MONKEYS?

To the Colored Voters of Texas:

We stand on the threshold of a great battle. The contending forces have thrown up their breastworks and the trenches have been dug from which the political belligerents will hurl their hand grenades, poisonous gases, machine gun fire and employ other political weapons on Tuesday, November 4, 1924.

This issue of "lily-whiteism" against true republicanism and real Americanism was forced upon us much to our regret by a bunch of men whose selfish and sordid political ambitions and aspirations have made them mad and thus today they are afflicted with a severe attack of political rabies, hydrophobia and color-phobia.

There is method in their madness, make no mistake about that. These men, who style themselves "regular" republicans and who have stolen the party machinery in Texas, are going to make a desperate effort to prove to the national leaders that they represent the majority of the republican electors in Texas, and to that end they have strained every nerve and resorted to trickery and chicanery to accomplish their desire and intents.

They have stated from the housetops that the republican party in Texas henceforth must be a "WHITE MAN'S PARTY" and that "NIGGERS MUST STAY IN THEIR PLACE."

By such a policy of elimination and is... you and your family would rob you of ... able right conferred upon you by bo... hese enemies to ... red and inalien... and state con... want anything the colored elector has except his or her vote, and these political tyrants, wizards, et cetera only want these votes to entrench themselves with the party leaders, provided the Coolidge-Dawes ticket is a winner at the polls next Tuesday.

It is the duty of every colored man and woman in Texas, to go to your voting places Tuesday, November 4, 1924, ask for the official ballot, take a pencil and draw a line down through all the parties on the ticket; excepting the names of the presidential and vice-presidential electors in the republican column which you will leave untouched and unmarked, and the name of Miriam A. Ferguson, for governor, in the democratic column.

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Bear in mind that the party labeled "Republican Party" is a misnomer, and that its nominee for governor of this state has read the colored race completely out of the erstwhile republican party in the Lone Star Commonwealth.

Down with "lily-white" republicanism, political lynch-law and partisan pilfering! Up with honest-to-goodness republicanism and genuine Americanism!

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## MUZZLES THAT FAILED TO FIT.

The Republican National Committee, after choosing Mr. William M. Butler of Boston as chairman, proceeded to form a colored annex for the purpose of keeping the Negro voters in line. Mr. William C. Matthews, also of Boston, was elected as the chairman of this special committee, with several assistants. Disturbed by the signs of revolt manifested by the Negro press against the failure of the present administration to keep its pledges to the race, made four years ago, it was deemed expedient to get these editors together and to fit them with a muzzle calculated to stifle their mutterings of discontent.

At the instigation of Chairman Butler, Mr. Matthews was empowered to invite the editors of the Negro newspapers published in the East to a conference held in New York with a dinner at a Harlem hotel. Presumably, the railroad expense of the editors from out-of-town and the expenses of the dinner were defrayed out of the campaign funds. A few of our editors refused to swallow the bait and others failed to attend the dinner, but a sufficient number gathered to eat the dinner and voice their complaints, despite the attempt to muzzle them.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting and forwarded in the shape of a letter to the National Chairman pledged support to the Republican candidates, with the proviso that certain suggestions be made a part of his program and a part of the program of the Republican National Committee, in order to bring relief to the colored Republicans. These suggestions were as follows:

First—Segregation in the departments at Washington should be discontinued.

Second—The practice of the Civil Service Bureau in classifying applications through the assistance of photographs is accepted as a subtle method calculated to make discrimination against our group easy.

Third—The continuation of administration policies, which were instituted by Woodrow Wilson, are looked upon by us as a surrender on the part of the Republican party to Democratic policies.

Fourth—We respectfully request representation in office based upon the voting strength of our group.

Fifth—We repudiate lily-white Republicanism in all sections of the country, and call upon the Republican National Committee to wipe it out.

Sixth—We must insist upon full party support of a suitable and proper measure calculated to stop lynching.

Seventh—We congratulate the Republican party upon recognizing the colored Republican voters in the 21st Congressional District of New York, and also party recognition in all the Congressional districts where the colored vote is a factor.

Eighth—We urge definite party action looking to the proper enforcement of the 14th and 15th amendments, as well as the 18th amendment.

Although these suggestions are a trifle wobbly in spots, notably the second, it would seem that the endeavor to apply the muzzle was not a brilliant success, so far as stifling the complaints of Republican maladministration. While the unterrified and unsubsidized editors of the Negro press were willing to take advantage of a junketing trip to New York, with a free dinner thrown in for good measure, they could not conscientiously endorse the ticket without certain reservations.

It will be interesting to see how earnestly these editors hold out in insisting upon a semblance of good faith in the party managers in accepting these reservations and enforcing the reforms demanded in party policy. The time has passed, we believe, when the support of any considerable section of the Negro press can be won by a free excursion to New York or a ticket to a dinner

The attempt to muzzle the editors appears to have been a fizzle.

## FREEMEN OR SLAVES? MEN OR MONKEYS?

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Any man that will rob you of your political rights will rob you of your civil rights, and when men's civil rights are gone, they are worse than slaves and cattle.

These "lily-white" republicans and their mongrel following of kluxers, bolters and hard losers of democratic persuasion, do not

Political – 1924 I.
Party Affiliation.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA
SEPTEMBER 13, 1924

# Negroes Organize To Boost Coolidge

Announcement of the formation of a negroes' statewide Coolidge-Dawes-Pine republican club was made Friday by Roscoe Dunjee, editor of the Black Dispatch and president of the club. Plans to unite negroes of the whole state behind the republican ticket through the forming of clubs were laid in an organization meeting Thursday. Negroes from thirty counties attended the meeting.

In addition to Dunjee, the club elected W. H. Vann, Lenepah, as vice president, George R. Ragland, Oklahoma City, as secretary and an executive committee of nine members headed by James Rouse, Hitchcock.

## *WHITE ROBED AUDACITY.*

When the white robed, pillow cased Republican throng rides forth to ask for the vote of any Negro, then we have a case of unbridled audacity. Is it not audacious for the mob to ask its innocent victim to tie a noose around his own neck, or to kindle the fagots about his own body? Is there a single Republican in Indiana with the nerve to ask a Catholic or a Jew to vote the Republican ticket? Yet we have members of the white robed angels of hate for Negroes seeking votes. "Oh, the times!" "Oh the customs." Why should a Negro who knows the truth be asked to damn his soul?

If it is unbridled audacity for an invisible Republican to ask for the Negro's suffrage, what shall we say of the invisible Negro who with the heel of prejudice on his neck, seeks the vote of his brethren for their own oppression. It were better that such a Negro had never been born. Alas, as much as we hate the admission, the truth must be told. There are Negroes who for a little selfish gain will not hesitate to murder members of their own race. There were Negroes who enslaved other Negroes. Some Negroes held their own race in peonage. Some Negroes fought to keep the Negro race in slavery. It seems as if the Negro race has always had its share of damned folks.

The Republican party in Indiana had the opportunity to uphold the principles of Lincoln in this campaign. There was the opportunity and the duty to show some respect to the Negro clientele. Had not the Negro vote always been loyal? Have not the Negroes in Indiana maintained white Republicans in office for more than a generation? Has not the Negro upon every occasion supported Ed Jackson? Have they not trusted him? Yet, when it seemed profitable to insult this loyal black friend to join in with his foes, there was no hesitancy. Now this same Judas party comes back to the Negro for his support. How can they do it. How dare they do it? There is but one answer, audacity and disrespect; disrespect and audacity.

What will the Negro do about it? What can he do? Evidently our false Republican friend reasoned that the Negro would do nothing, that he could do nothing. A few spell binders, bloody shirt wavers, chain rattlers, a big slush fund, volumes of hot air; a few professional job holders and parasites, a few ward heelers, a few dishonorable, discredited for sale to the highest bidder, preachers, an occasional intimidator would bring the Negro alright. No doubt, so it was reasoned, What will the Negro do? He will at least register the protest of a man and citizen. He will vote any ticket that takes a stand for American principles. He will help redeem Indiana Republicanism from its bondage by defeating its taskmasters. What can he do? It may be that he cannot win a victory for whole some Constitutional government. He can stand up and fight for right like a man. He can keep his own self respect. He can be true to his God, his country, and to his posterity.

## INDEPENDENT NEGRO VOTE

To the Editor of "The Reporter:"

At its recent annual conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in very plain words that all "political parties" should look alike to the Negro; that he should not be a slave or a "kept" tool of any party but should use his brains instead of his lungs and his office-hunger, and seek out the best in any party; that "third parties" are just like first parties or second parties, so far as partyism is concerned.

This is nothing but the plainest sort of horse sense—and horse sense is something unknown to a jackass. Who squealed when this good thing was said? Why, whom would you expect to squeal? Just the hide-bound, brain-clogged office-hungry colored brethren who belong to the "old parties." Nobody expects these men to agree to something which is entirely contrary to their selfish interests. An "independent" constituency is no way for an office-seeker to get an office. He must have a crowd of voters that are hog-tied, so that he can offer to "deliver" them. That's the way to get an office—or a good purse of "campaign money"—but that's no way to get any consideration for the Negro masses—and any organization like the N. A. A. C. P. must fight for the gain of the masses rather than for the gain of individuals.

The slaves of party machines cannot afford to join the cry for "independent" votes. Independence in politics does not mean that one must vote against Republicans; it means that he must vote for a Republican if his brain approves of that Republican and his policies or record. It does not mean that one must vote against Democrats; it means, vote for the Democrat who meets the demands of the interests of your group. It does not mean vote for "third parties;" it means, have common sense enough to regard "third parties" as you regard all other parties. It does not mean that you must vote against the "office" which your black political leader is seeking; it means, that you just forget all about his office, vote for the best interests of yourself, your children and your neighbor's children, and let Mr. Politician get the office if he can get it.

The minority Negro vote will get more respect and regard and consideration by being independent. At present "old parties" double-cross the Negro, and the new movements ignore him. He doesn't count, because they believe that he only uses a party sign and never uses a choice. The moment he begins to "size up" and pick men, he will be a factor to consider. A minority situated like the American Negro ought to be the greatest ballot-scratchers in the republic.

But this will not necessarily get any immediate offices for black bosses. It will get advantages for black masses.

# INDIANA G. O. P. FACED WITH FACTIONAL ROWS

## Jim Watson's Ambitions Split the Party There.

# NEGROES GO DEMOCRATIC

**Davis Likely to Profit by Dispute in Other Party—Watson Accused With Flirting With Klan for Votes.**

BY CHAS. MICHELSON.

(New York World-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Senator James E. Watson has stirred up a great political row in Indiana. Threatened with the defeat of his faction of the Republican party, he seized upon the Ku Klux Klan to oust his ancient foe, Postmaster General Harry S. New, from his present dominating position in party affairs.

The Watson-New row, extending over many years, was halted by the burying of the hatchet during the Harding administration. The two leaders made peace, but in recent months the old contest has been revived, and is very bitter.

The first symptoms of the new Watson-New outbreak came when friends of the senator let it be known that Watson might become a candidate for the presidential nomination. For several months Mr. Watson refused to deny that he was in the race. This was considered a quiet Watson drive on the presidency. Things went from bad to worse in the Hoosier state, and all Republican leaders here looked on with fear and trembling.

The situation is now dangerous. Bert C. Morgan, a new follower and lieutenant, is prohibition enforcement director for Indiana. Watson is trying to have him removed. He has appealed to the president, the Treasury Department and state leaders for support in his fight. But thus far he has not made much headway.

**Refuses to Resign.**

Morgan refuses to resign, and Commissioner of Internal Revenue Blair will not fire him. Secretary Mellon is to be appealed to. Friends of Mr. Blair assert that Watson resigned as chairman of the Senate committee appointed to investigate the internal revenue bureau to let Senators Couzens and King have a free hand.

Mr. Watson is hard pressed in his home state. His original candidate for the gubernatorial nomination was put out of the running by a spirited row with the Ku Klux Klan two years ago. Ed Jackson, the nominee of the party, is recognized as a klansman. Mr. Watson is now charged with embracing the invisible empire order to get on the Jackson bandwagon.

That has caused trouble with some of his old-time supporters, who oppose any alliance with the klan. His growing unpopularity because of his alleged Ku Klux affiliations and his

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
AUGUST 19, 1924

## Negroes and Democrats.

To the Editor of The Journal-Post:

I see the editor of a Democratic paper of this city is complaining because, as he asserts, a number of Northern states go Republican by reason of their large number of Negro voters. He says, "Without this vote the Republicans would be in a minority in Indiana, Ohio and Michigan."

Well, what of it? Are not Indiana, Ohio and Michigan Negro voters American citizens? When it comes to voting is not the Negro voter on an equality with this complaining editor? What does he propose doing about it? Is it any of his business how Negroes vote in those states or in any other states of the Union?

The complaining paragraph referred to was written either to slur Republicans or insult Negro voters, or both.

Negro voters, having been freed from slavery and clothed with the right of franchise by the Republican party against the protest of the Democratic party, no doubt thank God for the Republican party. And if, as this editor claims, it requires Negro votes to keep the Republican party in the ascendancy in some of the states, all Republicans should thank God for Negro voters.

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With faith in God and man, let Negroes continue voting the Republican ticket and they will have their rights respected in all the states sooner than they can now reasonably expect, but their just treatment will not come to them through the Democratic party. J. P.

NEW BRITAIN CONN. HERALD
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### DISPERSING THE NEGRO VOTE

The disposition of the negro vote this coming election is causing some concern. As is well known, there has been considerable migration of negroes from the south to northern states; and whereas in the south only a portion of the colored vote is permitted to exercise its constitutional rights at the ballot boxes, in the north there are no restrictions and these newcomers will have something vital to say in some of the states. In the 21st district in New York there it is an intention to run a negro for congress, a move which has received the emphatic O. K. of President Coolidge.

If all the negroes voted the Republican ticket in the northern states the matter would be simplified for the Republican party and would give the Coolidge and Dawes ticket a decided advantage. But the fact is that they do not all vote the G. O. P. ticket. The younger generation of negro voters are not of the same mind as the older generation, which when it got a chance voted Republican, mostly in memory of Abraham Lincoln.

It must be remembered that the congressional elections of 1922 with their decided swing away from the Republican party, came at a time when the colored migration to the north had already taken place. It is stated that the cities of New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus and Cleveland were put under Democratic control aided in part by colored voters. There are 30,000 negroes in Massachusetts, and Boston, where a large population of them live, is an overwhelmingly Democratic city. Democratic chieftains in Boston are certain a large block of the colored voters will line up with their party.

Colored voters in the north aided the Republican party in the doubtful states in 1920. In return for this aid, colored leaders say, William Howard Taft, now chief justice, advocated to President Harding a new status and condition in political relationship with the colored voters, and scarcely any recognition of their assistance resulted in Washington. The new attitude of the Republican party was announced by President Harding in his Birmingham, Ala., speech, which did much to alleviate the colored vote. Harding said there was an "inescapable difference" betwen thetwo races. But shortly before his death this attitude changed, and he nominated Walter H. Cohen, colored, comptroller of customs at New Orleans. The senate refused to confirm the nomination twice. After President Harding's death, President Coolidge again sent Cohen's name to the senate, where it was confirmed by a close margin. This has ben the only major colored appointment by the party in power throughout the entire administration, despite the fact that with the advent of the Harding administration an overwhelming Republican majority arrived in congress, but since then somewhat reduced. All the negroes have received for their previous affiliation with the Republicans has been that the anti-lynching bill and several other bills in which they were interested failed of passage.

The history of politics the past four years has alienated a large proportion of the negro vote from the Republican party, especially in the north, it is said. Negro group leaders have made the political situation plain to their followers, and wherever negroes have migrated in the north Democratic leaders no longer dread the potential voting strength of the newcomers as certain accessions to the Republican party.

The negro vote in the important doubtful states is as follows: New York, 125,000; New Jersey, 90,350; Pennsylvania, 97,365; Ohio, 275,000; Indiana, 135,000; Illinois, 103,250; Kentucky, 102,650; West Virginia, 70,520.

This vote, if it were delivered en bloc, would under normal conditions form a balance of power. But conditions being as they are, it is safe to assume it will be at least divided among the major parties in the large cities, especially since 1922, it seems to be leaning toward the Democrats. Whether it will lean this way in the national election remains to be seen. If anything, the negro vote in the northern states is quite independent, favoring the party that is likely to be most to its advanutage.

There are about 12,000 negroes in Connecticut, not recent newcomers, and they are expected to vote with more independence than formerly, although they are still claimed safely for the G. O. P.

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7,000,000 NEW VOTES

## Pokes Fun At G. O. P.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 13.—(A. N. P.) The State, a local daily, takes occasion to find fault with the northern Republicans in considering the report that a Negro had been discharged from the Marine corps on account of his color. The southern papers states that worried Republican political leaders found an excuse for the "erroneous" report and that it was unfounded because no Negro is permitted to join the Marine corps. This, the State remarks, in an organization controlled, not by the South, is worse than southern treatment, for in Dixie a Negro may run for office, but in the Marine corps "he is not even a hopeless minority, he is taboo."

## DELA. G. O. P. BOLTS PARTY

Wilmington, Del., July 25.—In view of the fact that Negroes are barred from practicing law in Delaware, segregated in the courts, and not permitted to serve on juries, the State republicans organized in the office of U. S. W. St. Henry with plans to bolt the ticket in the fall campaign.

## SETTLES SQUABBLE

Assurance that the "dove of peace" is hovering over republican ranks in Georgia and that any threatened break in harmony was definitely curbed during a conference Friday afternoon between leaders of what were once two separate factions was contained in a statement made by Dr. H. Stockbridge, treasurer of the state central committee, following the conference.

Reports have been current for several days that an open break was imminent between the republican group once headed by Roscoe Pickett and the one headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson. These rumors went so far as to indicate that charges of misappropriation of funds had been lodged against certain officials now active in the republican campaign in Georgia.

Dr. Stockbridge declared that the conference Friday afternoon resulted in complete harmony between all parties concerned and that faction lines were fast disappearing. He stated that Dr. H. Y. Gilliam, chairman of the state central committee, attended the conference, along with a number of other leaders in republican circles.

The chief points of difference that threatened to cause a rift in the ranks, said Dr. Stockbridge, were methods by which certain campaign expenses were to be apportioned. Especially were the funds a point of issue, as they affected the home districts of Dr. Gilliam and W. H. Tucker, vice chairman of the committee, these districts being the seventh and ninth congressional districts, respectively.

Financing of the printing of ballots for the general election was the chief subject under discussion Friday, Dr. Stockbridge said. The methods by which this is to be done were decided upon, he said, and contracts for printing the ballots were let to a printer before the conference adjourned.

The break in Georgia republican ranks reached its height at the time one faction was headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson and the other headed by J. L. Phillips. Action of the republican national convention in seating the Johnson delegates at the Cleveland convention silenced opposition from the Phillips group.

Shortly after the convention, it was stated by leaders in the groups that "the hatchet had been buried." However, reports persist that all is not harmony within the ranks.

WILMINGTON D. EVERY EVE
SEPTEMBER 10, 1924

### AROUSED AT LAST.

For nearly half a century the Negro voters of the country subserviently allowed themselves to be the complete political chattels of one political party. In their exercise of the high privilege of the elective franchise they volun-

tarily submitted to a slavery as com- as a crowning infamy, on a mere tech-
plete as was their condition of physi- political recognition in return for at the
cal slavery in the years before eman- their unswerving fidelity.
cipation. And they got practically nothing.

Here in Delaware the political sub- The Republican party of Delaware en-
serviency of the Negro to party was joyed their valuable support as a the
complete. It seems to be sufficient to cheap political asset for which there
the Negro voters of Delaware that was no call for remuneration. Grudg-
"Lincoln freed the Negroes," and ingly the party managers occasional-
therefore they must blindly and ser- ly swept a few small crumbs from the
vilely serve the party of Lincoln with official table for the enjoyment of
their votes. So they voted the Re- the Negroes, but that was all.
publican ticket, election after elec- In recent years, however, there has
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This vote, if it were delivered en bloc, would under normal conditions form a balance of power. But conditions being as they are, it is safe to assume it will be at least divided among the major parties in the large cities, especially since 1922, it seems to be leaning toward the Democrats. Whether it will lean this way in the national election remains to be seen. If anything, the negro vote in the northern states is quite independent, favoring the party that is likely to be most to its advantage.

There are about 12,000 negroes in Connecticut, not recent newcomers, and they are expected to vote with more independence than formerly, although they are still claimed safely for the G. O. P.

7,000,000 NEW VOTES

## Pokes Fun At G. O. P.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 13.—(A. N. P.)—The State, a local daily, takes occasion to find fault with the northern Republicans in considering the report that a Negro had been discharged from the Marine corps on account of his color. The southern papers states that worried Republican political leaders found an excuse for the "erroneous" report and that it was unfounded because no Negro is permitted to join the Marine corps. This, the State remarks, in an organization controlled, not by the South, is worse than southern treatment, for in Dixie a Negro may run for office, but in the Marine corps "he is not even a hopeless minority, he is taboo."

## DELA. G. O. P. BOLTS PARTY

Wilmington, Del., July 25.—In view of the fact that Negroes are barred from practicing law in Delaware, segregated in the courts and not permitted to serve on juries, the State republicans organized in the office of U. S. W. St. Henry with plans to bolt the ticket in the fall campaign.

## SETTLES SQUABBLE

Assurance that the "dove of peace" is hovering over republican ranks in Georgia and that any threatened break in harmony was definitely curbed during a conference Friday afternoon between leaders of what were once two separate factions was contained in a statement made by Dr. Hunter Stockbridge, treasurer of the state central committee, following the conference.

Reports have been current for several days that an open break was imminent between the republican group once headed by Roscoe Pickett and the one headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson. These rumors went so far as to indicate that charges of misappropriation of funds had been lodged against certain officials now active in the republican campaign in Georgia.

Dr. Stockbridge declared that the conference Friday afternoon resulted in complete harmony between all parties concerned and that faction lines were fast disappearing. He stated that Dr. H. Y. Gilliam, chairman of the state central committee, attended the conference, along with a number of other leaders in republican circles.

The chief points of difference that threatened to cause a rift in the ranks, said Dr. Stockbridge, were methods by which certain campaign expenses were to be apportioned. Especially were the funds a point of issue, as they affected the home districts of Dr. Gilliam and W. H. Tucker, vice chairman of the committee, these districts being the seventh and ninth congressional districts, respectively.

Financing of the printing of ballots for the general election was the chief subject under discussion Friday, Dr. Stockbridge said. The methods by which this is to be done were decided upon, he said, and contracts for printing the ballots were let to a printer before the conference adjourned.

The break in Georgia republican ranks reached its height at the time one faction was headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson and the other headed by J. L. Phillips. Action of the republican national convention in seating the Johnson delegates at the Cleveland convention silenced opposition from the Phillips group.

Shortly after the convention, it was stated by leaders in the groups that "the hatchet had been buried." However, reports persist that all is not harmony within the ranks.

WILMINGTON D. EVERY EVE
SEPTEMBER 10, 1924

### AROUSED AT LAST.

For nearly half a century the Negro voters of the country subserviently allowed themselves to be the complete political chattels of one political party. In their exercise of the high privilege of the elective franchise they voluntarily submitted to a slavery as complete as was their condition of physical slavery in the years before emancipation.

Here in Delaware the political subserviency of the Negro to party was complete. It seems to be sufficient to the Negro voters of Delaware that "Lincoln freed the Negroes," therefore they must blindly and servilely serve the party of Lincoln with their votes. So they voted the Republican ticket, election after election

Two years ago, they re-after he had received a caucus nomination. At the recent State convention in Congress whichtion they ignored managers had forced uponproper requests for platform indorsite their protests. By re-ment of issues which affect the mafrom supporting this candi-terial interests of all Negroes. And caused his defeat. as a crowning infamy, on a mere technicality they prevented a Wilmington this potent warning, the of the Republican party, in Negro having his name on the ballot primary campaign in Dela-at the coming county primaries for nised the Negro voters in nomination as a candidate for Repcontemptuous manner. They resentative in the General Assembly.

-been marked unrest among Negro vot-the most contem-

Political – 1924

II.

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

It is only natural, therefore, that Delaware Negroes are becoming imbued with the spirit of political independence. And it is a good thing for them, as too long have they been slaves to party. As one of their orators recently declared: "The Republican party of Abraham Lincoln is not the Republican party of Calvin Coolidge." No longer should they be political slaves. It is not to be urged that they shall vote the Democratic ticket, or, as a solid class, give their support to any other political party. But surely they should think for themselves about all matters of politics and government, and vote in accord with calm judgment and honest conviction. If they do this it will be better for them and better for the communities in which they reside.

NEW YORK BULLETIN
SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

# INDIANA G. O. P. ENDORSES KLAN 'TO SAVE LAW'

## Even If Negroes Bolt, Loss Will Be Made Up, Bosses Believe

Special to The Bulletin

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15.—At a secret meeting of Republicans leaders held Sunday evening it was decided that the Klan issue would be ignored in the state campaign and that a statement similar to that made in Maine by "Hell-and-Maria" Dawes would be issued, declaring that while the Klan might be wrong in practice the principle was right and the majority of the Klansmen were attempting to uphold law and maintain order because Democratic public officers would do neither.

**The Republican leaders decided also to allow Congressman Will R. Wood of the Tenth District, to conduct the campaign insofar as it affected the Klan, because Wood has spent five weeks in Maine and says he knows how to hold the Klansmen in line for the party and at the same time prevent the Negroes from bolting the ticket.**

**"But even if the Negroes bolt, enough Klansmen will quit the Democratic party, to make up for the loss," said one leader.**

**Facing reports from every district of a definite and considerable division within their party owing to the support of their nominee for governor, Secretary of State Ed Jackson by the Klan, the Republican organization heads felt compelled to meet in secret and discuss the issue.**

**It was decided vigorous steps would be taken by the Republican managers to persuade the Negroes there is no sound reason for voting against Jackson. However, information regarding the Negroes in Indiana continues disconcerting to those chosen to conduct the Republican campaign. It is estimated by leading Negroes in Indianapolis that fully 15,000 of their race will scratch the Republican State ticket and that many Negroes who always have stood by the party will not go to the polls.**

**At their Sunday meeting, the Republican managers were forced to the conclusion they are in a position from which there can be no turning back. To repudiate the Klan, it was pointed out, would set the Klan against Jackson, their gubernatorial candidate, or make it impossible for him to get the votes of thousands of Democratic Klansmen on whom they are depending.**

**Since Jackson was nominated it has been evident he would lose the support of thousands of Republicans who oppose the Klan for racial or religious causes. As an offset it has been held by the Jackson followers that he will get the support of more than enough Democratic Klansmen to elect him.**

**The program for the Republican campaign took shape at once, after the speech of Representative Wood, chairman of the national congressional campaign committee. He told of his experience and observations in Maine and pointed out that the Republican nominee for governor was elected there despite the Klan issue. It was urged by Representative Wood that a similar policy be adopted in Indiana. This "listened so good" to the assembled leaders that they jumped at it.**

# RIGHT OF NEGRO TO PRACTICE LAW AND SERVE ON JURY IS DEMAND OF DELAWARE VOTERS

Dover, Del.—Incensed because the party they have been instrumental in keeping in power for over twenty-five years, has never in this period of time seen fit to give them the slightest recognitoin, a conference of Negro voters of the state, declared here Tuesday that henceforth, they will support the Republican Party only to the extent that it shall support them and grant them their requests.

Among the requests made upon the Republican leaders, before they will support the ticket this year is, a Negro on the state ticket; permission of Negro lawyers to practice in the state, and, the right of Negroes to serve on juries.

The meeting Tuesday was spirited and many of the speakers bitterly denounced the Republican leaders. United States Senator Ball, of the state, also came in for denunciation.

One of the prominent members of the resolution committee said, "That it is very likely that if nominated for re-election, Senator Ball will be given the cold shoulder by the Negro voters this fall, unless he changes his attitude to the Negro Race."

The Conference met in the office of Dr. William M. Henry. A state organization of Negro voters named the Independent Citizens League of Delaware was formed with the following officers: Dr. Samuel B. Elbert, State chairman; George L. Waters, of Sussex County, vice-chairman; J. B. Aiken, Kent county, secretary.

Dr. Elbert in accepting the chairmanship discussed briefly the issues before the voters: in part he said:

"We are here to confer and meet on a common ground and to organize ourselves into a state organization to conserve the best interests of our Race politically and industrially. We must co-operate to help our own Race and concentrate on a line of action that will have that end in mind. Heretofore we have placed men in office who failed to recognize us after election. This must stop and the time has come when we must vote for men, regardless of party, whom we know to be our friends. The interests of our Race must be paramount and in effecting this state organization let us rally our forces in such a way that will work to the good of our Race."

A committee on resolutions, of which Robert J. Nelson was made chairman, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"For more than 50 years the colored voters of Delaware have consistently supported the Republican party. Through our loyalty and fidelity to it in city and state, we have materially aided it in electing its candidates. From it we have been given scant recognition. When we consider that none of the Republicans who now hold office at the State House would be thus honored were it not for the colored voters, we cannot but feel a sense of regret for the party that rides into office, and only recognizes the element that is responsible for its success by giving this element a janitorship.

"The time has come for the Negro in Delaware to assert himself politically and we hereby request the Republican party to recognize the fact that we are no longer satisfied with its attitude toward us, and we go on record in requesting the party to recognize our claims to hold office in the state, and we request of the Republican party that a colored man shall be named for one of the state offices at the coming state conventoin.

"We recite the fact that in each of the three counties of the state, colored men are not allowed to serve on the jury, that when we have business in the courts we are segregated. This notwithstanding the judges of the courts are largely Republicans. We condemn this practice and call on the party which we have so generously supported in the past to correct these conditions.

"Notwithstanding the Republican party has been in continuous control of the state government for the past twenty-five yaers no colored man has been permitted to practice law in any of the courts of Delaware, a state that has the unenviable distinction being the only state in the union that debars colored men from practicing law. This must be corrected and we call on the Republican party to take the necessary steps to correct this reprehensible practice.

"We point with pride to the independent attitude assumed by the members of the Race two years ago, when, with remarkable Race feeling, we defeated the Republican candidate for Congress in Delaware, after warning the Republican party, that we would thus act if our wishes were not respected. Delaware Negroes set the pace for the Negroes of the country in political independence. Today in convention assembled we make certain charges against, and specific requests of the Republican party. Our allegiance to it in the future is dependent on its attitude with respect to the granting of our requests. We shall support the Republican party only to the extent that it shall support us and grant our requests."

# Charge Coolidge and Butler Back Lily White Policy in N. Carolina

## State Chairman and Candidate for Governor Give Colored Voters Cold Shoulder After Conference With Party Heads

Raleigh, N. C., September 18—Recent efforts of a committee of prominent colored Republicans of North Carolina to have Republican state chairman Bramham and Col. Isaac H. Meekins, Republican candidate for governor declare their positions with reference to the support of the qualified colored electorate were unavailing, the state chairman ignoring a letter addressed to him and signed by Chas. H. Moore and A. M. Rivera of Greensboro, and S. H. Vick of Wilson.

Following a conference with Chairman Butler and other party leaders in Washington, Messrs. Bramham and Meekins returned home with the determination that every possible Republican vote will be brought out." Feeling that the state lily whites were softening up somewhat in their attitude toward the race voters following their contact with Chairman Butler and President Coolidge, Messrs. Moore, Rivera and Vick sought to obtain from them an interpretation of their statement which would leave no doubt as to where the white Republicans stood.

Following is the unanswered letter sent to the state chairman:

Greensboro, N. C.
August 23, 1924.

"W. G. Bramham, Esq.,
"Chairman, State Republican Executive Committee,
"Durham, N. C.

"Dear Sir:

"The Greensboro Daily News of the 15th instant, contained in its Washington correspondence.

"Washington, August 14th—State Chairman Bramham and National Committeeman Parker today conferred with William M. Butler, Republican national chairman about the political situation in the state. They got the impression that the national committee would aid in every way possible in conducting an active campaign in all parts of the state. Every possible Republican vote, it was said, in every congressionad district, will be brought out."

"After reading the closing sentence, appearing in the above paragraph, to wit, 'every possible Republican vote, it is said, in every congressional district, will be brought out,' we, the undersigned, presume to write you as head of the Republican state organization in behalf of the Negro Republican electorate, who are qualified to vote, according to the suffrage laws of this state.

"We, also, assure you that, it is with a feeling somewhat of pleasure, not unmixed with surprise, to read the above declaration, if it was not made with any mental reservation, so far as the Negro Republican voters are concerned. For we take it for granted that, you are not unmindful of what is a well known fact, viz: since the disfranchisement of the illiterate Negro voter in North Carolina nearly a quarter of a century ago, no interest or effort whatever has been taken by the Republican state organization to poll the Negro Republican vote that is qualified, in any state or national election. Whereas, on the contrary, up to the present time, there has been exercised a studied and preconcerted procedure on the part of the Republican managers in North Carolina, to eliminate as far as possible the Negro, the literate as well as the illiterate, from participating in politics.

"Now in view of and as a result of your conference recently with Wm. M. Butler, chairman of the national Republican committee, and assuming that it is authentic, we beg leave to ask if it will be agreeable for the Republican state committee to meet a committee of colored Republicans for the purpose of "bringing out every possible Republican vote" in the coming election this fall.

"Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, we beg to subscribe ourselves.

Very truly yours,
"CHAS. W. MOORE, Greensboro
"DR. A. M. RIVERA, Greensboro.
"S. H. VICK, Wilson.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Greensboro Daily News purports to give Col. Meekins' views in the following statement to his paper:

"Having had the black man on Republican hands in this state from 1865 to 1900, Colonel Meekins, without the slightest regret, has turned the black vote over to the Democrats. Even with a clean record during the Russell regime and a vote for the disfranchising constitutional amendment, Colonel Meekins has had to put up his hands and block the clumsy lead of several Democrats. If black Republicans would vote in the same ratio as white Republicans and white Democrats, Colonel Meekins wouldn't care. He would prefer that all Negroes vote the Democratis ticket as they once voted the Republican. He is sure then that both blacks and whites would understand what a political race problem is. As it is now Colonel Meekins thinks most of the Negroes vote the state Democratic ticket. It pleases him very much. He hopes they will continue to do so."

### MEEKINS DENOUNCED

Speaking further and for himself, Professor Moore says: "I cannot say that I positively know, but I am reasonably sure that no Negro in North Carolina of any intelligence, self-respect and possessing an ounce of manhood, could ever so far stultify his conscience as to vote for Ike Meekins—even before he recently announced his position on the disfranchisement of the Negro.

"For, the thoughtful Negroes have not forgotten him nor forgiven him, because of his threatening attitude and words before the senatorial committee in Washington three years ago, when the Frank Linney case was being heard."

## PAT HARRISON NOMINATED WITH 40,000

Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, was nominated this week with a total vote of about 40,000, which is about two per cent of the total population of the State. Think of a Senator being nominated by 40,000 votes out of more than 2,000,000 population.

The injustice of the one party domination of the South, based on the disfranchisement of a third of its citizens is graphically portrayed in the report of Pat Harrison's nomination. The inconceivable perversion of reasoning and the un-American inconsistent attitude of the Republican party, having the power of Congress in its hands to permit this political inequality to exist, eludes one's grasp.

The efforts of the colored people of the South to restore their franchise, have been ineffectual and unavailing. The colored voters of the North must take up this question and fight it to a finish. We hope a beginning will be made at the annual conference of the colored Republicans of New Jersey, in their meeting next month.

The Northern colored voter is in a position to make demands upon the party he supports. One of the first demands should be the cutting down of Southern representation in Congress to conform with the voting population of the state. That would be a definite blow at the South. It could not afford to have its representation cut, for then it would lessen its power in Congress, eliminate its leadership of the Democratic party and transfer that power and leadership to the North.

Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts has a bill before the Rules Committee of the present Congress demanding the appointment of a commission to make a complete survey of suffrage conditions in the South. with the view of recommending proper legis-

## THE FACTS.

The aftermath of the two great political conventions gives us an opportunity for balanced analysis of the national political situation. That situation contains far-reaching possibilities.

Let us face the facts in this matter and boldly state that Republican success is not a foregone conclusion in this campaign. One of the main reasons for this fact is the possibilities of the Negro vote.

The Eagle maintains a Republican policy, it is true. But it does not choose to be blinded from facts that do exist. And it believes that the Republican party still has an opportunity to make some substantial rewards to the Negro race between now and March 4.--

It is a fact that the party has given this race not all it might have. It is a fact that of all the white women holding positions of consequence in Government bureaus, that no colored women hold similiar positions. It is a further fact that the Negro voter's mind is much less to be swayed by literature extolling the past things done by the party for the Negro's betterment. Finally, it is a fact that the National Committee might bring Negroes into the inner circle of their conferences.

Such facts must be faced and met.

These words are merely like the words of one friend to another. We want Republican victory in the fall. And any obstacle which might threaten to compromise victory we want to see removed.

The American Negroes political mind cannot always be influenced by eloquent words. And this campaign has let loose strong and far-reaching forces. Diplomacy in the conduct of matters the next few months will have the effect of putting Republicanism back in power by overwhelming majorities.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# NEGRO VOTE FACTOR IN 1924 CAMPAIGN

## Will Be Careful in Backing Candidates Interested in Race Welfare, Leader Says.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 5, 1924

## FRIENDLY TO PRESIDENT

### Regard Coolidge as Willing to Aid Race Progress.

BY FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE.

Although little or nothing is said about it, it is a fact that politicians in both parties are paying serious attention to the negro vote in 1924. Some extraordinarily important revelations on the subject were made available to this writer during the past few days. They emanate from the most authoritative colored source in the United States—Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois of New York, editor of the Crisis and the political leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Du Bois was in Washington last week, making a personal report to the members of his race on his recent visit to Africa. President Coolidge appointed Du Bois America's special envoy to the inauguration of President King of Liberia on January 1, 1924.

**Is Intellectual Leader.**

A graduate of Fisk University, Harvard and the University of Berlin, Du Bois is the acknowledged intellectual spokesman of America's 12,000,000 colored people. They represent a voting population of not less than 4,000,000. They are no longer overwhelmingly southern by domicile, but, owing to the extensive movement northward in recent years, have come to wield a certain balance of power in various northern states.

In Illinois, Indiana and Ohio the negro vote is a serious factor. In New York, Pennsylvania and some quarters of New England, colored men and women are steadily increasing in number. Part of Harlem, in New York city, is already such a black belt that negro politicians expect shortly to be able to elect a colored representative in that district. Ten years ago there was not a negro policeman in New York. Today, thanks to Tammany's realization of the growing importance of the colored vote, there are between ten and thirty colored policemen. Negro leaders in New York expect a temporary cessation of Tammany's smiles in their direction because of Gov. Al Smith's necessity to curry favor with the Democratic south in furtherance of his presidential ambitions. To the same cause they attribute Senator Copeland's vote against the confirmation of Cohen, the negro recently appointed collector of internal revenue at New Orleans.

**Dr. Du Bois Speaks Bluntly.**

Dr. Du Bois speaks bluntly, according to those who talked with him in Washington, when asked about negro voters' intentions this year. "We have decided to raise our price," is his terse summary of their program. He says they are no longer going to be satisfied with mere political jobs as a reward for their valuable support on election day. They purpose committing every candidate for high office, from the presidency down to the humblest member of Congress, on the three or four basic planks in the colored platform. These are: (1) Suppression of "mob law" (lynching) and Jim Crow laws, (2) less rigid residential restrictions, (3) better educational opportunities and (4) more respect for the suffrage rights of negro citizens.

These constitute the American negro's irreducible minimum, according to Du Bois. The race apparently contemplates nothing in the nature of a "colored bloc." Rather they seem to plan to follow the political example of the American Federation of Labor—of "rewarding friends" and "punishing enemies." Gompers' organization systematically at election time lets organized labor people know all about the record of a candidate. If the candidate has been unfriendly to labor, union men are supposed to know how to mark their ballots. The negro vote was mobilized with deadly effect against Senator Medill McCormick in Illinois last month.

One of his observations during the Chicago race riots several years ago has never been forgotten by colored leaders, Du Bois says, and they awaited their chance to punish him. The colored vote in Cook County and elsewhere in Illinois has become a gigantic one during the past ten years. His political enemies accuse "Big Bill" Thompson of importing it into the state systematically.

**Negro Vote Foreshadowed.**

Du Bois foreshadows that the negro vote, pretty generally, will be given to Calvin Coolidge in 1924. The President's "record" toward the race is described as friendly. In addressing the President of Liberia on January 1 Dr. Du Bois used the following significant language:

"In America live 12,000,000 persons of African descent. They are citizens, invested legally with every right that inheres in American citizenship. I am sure that in this special mark of President Coolidge's favor, in sending me to Liberia, he has had in mind the wishes and hopes of negro Americans. He knows how proud they are of the hundred years of independence which you have maintained by force of arms and by brawn and brain upon the edge of this mighty continent. He knows that in the great battle against color caste in America the ability of negroes to rule in Africa has been and ever will be a great and encouraging reinforcement. He knows that the unswerving loyalty of negro Americans to their country is fitly accompanied by a pride in their race and lineage, a belief in the potency and promise of negro blood which makes them eager listeners to every whisper of success of Liberia."

Delegates from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will attend both the Republican and Democratic national conventions in June. They expect to command unwonted attention from party leaders for the reasons herein set forth.

**Slemp Appointment Not Liked.**

When President Coolidge appointed C. Bascom Slemp his chief secretary the colored vote looked upon it as something of a direct affront. Negro politicians consider Mr. Slemp one of the high priests of the "lily white" movement in the south. But they have apparently forgiven the President for the Slemp appointment and are ready to vote the Coolidge ticket in November.

Republican leaders acknowledge that the colored community is adopting a [illegible] tone than has been noticeable for many years and they do not conceal that it may be useful to placate it more substantially than in the past. The Republican national committee's action in increasing the size of national convention delegations from southern states was evidently a move in that direction.

Du Bois declares that if the south continues to disfranchise the negro voter the northerly migration will go on in ever-growing proportions. It is said already to be the ambition of the average southern colored person to "get north" as soon as possible. Du Bois hopes that when the industrial south has realized the "menace" to its prosperity which the loss of low-priced black labor would constitute, there may be an inclination to let more negroes cast their votes on election day.

# Lily White Va. Congressman Opposes Colored Postmistress In A Rural Colored Community

Washington, D. C., Nov. 19.—Discontinuance of the fourth class post office at Blenheim, Albemarle county, a colored community with no white near, is recommended to the Postoffice Department.

Abolition of the office is proposed in order to circumvent the appointment of a colored postmaster in Virginia.

11-22-24

**Colored Woman Certified**

Recently the white postmaster, Ricks, resigned, and in the process of finding a successor it eventuated that Cheyney L. Morgan, a colored woman, was certified as the only eligible.

Congressman Harrison had addressed a letter to Assistant Postmaster Bartlett, which reads in part as follows:

**Recommends Discontinuance**

"I strongly recommend the discontinuance of this office. It will be a step both in the interest of economy and efficiency of service. I presume that the patrons of the postoffice can be placed on some rural or star route.

"It would be impossible to get a satisfactory appointment of postmaster at this place, and the only eligible will not give satisfaction."

As Republican patronage arbiter, Republican State Chairman Joseph L. Crupper is the real factor in the decision the department must reach. While the department goes through the form of notifying congressmen of prospective appointments in their districts, little or no attention is paid to their recommendations.

In the matter of the Blenheim office, it is regarded as highly probable that Chairman Crupper will agree with Judge Harrison's suggestion. Like former Congressman C. Bascom Slemp, Br. Crupper is a lily white.

That fact was pointedly emphasized by "lily blacks" a few days ago when Mr. Crupper was the object of testimony by colored Republicans of Richmond to the effect that Crupper had given a check for $300 to one of them in order to encourage colored support of the regular Republican ticket in the late election.

Blenheim, Md.
Colonized

## THE NEW PROGRAM

**OUT of the election of President Coolidge developed a new program for those who believe in the Republican party, and the possibilities of the race under the leadership of that party. Those who believe in La Follette and the Democratic party need not be interested in the new program, except to observe how well it operates under the guidance of its sponsors and endorsers. They must find comfort in the knowledge that whatever program is offered for Negro betterment includes all Negroes, regardless of political faith. How well they submit to the will of the majority will evidence, to some degree, their fitness as American citizens. This country is operated on the principle that the majority shall rule. The opponents of the majority must abide the time when the minority becomes the majority. Pending this consummation there may be wailings, bigotry, recrimination and even incidental violence.**

**But for the present there is a new program. The Pittsburgh Courier believes in the New Program. There is opportunity in the program, and there is common sense in the program. Of course, the program does not offer the Utopia frequently exacted by those who are disappointed or defeated. But it does offer the viewpoint of men who know what a fair and**

reasonable representation means; what participation in government means, and what ought to be exacted of a party as strong as is the Republican party. Representation in government must of necessity include appointive positions. The New Program makes reasonable demand for such positions. Under proper leadership, the program can and will win favor at the hands of the Negroes of the country, as well as at the hands of the leaders of the Republican party. All of the larger opportunities are included in the program. Many of the ills from which we suffer are enumerated, and the national embarrassments of which we so justly complain are conspicuously designated for attention. The program covers our situation, not perfectly, but at least sufficiently for the present. 11-13-24

Nor is it expected that whining minorities will see any good in the program. Negroes will rise up with gnashing teeth and set upon the program and its sponsors. But better judgment, wiser heads and a steady intelligence will dictate that development is a process, not a stroke. We believe in the possibilities of the Negro when he is subjected to the proper processes. We know the deadly results of blind flounderings.

The progressive Negro of today subscribes to the New Program. He will lend his best assistance to its execution. There is a new idea abroad, and our younger men can be depended upon to put that idea over. The idea is written all through the New Program. Let us thank Mr. Matthews for the torch he holds for us. and let us carry on as becomes our generation.

General.

# WILL COOLIDGE AND DAWES DELIVER?" IS QUESTION OF AMERICAN NEGROES NOW

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15—"Will President Coolidge and the Republican party deliver?" That is the big question being asked everywhere by Colored America. Those who supported the Republican ticket, say, yes; those who supported the opposition say: "We have our doubts, we've thinking, you'll get the same old bunk!" It would be political tragedy, indeed if President Coolidge and the Republican organization should endeavor to "pussy-foot" on, not the "race question" as such, but upon acts of simple justice, according to the principles of the American constitution.

Dallas Express 11-15-24 Dallas, Texas

The majority of leaders of Colored America are not inclined to have the group singled out and made an object of political pity, or Good Samaritan mercy; the big desire is to see public officials with convictions of justice, fair play and the courage to stand for them. Those who backed President Coolidge and the Republican ticket, believe that such a situation now obtains. The opposition says: "Yes, that's what you told us about President Harding, and as soon as he got in office, he fell down like a house of cards. "That is true," say the Republican stalwarts, "But President Coolidge is a different man, and the Republican party has been purged." "So mote it be," says the opposition with cynical acquiescence.

**Matthews Speaks Forth Bodly**

Fitting the act to the words, William Clarence Matthews, of Boston, who directed the racial organization work for the Republican National Committee, has presented to President Coolidge and Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee, a group of Seventeen subjects which will be urged upon the administration for action. These have been given wide circulation through the newspapers throughout the country, and undoubtedly meet with the universal endorsement of Colored America. These subjects will be contended for with all of the vigor that a united people can put behind them. There is assurance that those who voted against the Republican ticket will for the next four years, give their support to this program of activity.

If Colored America is considered as an integral part of the body politic, all of the subjects presented by the declaration of Mr. Matthews will be dealt with upon merit. It is contended by a group that daily Democratic failure was due to bringing up religious and racial issues.

In looking back, it must be recalled that one of the causes was that Colored America was sought after by all of the leading candidates gave distinct understandering that "if elected, all citizens will be given a square deal." None of the party spokesman was bolder than John W. Davis ,the Democratic candidate for President. There is a wide opinion that Mr. Davis, though not elected President, will be held in high esteem by Colored America for the principles he enunciated in his Harlem address during the campaign. "Mr. Dawes, is merely a good Republican in the wrong party.

**Jobs or Justice**

Very naturally following the election the minds of many are turning to jobs. Who will be appointed, where and why? It is too early to get into details. The public will be fully informed of all the trend of events. However, in talking with a number of people, in various sections of the country, it is disclosed that the people generally, and the present day leaders in particular, are more interested in getting justice than they are in getting jobs. On the subject of jobs, nevertheless this point will be stressed with those having the power of appointment, according to the best authority: "The time is here when it must be understood that no two or three thousand dollar clerkship can be given to a Colored citizen, and have it thought that it will be regarded as a substantial appointment." That's what President Harding called the $2,500 job of W. S. Scarborough, former President of Wilberforce University, who for a time was in the agricultural department. This was looked upon as a mere bagatelle, and beneath Dr. Scarborough's dignity. Leadership of today asks a different deal.

*CONCERNING RESULTS.*

The Negro in Indiana, thanks to the aggression of the Ku Klux Klan, and the duplicity of the Republican Party, has achieved under a new Negro leadership, a large measure of political independence. The fact marks a great step forward. He now feels free to study men and issues and to reach a decision based upon merit rather than prejudice. No less freedom is really conducive to the highest citizenship. Any large bloc vote based upon ignorance of current issues and prejudice arising out of conditions more or less obsolete, is a menace and invariably becomes the tools of designing politicians. The Negro here has made a good beginning as a free man.

The Freeman 11-15-24

It however is only a beginning. The work done must be conserved and developed. Here we leave the field of party politics and enter the realm of good citizenship. For all those agencies interested in Negro welfare, here is an opportunity for constructive citizenship work. Our churches, its auxiliaries, lodges, clubs should offer lectures and courses on good government and all of the questions which relate themselves to the making of proper laws and their enforcement. An intelligent background and understanding of fundamental conditions and needs are indispensable to independent voting. A vital interest, expressing itself in study and research must be sustained. The Independent Voters' League, especially, should become permanent, not as a Democratic or Republican annex, but as an agency for promoting a type of citizenship that will put country above parties using any and all of them as they serve the country's interest.

Eternal vigilance is no less the price of liberty today to every Negro than it was hundreds of years ago. It will be easy for many the most intelligent who took an independent stand in the last election to drift comes the time back into the old rut. Indeed there are many agencies already at work to win back the Negro vote. Politicians are talking about the Negro coming back home. The Negro's political

reasonable representation means; what participation in government means, and what ought to be exacted of a party as strong as is the Republican party. Representation in government must of necessity include appointive positions. The New Program makes reasonable demand for such positions. Under proper leadership, the program can and will win favor at the hands of the Negroes of the country, as well as at the hands of the leaders of the Republican party. All of the larger opportunities are included in the program. Many of the ills from which we suffer are enumerated, and the national embarrassments of which we so justly complain are conspicuously designated for attention. The program covers our situation, not perfectly, but at least sufficiently for the present. 11-13-24

Nor is it expected that whining minorities will see any good in the program. Negroes will rise up with gnashing teeth and set upon the program and its sponsors. But better judgment, wiser heads and a steady intelligence will dictate that development is a process, not a stroke. We believe in the possibilities of the Negro when he is subjected to the proper processes. We know the deadly results of blind flounderings.

The progressive Negro of today subscribes to the New Program. He will lend his best assistance to its execution. There is a new idea abroad, and our younger men can be depended upon to put that idea over. The idea is written all through the New Program. Let us thank Mr. Matthews for the torch he holds for us. and let us carry on as becomes our generation.

# WILL COOLIDGE AND DAWES DELIVER?" IS OUESTION OF AMERICAN NEGROES NOW

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 15— "Will President Coolidge and the Republican party deliver?" That is the big question being asked everywhere by Colored America. Those who supported the Republican ticket, say, yes; those who supported the opposition say: "We have our doubts, we've thinking, you'll get the same old bunk!" It would be political tragedy, indeed, if President Coolidge and the Republican organization should endeavor to "pussy-foot" on, not the "race question" as such, but upon acts of simple justice, according to the principles of the American constitution.

The majority of leaders of Colored America are not inclined to have the group singled out and made an object of political pity, or Good Samaritan mercy; the big desire is to see public officials with convictions of justice, fair play and the courage to stand for them. Those who backed President Coolidge and the Republican ticket, believe that such a situation now obtains. The opposition says: "Yes, that's what you told us about President Harding, and as soon as he got in office, he fell down like a house of cards. "That is true," say the Republican stalwarts, "But President Coolidge is a different man, and the Republican party has been purged." "So mote it be," says the opposition with cynical acquiescence.

**Matthews Speaks Forth Bodly**

Fitting the act to the words, William Clarence Matthews, of Boston, who directed the racial organization work for the Republican National Committee, has presented to President Coolidge and Chairman Butler of the Republican National Committee, a group of Seventeen subjects which will be urged upon the administration for action. These have been given wide circulation through the newspapers throughout the country, and undoubtedly meet with the universal endorsement of Colored America. These subjects will be contended for with all of the vigor that a united people can put behind them. There is assurance that those who voted against the Republican ticket will for the next four years, give their support to this program of activity.

If Colored America is considered as an integral part of the body politic, all of the subjects presented by the declaration of Mr. Matthews will be dealt with upon merit. It is contended by a group that daily Democratic failure was due to bringing up religious and racial issues.

In looking back, it must be recalled that one of the causes was that Colored America was sought after by all of the leading candidates gave distinct understandering that "if elected, all citizens will be given a square deal." None of the party spokesman was bolder than John W. Davis ,the Democratic candidate for President. There is a wide opinion that Mr. Davis, though not elected President, will be held in high esteem by Colored America for the principles he enunciated in his Harlem address during the campaign. "Mr. Dawes, is merely a good Republican in the wrong party.

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in the future will be wherever the interest of his country himself are best conserved. The getting of this fact over ry Negro man and Negro woman and the giving to them ost intelligent reason for the faith that is in them, be the tasks of every enlightened citizen of our Common

Political — 1927
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# Downstate Negroes Against Deneen

**THEY WERE NOT FOR HIM IN THE PRIMARIES, ONLY WHERE RACE PRIDE AND INTEREST WERE SOLD BY TREACHEROUS SO-CALLED NEGRO LEADERS FOR PLACE AND MONEY. THE 1908 SPRINGFIELD RIOTS ARE NOT SUFFICIENTLY FORGOTTEN.—IT IS ANTI KU-KLUX KLAN AND ANTI RIOT AND LYNCHINK WITH THE NEGROES OF TODAY.**

The Negroes are not as forgetful as they used to be. There was a time when any kind of man who said he was a Republican could get their votes, but that day has gone, as ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen will learn November 4th, after the Down State Negroes, at least, have cast their votes for next U. S. Senator for Illinois. The white Republicans are about evenly divided on factional issues, but there is a host that at one time believed that the ghost of the Immortal Lincoln stood in every voting booth to see that they, the Negroes, voted the straight G. O. P. ticket. That host were the Negroes that now know The Emancipator is dead and that they have paid every debt they owed, if they owed any, and they in the Down State are sure they owe ex-Governor Deneen no debt or favor, since the 1908 Springfield riots, murders and community and state outrages that lasted three days while Governor Deneen sat in the Governor's Mansion and out of fear or submission to prejudice made no effort to quell the riot or save life and property.

It has not been forgotten how a mob of ruffians, on the third day of the riot paraded past the Governor's Mansion, known to be enroute to the home of Mr. Donnegan, an old Negro near 100 years old. The picture is yet new, how they dragged the poor old man out out of his house, cut his throat and put a rope around his neck and dragged him through the street by the Governor's Mansion to a place not six blocks from the Mansion where they hanged the poor old Negro, while Mr. Deneen sat in ease and comfort, with the Illinois National Guard at his command, and the offer of assistance from hundreds of fearless law-loving citizens of Springfield, and he could not, at least did not, make any effort to save the poor old Negro's life, nor were the powers of the State used to bring any of the brutes to account for the outrage and no one was ever brought into Court for trial for his or their part in the dastardly, cowardly crime.

The Negroes know that if ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen could not, or would not, use his high office to stop a three days riot in the Capitol City where he resided, that it will be difficult to know how he will stand on the Dyer Anti Lynching bill, were he elected United States Senator.

Illinois needs a U. S. Senator who will stand for justice, right and protection to all citizens, not a man who will permit Negro lynchings, race and religious intimidation, as is the slogan of the K. K. K. Nor do we want a representative or official who will keep quiet on the issues as our President Coolidge is doing.

Yes, the Down State Negroes are against Deneen.

If Senator Walter George does nothing more than challenge the dissolute liquor-soaked negro patronage of the republican party in Georgia, that will be a year's fine task for him. Georgians, republicans and otherwise, who care about the appointments to public office by the president, certainly do not approve of the Henry Lincoln Johnson type of appointment that has been made during the past four years—that is promised during the coming four. Georgia is entitled to fairer consideration, even though it is a democratic state. It is an incendiary thing to put a negro in charge of it from the very outset, and then to cap it all by making the appointments through the sorriest, most corrupt negro imaginable—that seems worthy of protest. The party that coddles the negro certainly should have sense enough to award the honors to the negro that is most worthy. The republicans apparently have not cared enough to investigate thus far. Both Georgia senators ought to keep on the heels of President Coolidge till he is forced to give the matter of patronage in Georgia at least some honest attention.

# THREE REQUESTS ARE MADE OF PRES. COOLIDGE

A delegation representing the National Colored Republican Conference of which Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey, N. J., is the president, was received at the White House last Friday.

This delegation submitted three requests to the President. They were issue a pronunciamento that federal fovernment under his administration would not discriminate between its citizens on account of color; that he let it be known that his administration will not recognize the policy of not appointing colored men to office in the South, and immediate relief for Liberia.

William C. Matthews, the national organizer of the colored vote for the Republican National Committee in the recent campaign acted as spokesman. The President responded briefly indicating that these requests were considered reasonable.

The Matthews program which contains seventeen demands to be made of the administration, was not presented to the President. At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Colored Republican Conference and a number of colored Republican compangn workers held at the Mt. Carmel Baptist Church last Wednesday night, the Matthews program was endorsed with the understanding that it would not be presented to the White House.

It was determined at this meeting that these three propositions should be submitted to the President for his consideration. It was also decided that no publicity should be given to the proceedings but after the delegation had visited the White House a statement of what the leaders deemed advisable should be prepared and given to the press.

Included in this delegation were Dr. George E. Cannon; of Jersey City .N.J.; William C. Matthews of Boston; Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh; William T. Francis of St Paul; Homer G. Phillips of St. Louis; Oscar DePriest of Chicago; James A Cobb of Washington; the Rev. William A. Byrd of Jersey City; Joseph E. Johnson of Washington; Nahum D. Brascher of Chicago; C. A. Campbell of Lansing, Mich. and others.

# COOLIDGE PLIGHTS HIS SUPPORT AGAIN TO COLORED RACE

## President Receives National Colored Republican League Delegation and Reaffirms His Friendship for Colored Citizens

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2.—President Calvin Coolidge most cordially received two delegations of prominent colored citizens, gathered from all sections of the country at the White House last Friday noon, and again warmly pledged his practical interest in the progress of their race. The National Colored Republican League, through its president, Dr. George E. Cannon, presented a memorandum requesting the President to see to it that colored citizens be given political equality in recognitions commensurate with their political strength; that the Federal Government abolish every segregation within its jurisdiction, and that Liberia be given immediate aid.

Dr. Cannon tersely presented the memorandum, declaring that colored Americans voted solidly for him, not because they were sitisfied with conditions, but because they had faith and confidence in him.

### Their Confidence He Will Justify

The President, in answer, declared "your requests are reasonable." As he has done, he will continue to justify their confidence, he continued. He cited his action in granting their rightful request hat the Tuskegee Veterans Hospital official personnel be all colored Among those in the delegation were William C. Matthews, executive chairman; George W. Harris, Dr. W. S. Byrd, Homer L. Phillips, Munroe Mason, Joseph Johnson, Robert L. Vann, Ira Lewis, D. E. Depaw and Mesdames M. E. Graves, Daisy Lambkin and W. H. Burrell.

### Receives Chicago Delegation

Another delegation of prominent colored citizens was introduced by Congressman Madden of Illinois, and included, among others, former Alderman Oscar Depriest, J. H. Mattox, Robert S. Abbott, Philip Jones, Mrs. Abbott and Dr. R. L. Waring, all of Chicago.

WILMINGTON EVENING EVE.
NOVEMBER 3. 1924

# BANCROFT GETS GREAT WELCOME AT NEGRO RALLY

## Promises, if Elected Governor, Square Deal for Members of Race.

## *DESERT REPUBLICANS*

The National Theatre on French street, near Eighth was filled to capacity yesterday afternoon at the last of the meetings held by the Committee of Colored Citizens for Independent Political Action in Delaware. Intense interest and enthusiasm was manifested throughout the meeting, and the speakers were greeted with applause, when they made clear the issues of the campaign.

The first speaker was Joseph Bancroft, nominee for governor on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Bancroft read a prophecy of Gen. O. O. Howard on the possibilities of the Negro when he is freed by education. He called attention to the great work done toward making the Negro a thinking man, and what he can do when he is set free from superstition and political tradition. He asserted in ringing tones that should he be elected governor he would do all in his power to see to it that the Negroes of Delaware were accorded a square deal, and that their color should in no sense be a bar to their enjoying all the privileges of American citizens.

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson spoke briefly on the progress of the campaign in the nation and in Delaware. "The truth shall make you free" was the text of her remarks. She called attention to the campaign of mendacity and deliberate misrepresentation made among the Negroes, especially in the State, where the issues have been beclouded by a smake screen of false presentation. The concerted attempt of the Republican party to keep colored people ignorant and thereby enslaved, she characterized as more cruel and deadly than the enslavement of the Negro in the days before the civil war, for to fetter a man's soul is more vicious than to place shackles on his body. Mrs. Nelson also called attention to the fact that when a measure was presented to City Council in July, 1923, which would prevent the parading of the Ku Klux Klan in the city or the holding of meetings within the city limits it was defeated by the votes of the Republican members of City Council. The five Democratic members, and the one colored member, voted solidly for the measure, and the seven Republican members voted against it.

John F. Malloy was the next speaker. He told the audience how, when he was a freshman in Harvard, he saw William H. Lewis, then a star and hero in college, and admired him, and admired also Rsocoe Conkling Bruce, who was also at Harvard, and a brilliant scholar. In later years, he said, Mr. Lewis came to Wilmington to visit, when he was assistant United States Attorney General, and although he was the highest official in the court, at which he was a visitor he was not allowed to enter the bar but was obliged to sit outside. Mr Malloy told the audience that in view of the fact that the best and most brilliant men and women of the colored people, Lewis, Bruce, Kelly, Miller W. E. B. DuBois, Pickens, James Weldon Johnson, all had forsaken the Republican party the Negro should realize that somthing was wrong with the party, and follow their own leader, and not the white Republicans, who would keep them in intellectual bondage.

Julian D. Rainey, a young lawyer of Boston, was presented next. He carefully outlined the issues of the campaign as it affects Negroes, and as it affects all American citizens. He destroyed one by one the balloons of ineffectual campaign bunk which the Republican party has sent up in the air to deceive and trick the Negro electorate. The debt which the Negro owes to the Republican party he showed to be fallacious; what the Republican party of the present administration has done for the Negro he showed to be absolutely nothing. He laid bare with keen analysis and fine eloquence the "Coolidge myth," and as a Massachusetts citizen told the plain, bare truth about the career of President Coolidge from his first entrance into the political field; his attitude toward the Negro throughout his career, was shown by Mr. Rainey to be one of avoidance and indifference.

He called upon the Negroes to rally to the best of their own people, and to vote for men who had proven their friendship, as has John W. Davis, the candidate for president on the Democratic ticket, and Mr. Bancroft, of Delaware.

The Delaware Invincible quartet, composed of young men, who have beeen broadcasting from a local radio station gave several selections during the afternoon, notably one called "The Old Gray Elephant, Ain't What He Used to Be." Robert J. Nelson presided.

# SIX COUNTIES G.O.P. IN NOV. 4 ELECTION

## OFFICIAL COUNT SHOWS FOUR ALABAMA COUNTIES CAST LESS THAN TEN REPUBLICAN VOTES

Montgomery, Ala.—Six Alabama counties remained in the Republican column in the Nov. 4 election, according to the official vote as reported by the State Canvassing Board. The counties are Chilton, Cleburne, DeKalb Franklin, St. Clair and Winston.

Below is given the official vote for each county in Alabama, the figures being those cast for the high Democratic and Republican elector:

| Counties | Dem. | Repub. |
|---|---|---|
| Autauga | 781 | 146 |
| Baldwin | 1,022 | 549 |
| Barbour | 1,340 | 78 |
| Bibb | 875 | 251 |
| Blount | 2,083 | 1,518 |
| Bulloch | 763 | 8 |
| Butler | 1,050 | 95 |
| Calhoun | 1 907 | 766 |
| Chambers | ,922 | 146 |
| Cherokee | 1,380 | 845 |
| Chilton | 848 | 1,595 |
| Choctaw | 1,021 | 19 |
| Clarke | 1,059 | 78 |
| Clay | 1,597 | 1,017 |
| Cleburne | 622 | 696 |
| Coffee | 1,597 | 323 |
| Colbert | 1,503 | 576 |
| Conecuh | 955 | 92 |
| Coosa | 790 | 508 |
| Covington | 1,776 | 156 |
| Crenshaw | 1,107 | 117 |
| Cullman | 1,809 | 1,639 |
| Dale | 1,117 | 297 |
| Dallas | 1,948 | 50 |
| DeKalb | 3,003 | 3,434 |
| Elmore | 1,088 | 219 |
| Escambia | 1,217 | 152 |
| Etowah | 3,081 | 1,664 |
| Fayette | 1,358 | 977 |
| Franklin | 1,985 | 2,230 |
| Geneva | 1,191 | 478 |
| Greene | 408 | 5 |
| Hale | 856 | 23 |
| Henry | 816 | 179 |
| Houston | 1,731 | 242 |
| Jackson | 1,923 | 885 |
| Jefferson | 15,133 | 5,691 |
| Lamar | 1,087 | 262 |
| Lauderdale | 2,266 | 823 |
| Lawrence | 990 | 468 |
| Lee | 1,290 | 98 |
| Limestone | 1,415 | 136 |
| Lowndes | 662 | 5 |
| Macon | 528 | 48 |
| Madison | 8,166 | 368 |
| Marengo | 1,243 | 17 |
| Marion | 1,359 | 817 |
| Marshall | 2,629 | 1,718 |
| Mobile | 4,125 | 1,814 |
| Monroe | 1,155 | 22 |
| Montgomery | 4,422 | 233 |
| Morgan | 2,247 | 519 |
| Perry | 928 | 25 |
| Pickens | 1,045 | 132 |
| Pike | 1,832 | 30 |
| Randolph | 1,307 | 669 |
| Russell | 474 | 14 |
| Shelby | 1,382 | 1,753 |
| St. Clair | 1,281 | 1,432 |
| Sumter | 837 | 28 |
| Talladega | 7,730 | 628 |
| Tallapoosa | 1,713 | 209 |
| Tuscaloosa | 2,363 | 247 |
| Walker | 3,351 | 2,446 |
| Washington | 610 | 55 |
| Wilcox | 938 | 6 |
| Winston | 650 | 1,096 |

### Senator Heflin Leads Ticket

United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin ran several thousand votes ahead of the rest of the Democratic ticket at the general election November 4, according to official figures from the office of the Secretary of State. Senator Heflin received 123,363 votes, while Frank S. Lathrop, his Republican opponent, received 38,881.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Judge A. D. Sayre received 118,588 votes and Judge Virgil Bouldin 118,749 while the Republican candidates for the Supreme Court judgeship, P. E. Alexander and John B. Isbell, received 38,619 and 39,710, respectively. For judge of the Court of Appeals, Judge Henry B. Foster received 119,582 votes, and his Republican opponent, J. I. Abercrombie, 38,573. I. T. Quinn received a vote of 119,973 for Commissioner of Game and Fisheries, and J. B. Sloan, Republican, 38,526. A. G. Patterson, re elected president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, received 119,319 votes, and J. I. McKinney, Republican candidate, 38,567 votes.

The congressional races, where in all contested races the Democrats were victorious over Republican opponents, showed the following results: First district, John McDuffie 9,932, Frank J. Thompson, 1,694; Third district, Henry B. Stegall, 10,425, Carle L. Roberts, 1,487; Fourth district, Lamar Jeffers, 9,845, J. O. Middleton, 2,238; Fifth district, W. B. Bowling, 10,744, J. C. Walker, 2,530; Seventh district, M. C. Allgood, 15,984, B. S. Cooley, 11,987; Eighth district, Ed Almon, 13,353, G. M. Huckabaa, 3,049; Tenth district, W. B. Bankhead, 11,294, W. A. McMurray, 7,706. The other three Democratic congressmen had no opposition, J. Lister Hill, Second district, receiving 15,066 votes; W. B. Oliver, Sixth district, 6,672 and George Huddleston, Ninth, 18,958.

## JOHNSON AND GILLIAM OUGHT TO AGREE.

Dispatches from Washington tell of a row in Republican circles between the leaders over the distribution of patronage in Georgia. There can be no earthly reason why these two men cannot agree. The business of the people comes first and personal interest comes last. Our chairman and our national committeeman have a set of fixed rules in their hands, unanimously adopted by the Republican organization, and all they have to do, is to follow out these rules and they will find themselves in cordial agreement.

Patronage is a public trust and not a personal asset, and we can conjure no reason why these two men, authorized by the Republicans of Georgia to speak for them, will engage in personal differences over who shall have an office and who shall not, until the Democrats or another Philips regime run away with the party reward which belongs of right to their constituents.

The Washington dispatches tell us that Senator George, and other Democratic leaders, are complaining to the President of the unnecessary delay in the distribution of patronage in the state. It is not that they want to take charge, but they want action; they want those who are charged with the responsibility of distribution to act, and to act in the interest of the public service.

There is much room for complaint. The people's business is not being attended to as it ought to be. While our state chairman and national committeeman are differing, the public interest is suffering, and if our servants do not act, we may reasonably expect to bear the losses and the infamy that party incompetency, disagreement and greed breed.

Messrs. Johnson and Gilliam ought to agree and must agree. They are public servants and their conduct is public property, and they must act. Under the rules they have but little discretion. It is their plain duty to carry out the wishes of their constituents when expressed through their organization, and any other conduct will be a betrayal of the trust imposed in them, and they should be held to a strict accountability. If they do their duty, there'll be no room for complaint from Senator George or others.

Political -1924.

Party Affiliation.

Independent Colored Voters.

# PROPOSE LEAGUE OF INDEPENDENT COLORED VOTERS

Norfolk Journal & Guide 1-12-24

**Movement Headed by H. H. Price Is Launched In Richmond. Discounts Allegiance To The Republican party.**

## CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN SOUTHERN CITY

(BY IND. NEWS SERVICE

Richmond, Va.—What is regarded as a very significant sign of the Negroes' political trend of mind is the great following lining up behind the proposition to form an organization to be known as the Independent Voters of America.

The first public notice of the movement was given to the press on September 25, 1922, when the following appeared:

"New Political Organizaiton.—There will be organized in this City (Richmond, Va.) in the near future what is to be known as the Independent Voters of America. This movement has no connection whatever with the 'lily black Republican' movement.'"

This notice was given out by H. H. Price, of Richmond, Va., who has since then, been working steadily on the movement. He feels that the movement is well under way and there will soon be several states in line to call the proposed conference, which is to be held in some southern city, probably at Raleigh, N. C.

In discussing the matter a few days ago before a conference of representatives Mr. Price said:

"We have been working quietly on this proposition for more than a year and we are thoroughly convinced that the only remedy for disadvantages which affect our group is to form an independent organization. The President, in his recent message to Congress, clearly sustains this view, and made certain the attitude to recognize that these difficulties are to a large extent local problems which must be worked out by the mutual forbearance and human kindness of each community.

Such a method gives much more promises of a real remedy than outside interference.' Now if this is the case, then it is high time for sober thought of serious things. And as I see it our only hope is to develop a local sentiment that will give us some influence with those who make and enforce the laws under which we must live and maintain our numerous and varied industries.

"The Republican party has had our loyal support for more than fifty years and the nly reward has been the placing of a few Negro politicians in some insignificant jobs while the mass of Negroes continue to suffer disfranchisement and discriminations, even in the departments of the government itself. A colored man on the Republican National Committee for more than three years has not been able to exert any influence in behalf of the race, nor control affairs political, in the state he represents as national committeeman, couldn't even land a little insignificant job for himself.

"Now let us face the matter squarely. If you are elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention, and seated without a word of protest, how much good would it mean to the community in which you live when you return? None in the least. First because the dominant political organization in that community is not Republican and secondly, because the national organization maintains a policy of non-interference.

"The day has come and the hour is at hand when we must hit the independent trail. If these difficulties are ever overcome they are going to be overcome by both races finding some line of contact, with a common aim and interest, each giving and taking, finally eliminate the differences."

It will be remembered that Mr. Price was the independent nominee for Congress from the 3rd district of Virginia in 1924. There were four white men in the race also, and the count of the ballots showed him to be close to second place out of the five.

It is said that influences are at work to have the proposed conference held in one of the border states and this agitation may bring about a second conference in another section of the country.

# NEGRO VOTERS LEAVING G. O. P. BY THOUSANDS

Richmond Freeman 9-6-24

**Colored voters throughout the state are deserting the ranks of the Republican party by the thousands, according to a statement issued Monday morning at the headquarters of the Independent Voters League, 401 1-2 West Michigan street, by Henry A. Fleming, organizer for the league. Mr. Fleming, long a political leader in Marion county, said he based his statement on reports received daily from volunteer political workers scattered all over the state, who are working night and day to carry out the league's program during the coming presidential election in November.**

The advent of the Independent Voters Legaue into the political arena has been enthusiastically received by the Negro voters of the county, say officials of the organization, because of its avowed opposition to and open denounciation of the Ku Klux Klan, known by many as the real Republican party in the state and whose officials are said to dictate the policy of the party in Indiana.

Over 600 people jammed the hall to overflowing last Thursday night when the first big meeting was launched by the league whose membership now totals over 5,000 members in Marion county alone.

Opening the meeting, W. E. Henderson, president of the league, declared that "the Republican party had been gobbled up and is now controlled by that infernal organization, the Ku Klux Klan. No Negro after he knows the facts will cast a single vote for the Republican party," said Mr. Henderson.

"We hope to bury the Klan so deep in November that Gabriel himself will have a hard time resurrecting it" shouted W. S. Henry, a director of the league, who followed Henderson to the platform, while the the big crowd cheered wildly. Mr. Henry denounced D. C. Stephenson. the "Old Man" of the Klan, here. nd finished his speech by declaring that "no thinking Negro will cast a vote for the party that has been swallowed up by the Ku Klux Klan.

The Hon. George L. Knox, publisher of The Freeman, and for over 50 years a leader in the Republican party, was cheered time and time again by the audience when he declared his determination to break rom the G. O. P. and support the Democratic ticket from top to bottom.

John W. Bankett, Race Democratic candidate for the state legislature from Marion county, warned his hearers of the wiles and intentions of the Klanners" to force the Negro back into the South, if they are successfully in the coming election.

James E. Deery, former judge of the city court, and now Democratic candidate for prosecuting attorney of Marion county, declared that there was no more a Republican party in Indiana. Its speakers, said Mr. Deery, "have no right to call upon the names of Lincoln and Roosevelt."

The Rev. Chas. Sumner Williams, next speaker on the stand, received a big ovation from the crowd, the demonstration lasting several minutes. "For the first time in history of the Negro voters of Indiana, old timers believe, will a Democratic candidate for governor address a body of Race voters, when Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, Democrat, speaks at Bethel church, Sept. 7th, Dr. Williams said.

"If the Democrats don't clean up this fall it will be their fault," declared the Rev. Williams. "The Negro never deserted the Republican party," he asserted, "but the Republican party deserted the Negro for the Ku Klux Klan. The time has passed when you can fool the black man, from now on we will vote on issues," he said.

Other speakers were the Rev. F. F. Young, pastor First Baptist church. North Indianapolis, the Rev. C. M. Hammonds, Terre Haute, Indiana; G. W. Caine, of Franklin and Mrs. Daisy Dean Walker.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Independent Voters' League.

# INDEPENDENT VOTER'S LEAGUE PLANS BANQUET

The Freeman
12-22-24
Indianapolis Ind.

Meredith Nicholson, recent candidate for state senator for Marion County, in his speeches during the campaign, was wont to liken the Democratic party to an old-fashioned home the sitting room of which before a large fire place was fitted out with easy rockers and nice warm rugs an ideal place to come in and sit and make one's self at home.

This same spirit of friendly welcome will be carried out to the letter according to officers of the Independent Voters' league, 0 1-2 W. Michigan street, where a banquet and all round get together meeting is on the program for Monday evening, December 1, at the league's spacious hall.

The Independent Voter's league in their fight against Klan backed and controlled Republican candidates, supported the entire Democratic ticket in the recent campaign. Ninety per cent of the Negro vote in Indiana went to the Democratic party.

The banquet, unlike the one attempted last Saturday evening by Jackson workers, will be open to the public. All voters and workers are extended an invitation by the committee in charge of the evening's program to be present. On the of the evening's program. On the eve of the attempted Republican meeting, Ralph Updike, Republican congressman-elect from the Seventh Indiana district, it is alleged, issued the statement that his party in Indiana was glad to be rid of Negro voters, a thing they had been attempting to do for over twenty years. It was confidentially expected that quite a few of the leaders who had swung over to the Democratic side would make an attempt to get back into the graces of the Republican bosses. These leaders, however, failed to put in an appearance. The Republican jollification idea fell flat.

The coming banquet will give the voters of Indianapolis an opportunity to meet some of the candidates they supported in the election. Prominent speakers on the program will include Attorney Russell Ryan, Marion county Democratic chairman, Thomas Taggert, Senator Walter Chambers, Dr. Carleton D. McCulloch Miss Gertrude McHugh, Mr. Charles E. Hayes, general manager of the Laurel Motor Company, Kokomo; Attorney F. B. Ransom, the Rev. Charles Sumner Williams, Dr. S. A. Furniss and others. Edna Winston Castlebury will be in charge of the musical numbers on the program.

Political - 1924.
Party Affiliation.

General.

## Law and Order and Incidentally the Klan Issue.

### Republican.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEE.

The Republican Party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guarantees of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained.

LAW AND ORDER.

We must have respect for law. We must have observance of law. We must have enforcement of law. The very existence of the Government depends upon this. The substitution of private will for public law is only another name for oppression, disorder, anarchy and the mob rule.

Every Government depends upon the loyalty and respect of its citizens. Violations of the law weaken and threaten government itself. No honest Government can condone such actions on the part of its citizens. The Republican Party pledges the full strength of the Government for the maintenance of these principles by the enforcement of the Constitution and of all laws.

### Democratic.

FREEDOM OF RELIGION.
FREEDOM OF SPEECH.
FREEDOM OF PRESS.

The Democratic Party reaffirms its adherence and devotion to those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution and the precepts upon which our Government is founded, that Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances; that the Church and the State shall be and remain separate, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. These principles we pledge ourselves ever to defend and maintain. We insist at all times upon obedience to the orderly processes of the law and deplore and condemn any effort to arouse religious or racial dissension.

BOSTON MASS. GLOBE
JULY 17, 1924

## THE NEGRO VOTE

THE migration of the American negroes from Southern States to Northern, during the past three years, has produced an important new situation in national politics. Already that situation has begun to attract the attention of the old line party prophets.

Col R. C. Simmons, nephew of Booker T. Washington, declares that this new factor is going to have tremendous bearing on election chances of both parties. When one looks at the distribution of these negro voters one will be inclined to agree with him. There are in Indiana 63,000 negro voters, in Illinois 127,000, in Ohio 87,000, in Michigan 75,000, in Iowa 30,000 and in Pennsylvania 210,000.

It will be noticed that four of these States are already listed as "doubtful" on the political calendar. Indiana which has gone Democratic but four times since the Civil War, is this year confronted with an anomalous situation. Its Republican Governor has just been sent to the penitentiary for fraud. The G. O. P. gubernatorial candidate next Fall is banner bearer for the Ku Klux Klan. An inevitable public reaction against official corruption usually harms the party so tagged. When 63,000 new negro voters are added to such a basis of discontent, to say that Indiana is doubtfully Republican this year is to speak very moderately. Illinois is split into factions, with the old Thompson machine (Republican) announcing publicly that it will work for La Follette, who, by the way, has denounced the Klan. With 127,000 negro votes lying around loose there and an Eastern candidate running on the national Democratic ticket, things do not look rosy for the Republicans in Illinois. Michigan is the home of Mr Denby, late Secretary of the Navy. It is also the home of Senator Couzens, who has thrown over the G. O. P. State machines; 75,000 negro voters in Michigan will doubtless make things interesting, especially if they display independence. In Iowa, finally, public support for Senator Brookhart, an anti-Administration leader, together with 30,000 negro voters, draw down another curtain of gloom. Mr Coolidge's recent refusal to state his position regarding the Klan, when asked by the National Association of Colored Peoples, adds another imponderable to this confusion.

The negro vote seems bound to spoil a good many prophecies. It is likely to make an election which already looks doubtful more doubtful than ever.

# WHAT THE BEST OF THEM THINK

### INDEPENDENT NEGRO VOTE
### By William Pickens

At its recent Annual Conference, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said in very plain words that all "political parties" should look alike to the Negro; that he should not be a slave or a "kept" tool of any party, but should use his brains, instead of his lungs and his office-hunger, and seek out the best in any party; that "third parties" are just like first parties or second parties, so far as partyism is concerned.

This is nothing but the plainest sort of horse sense—and horse sense is something unknown to a jackass. Who squealed when this good thing was said? Why, whom would you expect to squeal? Just the hide-bound, brain-clogged, office-hungry colored brethren who belong to the "old parties." Nobody expects these men to agree to something which is entirely contrary to their selfish interests. An "independent" constituency is no way for an office-seeker to get an office. He must have a crowd of voters that are hog-tied, so that he can offer to "deliver" them. That's the way to get an office—or a good purse of "campaign money"—but that's no way to get any consideration for the Negro masses—and any organization like the N. A. A. C. P. must fight for the gain of the masses rather than for the gain of individuals.

The slaves of party machines cannot afford to join the cry for "independent" votes. Independence in politics does not mean that one must vote against Republicans; it means that he must vote for a Republican if his brain approves of that Republican and his politics or record. It does not mean that one must vote against Democrats; it means, vote for the Democrat who meets the demands of the interests of your group. It does not mean vote for "third parties"; it means, have common sense enough to regard "third parties" as you regard all other parties. It does not mean that you must vote against the "office" which your black political leader is seeking; it means, that you just forget all about his office, vote for the best interests of yourself, your children and your neighbor's children, and then let Mr. Politician get the office if he can get it.

The minority Negro vote will get more respect and regard and consideration by being independent. At present "old parties" double-cross the Negro, and the new movements ignore him. He doesn't count, because they believe that he uses only a party sign and never uses a choice. The moment he begins to "size up" and pick men he will be a factor to consider. A minority situated like the American Negro ought to be the greatest ballot-scratchers in the republic.

But this will not necessarily get any immediate offices for black bosses. It will get advantages for black masses.

**THE difference between the acceptance speech of Calvin Coolidge and that of John W. Davis is the difference between a prescription from a cure-all quack and that from the regular family physician. Mr. Davis looks at his patient and in a hasty and general way declares that a few doses of "Davis Own Honesty" will put him in trim again. Mr. Coolidge feels his patient's pulse, takes a look at his tongue, listens to his heart beat, then advises that his ailment is not so serious as it was four years ago, that he is on the right road to recovery and that all is needed is a little old-fashioned "common sense" and all will be well. Mr. Coolidge produces facts and figures to substantiate his claim, while Mr. Davis asks the patient to take his personal word for it that things are in a bad way.**

**There is no doubting which of the two speeches is more acceptable to voters. The character and personality of the President inspires confidence, where the opposition is centering its principal attack. If the slogan of the Democrats is to be "Honesty," then the voters have it already. And it is not likely that they will change the certain for the uncertain.**

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
AUGUST 24, 1924

# NEGRO VOTE A PUZZLE IN NORTH

## Shows Heavy Strength in Ten Doubtful States—Men Grow Independent

By KELLY MILLER,
Dean Junior College, Howard University

THERE is much discussion about the probable effect of the negro vote in the approaching Presidential election. In all except twelve Southern States the negro votes as freely as the white citizen. There are at least ten doubtful States where this vote may easily be the deciding factor. According to traditional bias, politics is looked upon as a masculine pursuit. The female of the species, when considered at all, is regarded merely in an auxiliary or secondary sense. There is all but complete oversight as regards the negro woman, the weaker sex of the weaker race. The Nineteenth Amendment places the two sexes on a footing of political equality.

The injection of women, and especially negro women, into the political arena may affect the meaning of the Fourteenth Amendment as it concerns the basis of Congressional representation. Massachusetts and Mississippi place restrictions upon the right of the franchise on the basis of a literary qualification. Both States are subject to penalty in having the number of Representatives in Congress reduced under the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that "representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians, not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any male inhabitant of such State being 21 years of age and a citizen of such State, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

In case any State that limits the franchise, on any pretext whatsoever, should be required to square its representation with this provision, would its representation be reduced on the basis of the number of males excluded, or of both the number of males and females? The female citizen is not mentioned. Much judicial ingenuity would doubtless be exhausted in the decision of this point. Important practical results might hinge upon the outcome of the decision.

**Negro Vote in Doubtful States.**

New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are generally regarded as doubtful States. All of these States contain a sufficient number of negro votes to constitute the balance of power. Indeed, any one of the political parties would be greatly relieved if it could be assured beforehand of victory in any one of these States by a margin as large as the negro vote. The number of negro voters, male and female, in these doubtful States has been tabulated as follows:

| State. | Number of Negroes Over 21. | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware ..... | 18,113 | 9,657 | 8,456 |
| Illinois ..... | 127,450 | 67,846 | 60,604 |
| Indiana ..... | 54,135 | 28,851 | 25,284 |
| Kansas ..... | 37,010 | 19,562 | 17,448 |
| Maryland ..... | 142,091 | 73,686 | 68,905 |
| Missouri ..... | 121,328 | 63,452 | 57,876 |
| New Jersey.... | 75,671 | 37,511 | 38,160 |
| New York..... | 142,545 | 69,295 | 73,286 |
| Ohio ..... | 126,930 | 70,853 | 56,087 |
| West Virginia. | 51,145 | 29,826 | 25,284 |
| West Virginia.. | 51,145 | 29,826 | 25,284 |

These figures are based upon the census of 1920. As there has been a constant stream of negroes to the North during the past two years, the numbers will doubtless be increased much beyond the totals shown in the table. There are other States where the margin between the contending parties is sufficiently close to make the negro vote a decisive factor.

It is conceded that the negro vote will not be centred in one party to the same extent as formerly. It is apparent, when one reads the negro newspapers, that the race has become restless and dissatisfied with the treatment meted out by the party of its early loyalty and love. The negro is halting, not only between two political opinions but three. No party makes any special appeal to him. None lays particular stress upon his grievances. The three contending candidates are of such high type of character that there is little room for personal choice. The three platforms are silent upon the issues about which the negro is insistent. He resents the imputation that he has been bought and paid for. Lincoln and Grant and Sumner are dead. Their memory will be forever revered by a benefited race; but the negro stoutly refuses to assign his gratitude in perpetuity to a party or an organization. He is insisting more and more upon dealing with the living as they rise.

**National Association Backs La Follette.**

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the largest and most active civil rights organization among negroes, recently turned its back on both the old political parties and sought more agreeable terms from the Progressive movement under the leadership of Senator La Follette. The negro in this campaign will more generally than ever before vote for men and measures as they appeal to his interest and his judgment, and will not be impelled by blind racial attachment.

When one considers the negro woman one finds her apathetic and indifferent. It requires a strong appeal to arouse her interest. The American electorate as a whole shows great indifference on election day. Not more than half of the potential vote was cast in the last Presidential election. Perhaps not a fourth of the recently enfranchised women availed themselves of the opportunity to cast their ballot. Certainly a very small proportion of the potential negro woman voters did so.

In the doubtful States the negro female vote is almost as large as the male. New York and New Jersey, two States of strategic importance, have a larger voting population of negro women. These women are largely newcomers from the South, where the participation of negro women in public elections is not only unheard of but unthought of.

Special agencies are being introduced to meet this situation. The recent Republican and Democratic National Conventions have doubled the strength of their National Committees by adding committeewomen from each State. It turns out that two Southern States, Georgia and Mississippi, have been turned over to negro management by the Republican Party. There are, therefore, not only two negro men members of the National Committee, but two negro women as well. The colored woman is being brought into the political arena with serious aim and purpose. Voters' clubs for women are being organized in many places. Every effort is being exerted to realize on this reservoir of potential political resource.

**Effect of Nineteenth Amendment.**

The Nineteenth Amendment, without intention, aided the Republican Party in States with a heavy negro vote. So far as white women are concerned, enfranchisement merely doubled the electorate without any particular partisan advantage. The reasonable presumption is that the female of the species will vote essentially as the male. The added white female vote would distribute itself among the several parties in about the same proportion as the white males distribute themselves. But every added negro woman voter is a sheer gain for the Republican column. Thus the Nineteenth Amendment contributed 73,286 voters to the Republican strength of New York State, with practically no Democratic offset. Experience shows that it has been difficult to pry the negro loose from the G. O. P. It is all but impossible to induce the negro woman to seek any other fold.

Doubtless many thousands of negro men will vote for the Democratic and Progressive tickets; but comparatively few negro women will do so. The mind of the negro man has grown somewhat indifferent to recital of the wrongs that the race has suffered at the hands of Southern Democrats. But the woman is stirred with each recital. The acute politician knows how to capitalize the negro woman's emotions. Practically the entire female contingency, or at least as much as can be persuaded to register and vote, will cast the ballot for the party of Lincoln.

Frederick Douglass said in his day that "the Republican Party is the ship; all else is the sea." A negro wit retorted that while this may be true, the ship has caught fire, and the negro passengers may elect either to burn or take the risk, but the negro woman will remain on board the ship with the sea. Many negro men will

## Race Vote Holds Balance Of Power In 19 States

The reason why both Democrats and Republicans are after the colored vote is that this vote may swing the election this fall in 19 states.

The table shows the importance of the vote in these 19 pivotal states.

Note that the table shows the Wilson-Hughes vote in 1916 when there was a close contest and the Harding vote in 1920 when there was a landslide. The voting power of the colored people lies somewhere betweenthese figures. Under the head of plurality in 1916, "H" stands for Harding and "W" for Wilson:

| | Colored Vote | Vote Wilson | Vote Hughes | | 1916 Plurality | 1920 Harding Plurality |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware ... | 18,000 | 24,753 | 26,011 | H | 1,257 | 2,947 |
| Illinois ..... | 172,000 | 950,229 | 1152,549 | H | 202,320 | 986,085 |
| Indiana .... | 110,000 | 334,063 | 341,095 | H | 17,032 | 185,006 |
| Kansas ..... | 40,000 | 314,588 | 227,658 | W | 36,930 | 84,808 |
| Maryland .. | 98,000 | 138,359 | 117,357 | W | 21,012 | 55,491 |
| Missouri .... | 102,000 | 398,025 | 369,339 | W | 28,696 | 152,363 |
| New Jersey . | 90,000 | 211,645 | 269,352 | H | 57,707 | 353,414 |
| New York .. | 200,000 | 759,426 | 869,415 | H | 109,689 | 1139,929 |
| Ohio ..... | 146,000 | 604,161 | 514,753 | W | 89,408 | 401,985 |
| West Va. .. | 70,000 | 140,403 | 143,124 | H | 2,721 | 61,218 |
| Mass. ..... | 60,000 | 247,885 | 268,784 | H | 20,899 | 404,462 |
| Rhode Is. .. | 7,000 | 40,394 | 44,858 | H | 4,464 | 52,401 |
| Kentucky .. | 120,000 | 250,990 | 241,954 | W | 19,136 | |
| Michigan ... | 70,000 | 285,151 | 339,097 | H | 53,946 | Cox 4,017 |
| Minn. ..... | 50,000 | 179,152 | 179,544 | H | 392 | Harding 529,415 |
| Oklahoma .. | 69,000 | 148,113 | 97,233 | W | 50,880 | 376,427 |
| Tenne. ..... | 135,000 | 153,282 | 116,233 | W | 37,049 | 27,656 |
| Washington . | 40,000 | 183,388 | 167,244 | W | 16,144 | 13,271 |
| Wisconsin .. | 30,000 | 793,042 | 221,333 | H | 28,291 | 38,839 |
| | | | | | | 305,1[illegible] |

Political -1924

General.

Party Affiliation.

## THE ROOT OF THE EVIL

UNTIL A FEW YEARS AGO the basis of representation in the conventions of the two major parties was double the number of delegates that each state had senators and representatives in Congress. This is still true of the Democratic party. Representation in the national House of Representatives is based upon population and not upon voters or votes. Recently this basis of apportionment has been abandoned by the Republicans for the alleged reason that the states composing the solid South not only furnished no Republican electoral votes, but that very few votes are polled even in presidential elections, which resulted in giving those states representation out of proportion to their voting strength, which is unjust and unfair to the Republican states North, East and West.

TO THE CASUAL OBSERVER this objection has the appearance of being both reasonable and fair, yet when carefully analyzed it has no equitable basis upon which to stand. Unfortunately there is a potential element in the party represented by some influential newspapers headed by "the world's greatest newspaper" (?) which not only advocates the elimination of our voters as a factor but that the Republican party should sanction and approve the same.

THEY SAY, in substance, to the Southern oligarchies, "Keep the Colored voters from the polls, allow them no voice in the government under which they live, to support which they are taxed, and to defend which they are expected to die if necessary." The alleged reason for this pernicious advice and vicious doctrine is that Negro domination would otherwise be the result in Southern states, a statement every school boy knows to be false.

THOSE WHO MAKE IT are guilty of unpardonable ignorance or else their purpose is to mislead and deceive the public. In accordance with this advice Southern Democrats as far back as 1875 proceeded to practically reorganize the late Confederate army and by the adoption of Ku Klux Klan methods forcibly took possession of the different state governments at the South by violent means. For a number of years they maintained their ascendency by lawlessness at the polls, fraud in the count and perjury in the returns. These methods were subsequently abandoned and Constitution nullification and "grandfather clauses" substituted, which the United States supreme court declared unconstitutional, but which are still being used.

1-3-24

WITH A FULL VOTE, a free ballot and a fair count, for which the Republican party has uniformly stood, such returns would show that at least 25 per cent of the white voters and 90 per cent of our voters would vote the Republican ticket in national elections. Such states as Mississippi, Louisiana and South Carolina would be as reliably Republican as the State of Vermont, while the chances would be in favor of the Republicans in Alabama, Florida and Arkansas. But through the exclusion of our voters in these states only a handful of Republican votes are polled. Hence the smallness of the Republican vote is not because Republicans are not there, but because they are not allowed to vote; yet the so-called Republican papers that advocate the exclusion of our votes have the effrontery to call the attention of Republican leaders to the official election returns from those states and ask them to accept same as revealing the voting strength of the party therein, and to make the Republican votes as thus returned the basis of representation in conventions of the party, which would have the effect of putting the party on record as giving its approval to the exclusion of our votes through Constitution nullification. Can anything more ridiculous and absurd be conceived?

# WHERE TO VOTE IN JITNEY ELECTION SATURDAY, JAN. 19

Precinct No. 1, First Ward "A"—Voting place, Engine House No. 3.

Precinct No. 2, First Ward "B"—Voting place, Travis School.

Precinct No. 3, First Ward "C"—Voting place, Crockett School.

Precinct No. 4, First Ward "D"—Voting place, Woodland Drug Company, 3112 Houston Avenue.

Precinct No. 5, Second Ward "A"—Voting place, Engine House No. 10.

Precinct No. 6, Second Ward "B"—Voting place, Engine House No. 2.

Precinct No. 7, Second Ward "C"—Voting place, Fullerton School.

Precinct No. 8, Third Ward "A"—Voting place, Central Fire and Police Station.

1-19-24

Precinct No. 9, Third Ward "B"—Voting place, Y. M. C. A.

Precinct No. 10, Third Ward "C"—Voting place, Engine House No. 8.

Precinct No. 11, Third Ward "D"—Voting place, Longfellow School.

Precinct No. 12, Third Ward "E"—Voting place, South End Junior High School.

Precinct No. 13, Third Ward "F"—Voting place, Congress and Dowling streets.

Precinct No. 14, Third Ward "G"—Voting place, Jones Mattress Factory, 3111 Leeland Avenue.

Precinct No. 15, Third Ward "H"—Voting place, Eartwood School.

Precinct No. 16, Third Ward "I"—Voting place, Thomas' Store, Harrisburg Boulevard and Maplewood Street.

Precinct No. 17, Fourth Ward "A"—Voting place, City Hall.

Precinct No. 18, Fourth Ward "B"—Voting place, Worsham Motor Co. Travis and Lamar.

Precinct No. 19, Fourth Ward "C"—Voting place, Taylor School.

Precinct No. 20, Fourth Ward "D"—Voting place, Engine House No. 7.

Precinct No. 21, Fourth Ward "E"—Voting place, Fannin School.

Precinct No. 22, Fourth Ward "F"—Voting place, Southmore School.

Precinct No. 23, Fourth Ward "G"—Voting place, Hyde Park Drug Store.

Precinct No. 24, Fifth Ward "A"—Voting place, Jones School.

Precinct No. 25, Fifth Ward "B"—Voting place, Sherman School.

Precinct No. 26, Fifth Ward "C"—Voting place, Engine House No. 9.

Precinct No. 27, Fifth Ward "D"—Voting place, Woodmen Hall, Quitman and Clark streets.

Precinct No. 28, Fifth Ward "E"—Voting place, McGowen School.

Precinct No. 29, Sixth Ward "A"—Voting place, Engine House No. 6.

Precinct No. 30, Sixth Ward "B"—Voting place, 2204 Washington Avenue.

Precinct No. 31, Sixth Ward "C"—Voting place, Abbott School.

Precinct No. 32, Sixth Ward "D"—Voting place, Brunner Fire Station.

Precinct No. 87, Houston Heights—Voting place, Wimberly's Store.

Precinct No. 88, Houston Heights—Voting place, Ninth and Yale streets.

Precinct No. 89, Houston Heights—Voting place, City Hall Fire Station.

Precinct No. 90, Houston Heights—Voting place, Thirteenth and Ashlan streets.

Precinct No. 103, Fourth Ward "H"—Voting place, Westmoreland Fire Station.

Precinct No. 104, Port Houston—Voting place, Wharf No. 1.

Precinct No. 105, Manchester—Voting place, Houston Mill and Elevator Company.

Precinct No. 106. Brunsville—Voting place, Cotton shed.

# Vote "Jummers" Promise Negroes Franchise Rights

ACTIVITIES of three white men similar to those of carpet-bagger days in collecting poll tax from ignorant and unsuspecting negroes of the county under pretense of giving them the franchise to vote and elevating them to white social equality was brought to attention of Sheriff Robert C. Phelps Saturday morning by two rural negroes.

1-20-24

The negroes who made their first report of the instance to John J. Flowers, county tax assessor, are quoted by county authorities as saying the three white men had made a canvass of the southern section of the county and were successful in securing payment of the $1.50 poll tax from many negroes of the vicinity. Payment was made, the negroes said on assurance of the collectors they would be given the right to vote with the "white folks" at any and all elections.

Assistance of citizens of the county in apprehending the impostors is urged by Sheriff Phelps and A. H. Eubank, county tax collector. The white people of the county are requested to cooperate with the county tax collector in explaining the law to negroes regarding payment of poll tax and of the bona fide places for payment of the tax.

## LET'S REGISTER.

This is a year filled with elections, and the happiness, welfare and prosperity of the people depends very largely upon the wisdom of political results. Politics are very largely at the bottom of our economic, industrial and commercial growth. When business has confidence in the Government at Washington, or the Government of a city or state, it prospers—it expands and grows and furnishes employment to labor. Therefore, it becomes every citizen, male and female, to be enough of a politician to vote for the best men and the best measures. In Georgia, it is necessary to register six months before an election. It is the law, whether it is fair or unfair; and if you want to vote, you will have to come in under the law—register six months before election day.

This year, we have to elect all the city officials, county, state and national; and there is no need of our group complaining and whining about political bondage, industrial or economic slavery when they fail to take part in the politics of the country, at least, to the extent of voting.

1-10-24

Now is the time to register. We have until the first of May to register—practically four months. So, let us get on the job. Let every man and every woman register. In order for a woman to register, she must pay her poll tax in addition to her property tax; and if she has no property, pay $1.00 a year poll tax and avail herself of the opportunity, duty and privilege of voting. It matters not whether your party puts out a candidate for office or not, be prepared to meet the emergency, to seize the opportunity when it comes, to do your duty as a citizen. It matters not whether that vote is stolen or thrown out—do your duty—put it in there—if anybody is rascal enough to steal it, let them steal it. Every time a vote miscarries, put in another, and after a while, the vehicle which miscarries your vote, will wear out and your vote will be counted.

Any group of people in a political equation without a vote is not considered. Only the man with the vote, is the man that is consulted about men and measures. So, let us qualify—let us register today—let us not put it off any longer. Do not have any fears—walk down to the courthouse and ask the registrar to register you. Make the necessary oaths, if he requires it. If he does not register you, report the matter to the Independent and we will report it to Congressman Upshaw who stood up in Congress a few days ago and said that the right of suffrage was not infringed in Georgia, that a Negro could vote as freely as a white man without the shadow of restraint. Let us test it out, and possibly our good Congressman will help us to register, if we make it appear that his constituents are belying his statement by refusing the Negro the same opportunity to vote and have that vote honestly counted that is accorded a white man. But, the Independent has no fear at the office of Colonel Richardson. Every man will receive a square deal who applies for it. Do your duty without fear or favor.

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
JANUARY 21, 1924

## THIRD WARD DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE MEE

The Third Ward Colored Democratic League held its first meeting of the New Year, Friday night at the club's headquarters, 160 Arctic avenue. One hundred and fifty members were out to hear the reports of the executive officers for the past year and participate in the election of officers for the ensuing term. Numerous addresses were heard, prominent among the speakers being County Committeeman Lomax, John Meade, president of the Second Ward Club; Harry Jackson and Charles Osborne, of the First Ward; D. S. Wade and Daniel Wilson, of the Third Ward. Robert Smith and Richard Reynolds also gave straight from the shoulder talks, holding the close attention of the members.

Following the election of officers a collation was served the members and their guests. Officers elected were: William Lomax, president; Robert Smith, vice-president; William Morris, secretary; Daniel Wilson, treasurer; Frank Stewart, sergeant-at-arms.

## COOLIDGE REVIVING REPUBLICAN PARTY

In many thoughtful colored citizens' minds there has been deep disquiet at the apparent apathy and indifference of the Republican party on the race question. They felt that the Grand Old Party felt too confident of its position and power to worry with their problems or to be concerned over their future fealty. They were beginning to wonder if the hosts of American patriots which turned out of power in November the party of slavery, sedition and the Solid South learned the cruel ,stubborn lessons of the World War. The black men of America are not sure that the American people realize that civilization was on the brink of the precipice then and that it is not a safe distance from another and even more fatal world war yet. The Republic, the Republican party and the people all have short memories, and black men have wondered if they all do not forget that when war's alarms may again be sounded—if they will not again be needed to step into the breach as they did in 1861 and as they did in 1918. This disquiet and discontent among colored citizens arises from not only the acts of commission, but as well those of omission of the victorious Republican party. They found that the lynching and burning of black men went on with accustomed pace and beastly fury and the leaders of the party showing no more shock nor determination to rid the country of this cancerous menace than before the war, which was fought to make the world safe for democracy. They saw disfranchisement of black Americans persisting in all its old wanton and flagrant political criminality and the Republican party quiescent. Not only quiescent seemed their party to them, but in the defeat of the Tinkham Resolutions in Congress for the reduction of Southern representation based on their disfranchisement, they have not been assured that the Republican party is either concerned or interested in their franchise. They have been not at all pleased with the personnel of the committee which the Republican National Committee appointed to investigate the lily-white corruption and general rottenness of the party in the South.

We are frank and prompt to say that we do not share this pessimism and this disquietude. We believe that the Republican party under President Coolidge is going to rise in righteous wrath and hit mob law, disfranchisement and jim-crowism hard and mortal body blows. Especially is this so if the policy of the party in the Southern delegate adjustment and Virgin Island commission matters are in earnest. We predict that the Republican party in the next few years is going to prove that it has the courage and wisdom that it had in the days of both Lincoln and Roosevelt. We believe that its true and fearless leaders throughout the country are going to make their voices heard and their patriotic programs heeded, taking their cue from President Coolidge. There is going to be a growing dynamic revulsion within the party everywhere against the pussy-footing and straddling of the last decade that is going to wipe out not only every cowardly Democratic Federal office-holder off the map but will bury in oblivion all similar reactionary Republican color cowards and compromisers. We verily believe that the country will go forward by bounds that sectionalism, creed, and color in government will speedily surely go into the limbo of forgotten issues. Let us possess our souls in patience till then. With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us see that the American people finish the unfinished task before them.

**WEDNESDAY JAN. 9, 1924**

### SENATOR HIRAM JOHNSON AND THE NEGRO

Senator Hiram Johnson, Presidential candidate and possibility, a second time reveals his attitude on the question of justice to all citizens the Republic generally, and to members of his own party particularly, by bitterly denouncing the Republican National Committee for not making permanent the disfranchisement of Republicans of the South by depriving them of participation and a voice in the councils of the party.

Senator Johnson assails the organization for restoring representation in the National Convention to these Republicans because Senator Johnson himself and Republican leaders in Congress have, for twenty-five years, tacitly approved the illegal disfranchisement of a million and a half black voters of the South by the Democratic party. As a Presidential candidate he demands that the Republican party underwrite, affirm and make permanent Democratic disfranchisement of the Negro thus intensifying race prejudice, enlarging and increasing the opportunity of the Southern demagogue of the Vardaman, Heflin and Blease type to play upon the passions of the lawless and lowest element of the white race in the South and stir them to greater brutalities and atrocities against the Negro, and create in that section the perfect hell which will surely develop if the reign of the flannel mouthed demagogues continue to array the races against each other.

The Negro does not seek to rule or dominate any portion of the United States, but he does demand firmly the same rights and privileges that other citizens enjoy and which are guaranteed to them under its Constitution and laws.

Senator Johnson cites South Carolina as the chief sinner among the disfranchising States in failing to roll up a heavy vote for the Republican national ticket at election time. If the Senator will have one of his Secretaries look through his files he will find that so long as Republicans in South Carolina were given recognition and encouragement by the National party, the Republican National ticket received substantial support at every election and Representatives were sent to Congress, a Congressman from the Seventh South Carolina having been elected as late as 1894.

In 1896 Republicans of that State braved shot guns and all the methods then used to intimidate and keep them from the polls in their efforts to elect two Congressmen; their efforts were rewarded by a refusal of a Republican House of Representatives to do justice to the elected Representatives and give them their seat, and they were told that no Republicans from the South would again be seated on a contest however just their case. What incentive then was there for Republicans to endeavor to vote in South Carolina or other States wherein they were cheated at the polls and refused a hearing by Republicans in Congress or given to understand that if heard no consideration would be given their chosen Representatives?

If the Republican vote has dwindled in some States of the South the blame lies at the door of Senator Johnson and his Republican colleagues in Congress.

If the Senator wants Republicans to vote in the South he and his supporters in Congress should demand that the Constitution and the laws be observed in South Carolina and other Southern States just as they are in Ohio and California, and when he will not champion the cause of law and justice in the South and wants the Republicans of the disfranchising States deprived of representaton in Republican Conventions, let him demand that Democrats be deprived of the benefit of counting the Negro to give increased Democratic representation in Congress and in the Electoral College.

He champions reduction of representation in Republican Conventions because of Democratic disfranchisement, it is only fair that he should champion reduction of representation in Congress in accordance with the mandate of the 14th Amendment.

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A meeting of colored Republicans was held in the Pythian Temple Wednesday. Leading colored men from all over the state were present and, according to reports reaching The News, at which many important questions affecting colored voters were discussed, definite plans being formulated for state organization. It was also planned to take an active part in the coming state and national campaign, it was said, officers being elected and committees named to shape the program. J. O. Diffay, who was an alternate delegate to the last national convention, was chairman; Attorney L. L. Chambliss was elected secretary, and C. W. Smith, assistant secretary, with Dr. U. G. Mason, treasurer.

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Post
JAN 16 1924

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## ENCOURAGE THE MIGRANT TO VOTE

Since the last Presidential election, more than a million and a half of Negroes have left the South for the North, East and West. These new citizens in the North and East in particular, will prove a big factor in fifteen or more of the States in the coming November election. Having come from States where many of them never cast a ballot, it is natural that they have little interest in the election. Therefore, the local leaders of the towns and cities to which the migrants came, will render them an invaluable service if they will begin early to interest them in their suffrage rights and inspire them with desire to exercise that right to the best of their ability.

All of us possibly need a new birth of faith in our Government and its functions, in Congress and its power, in the President, if you please, and his duties, in the Cabinet which he appoints and in the many bureau heads and their prerogatives. This new birth of faith will have to come from works, or service rendered. The Negro must realize that if the candidates, regardless of party, want his vote, they must be told that he will expect candidates to keep their pre-election promises. Because of the un-American conduct of our officials, we are fast approaching the "What's-the-use?" attitude, which does not argue well for any Government. Not only is the Negro reaching that attitude, but the country as a whole. The percentage of voters in national elections has dropped from 80 per cent in 1896 to less than 50 per cent in 1920.

"There is a reason" and that reason is the fact that both the Republican and Democratic parties have degenerated under the powerful influence of Wall Street to the extent of completely ignoring the rank and file of voters who must elect their candidates for the support of the big moneyed voters who will pay the bills.

The people of this country must arise and take more interest in their Government and their country and inaugurate a new party that will consider their interests as against those of big business.

May our people take more interest in politics, looking to the interests and welfare of the race and not to personal advantage and financial profit. We must have about one hundred more funerals before this result will begin to bear fruit, but we must start the ball to rolling toward that goal and by the time the "Uncle Tom's" posing as political leaders of the race have passed from the stage of action, this principle will be so well grounded in the consciousness of our young people that they will not pay any attention to the misdirected efforts of the "political stevedores."

## RESIDUARY LEGATEES

**The very apparent split in the Democratic party, due to the rising of the sinister head of the Klan issue; the entrance of Senator M. LaFollette into the race for the presidency; the bolt of large blocks of black voters in the north to the Democratic ranks; and the probable weakening of the Republican party over the income tax, bonus and pension bills—all these combine, and seemingly conspire, to make the black voters residuary legatees to that all-powerful political lever, the "balance of power" in the great electoral states of the north, east and middle west.**

**Because of this they are acquiring more signal recognition from the chieftans of the Republican party than hitherto has ever been dreamed of—recognition which is going, not where it belongs, but to the Uncle Toms of the party. These old Uncle Toms—now old enough to be known as "Grandpa Toms"—are to all practical purpose the real residuary legatees of the Republican party. They fall heirs to any and everything which should rightfully belong to the younger generations of two-fisted and upstanding black men, who have by dint of their own courage and initiative blasted the way to recognition for the black people and themselves, but who have failed to reap the just fruits of their honest labors because they are not "at court" with the high potentates of the party.**

**Perry W. Howard, an old-time "Grandpa Tom," who has done nothing that anyone can remember toward the actual and tangible success of the Republican Party, is made National Committeeman of Mississippi because the black voters of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, under the leadership of progressive and virile men of these states, have become "restless" with a restlessness that is dangerous because, under existing unstable political conditions, it spells the balance of power. Henry Lincoln Johnson, the "Georgia Peach", another hanger-on of the old school of hat-in-hand politics, has been re-elected National Committeeman of Georgia, because the black leaders of east and north, of New York, Maryland, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, where the votes are actually cast and counted, have so made the block populace alert to men and measures that the Republican leaders have seen fit to give substantial recognition to the race of black people, lest they break their moorings as docile fixtures to the chariot wheels of the Republican party.**

**But why this signal recognition to men whose influence does not control a baker's dozen of actual voters; who hail from states that do not cast votes for the Republican party either at the polls or in the electoral college; who call themselves the "titular heads" of the Republican party in states in which they do not make any pretense of living; and who are discredited and disregarded in the great states of the north where the black man is and has been the salvation of the Republican Party. These residuary legatees wax and grow fat on the morsels of the Republican festive board, when as a matter exact justice they are by no means the rightful heirs to these emoluments because they lack both the capacity and inclination for service to their people. But the reason they receive these undue benefits is bcause the men who are rightfully entitled to them are "thought" by the captains of Republicanism to be "too young" to come into their own. However, time will do justice in this matter, and when it does it will be seen that the rightful legatees to power were the young men who bore the brunt of the battle of awakening the people and not the old false idols whose only claim to recognition is their ability to "stay put" and to lull the masses into a state of unsafe security by false aphorisms and empty platitudes.**

When the National Association for the A[illegible] of Colored People, in convention assembled in Philadelph[illegible] the Negroes to withold their support from both the Democratic party and the Republican party and cast their lot with the third party, Mr. LaFolette's party had not presented its platform to the public.

The Negroes were told that they must not tolerae the Democratic party or the Republican party because neither of them had denounced the Ku Klux Klan. The platform of the party which nominated Mr. La Follette came into print a few days later without mention of the Ku Klux Klan directly or indirectly.

Neither of the two great political parties is made up largely of persons who sympathize with the Klan. A vast majority, in both parties, have the greatest contempt for the principles of the organization and for the antics of the members of the order. It is true that both platforms stopped at declaring for religious tolerancy. Neither named the Klan. But Mr. Bryan's assertion that the Klan did n't deserve the advertising of specific denunciation proceeded from an estimate of the dignity and the poli tical importance of the Klan which is common to a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans. There are many problems more important, to Negroes and to whites, than the Ku Klux Klan, and there is no pro-Klan party. The Socialist party has denounced the Klan, but it has no candidates.

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The flippant manner in which colored candidates for Congress can be conjured out of the unknown by some of our weekly publications is suggestive of the slight regard felt for the power and dignity of that office at the present time. It is true that the proceedings of the last two sessions of the national legislature have not been of such a character, as to raise the members of either house in popular esteem, yet it must be remembered that a representative in Congress should be a man of parts, qualified by public training and experience to take the place to

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The Constitution requires that a member of the House of Representatives shall have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen. No restriction is laid down as to race, color, creed or previous condition. That is left to the constituency which votes for him. If he can secure more votes than his opponent, he will probably be awarded the certificate of election. But he must be a good vote getter to secure a regular nomination, to say nothing of winning an election in a great city like New York.

The experiment of running a colored candidate for Congress purely on the color issue was tried in Chicago at the last election, with disastrous results. A comparatively unknown candidate, with no constructive record or experience, was put in the field, with the use of sensational appeals and fake methods to elect him. The attempt failed, as many voters of his own race refused to support him. The putting up of weak or unknown candidates on the sole ground of their color is a primary error. The colored candidate for Congress who fills the bill should appeal to the voters of his district on the score of general fitness. First, he must be known to the voters, not only of his own race and party, but throughout his district. To bring about this condition, he must have taken part in public affairs to such an extent as to make himself known and his character and ability recognized. There are many legitimate ways in which this may be done, but it should be a previous performance of record.

The raising up of weak candidates without a record merely for mercenary motives, that they may be bled to the utmost degree and then knocked down as unavailable for real campaign purposes, is highly reprehensible and should be discountenanced. It is not only unfair to the ambitious aspirant, who is encouraged to enter on a hopeless quest for political honors, but it is harmful in discouraging a genuine movement to elect a fit candidate, when one possessing the needed requisites should loom above the horizon.

Fake booms for colored candidates for Congress should be banned as unfair practice and detrimental to the real game of politics.

## THE NEGROES AT THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS

The contrast between the functions of Negroes in the Republican national convention and the Democratic convention is very striking. In the Republican convention the Negroes appear as members of the delegation, upon terms of equality with white delegates. In fact, there was no color line. Nobody recognized that there was a Negro or white man present, but all were delegates.

Atlanta Independent 2-10-24

At the Democratic convention Negroes only appear as butlers, valets, porters and locker keepers. They simply appear in the role of servants, having no voice whatever in the convention proceedings. They are generally decorated or dressed in white aprons, white coats and white pants, with a bunch of keys and corkscrews hanging on their belts, where they serve their bosses as waiters, servants, doorkeepers and lackeys. At the Cleveland convention they were delegates, alternates, reading clerks, chairmen of delegations, floor leaders, speakers and motion-makers. The most prominent Negro at the New York convention seems to have been "Jim Democrat," an old ex-slave who is advertised to the world as having eaten $47.60 worth of food in three days. The old ante-bellum "darkie" ate so much and was so costly, until Judge Newt Morris, chairman of the Georgia delegation, had to send him home, as the duration of the convention was indefinite and the greenback roll of the Georgia delegation was nearing its end.

We saw three stalwart Negro pictures carried in one of our Northern contemporaries as being leading lights in the New York convention, but when their work was described, one was a valet and had charge of the clothes and liquid goods of a certain delegation; the other was a doorkeeper at the headquarters of another delegation; and, the third had charge of the lockers and dished out wines, beer and cigars to those who came with the proper insignia. The contrast is quite striking. It is prophetic of the Negroes' position in the campaign after the nomination, if the Democrats succeed in agreeing on anybody for a nominee.

The Southern Democrats do not care for Al Smith because he loves Negroes, and they (Southern Democrats) love McAdoo because he believes in courting the Ku Klux Klan. The Klans believe that their interest will be best taken care of by Mr. Wilson's son-in-law. We agree with them and for that reason, the best interest of the country, the conservative interest and the patriotic interest, are against son-in-law McAdoo.

Bryan attempted to nominate himself by rising under the pretense that he wanted to explain his vote, which he never mentioned. But our subject is the contrast between the Cleveland and New York convention, as the Negro effects either.

## AGITATION GETTING RESULTS

The agitation which was begun a little over a month ago to boost Negro registration seems to be getting results, and as a consequence of the activities of those interested in getting the Negro to fulfill his citizenship rights along this line, several hundred names have been added to the registration lists of the county which otherwise would, most assuredly, not contain these names.

Pittsburgh Courier

It is particularly gratifying to note the many angles from which this excellent work is coming. First of all, there are the members of women who are working in behalf of an increased registration, under Mrs. George S. Williams and others who are associated with her in this invaluable campaign. These ladies are working quietly and unostentatiously to impress upon those of their sex the necessity of becoming full-fledged voters. They are going about the matter in a systematic and businesslike manner and are getting results. Then, there is an organization of men, which has subsidized their other many activities to that of getting not only the men of their organization to register but committees of this club are going nightly to meetings of other organizations and bringing the matter of registration forcibly before them. These committeemen are achieving much success when it is taken into consideration that they have been at work a little less than a month and already, through their efforts, about one hundred men have added their names to the county's registration lists.

Work such as this is truly encouraging to every Negro who knows the value of the vote, the most effective weapon in the present day civilization. It must be carried on in a persistent, systematic, intelligent manner as is being waged by these men and women, if the small registration of the Negro it to be boosted to any material extent. It is requiring real sacrificial effort to bring forth such accomplishments—work for which there is but little or no personal glory, but work which is of inestimable value to the forty odd thousand Negroes who reside within the boundaries of Chatham county.

3-1-24

We do not know how many of the young men and women who have just reached their majority are included among the Negroes who have been induced to register by those who are so ardently working in this movement. This angle of the question is one which should give us much concern. Our young men and young women are not taking the proper interest in this vital question which will in the future, as at the present time, mean so much to them. We do not believe that they purposely are ignoring the matter, but we are inclined to the opinion that they are thoughtless of this duty and have not had it properly brought to their attention. This is one feature of the campaign for voters which we should be pleased to see emphasized. We believe that with the proper prodding and encouragement our youth who have attained their major years will see the necessity of registering and will go down to the court house and perform this all-important duty. Parents have an excellent chance to perform an invaluable service to their children if they will inculcate in them the desire to register and then when they shall have reached their majority insist upon their performing this necessary citizenship duty. The chance is theirs and they can make it good if they only will. The hope of the race for success lies largely in the hands of these young men and young women, but this hope will not materialize into anything tangible unless we are able to impress upon these young people the necessity of making full-fledged men and women of themselves.

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
JUNE 29, 1924

### WILL THE NEGRO DESERT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

Editor UNION:

Judging from what I have been lately reading, I think there will be a wholesale desertion from the Republican party by the Negro voter this year. There are many reasons for my belief. In the first place the Negro is rapidly thinking out things for himself without blindly following a party simply because Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. At this writing it is not known how the Democrats will treat the K. K. K. issue, but if they are courageous enough to make a clean cut declaration against them, and mention them by name, it is dollars to doughnuts that they will catch an enormous colored vote. Negro Democrats in New York and Chicago have become so numerous I am told that they outnumber the Negro Republicans. There is good reason for this attitude on the part of the colored brother, because they are being treated in those cities in a decent manner. The United Colored Democracy of New York is a powerful organization, having a big club room on Seventh avenue and many of the leading Negroes of New York are staunch Democrats. Dr. Collins, a prominent Negro physician of New York is one of the delegates from New York to the national convention. One of the members of the Assembly is a colored Democrat from New York city and Ferdinand Morton, another Negro is a civil service commissioner of New York. Negro policemen and firemen are found in New Yorks g'reat municipal army, and they are well taken care of. In Chicago the Negro is also well taken care of under her great mayor, Mr. Dever. Mr. Dickerson is an assistant corporation counsel in that city. He is a graduate of the University of Illinois and has just been nominated by the Democrats of the First congressional district for congress. I look for a big break from the ranks of the Republican party, particularly if they nominate Smith and put in an anti K. K. K. plank.

A NEGRO VOTER.

...ch he may be chosen ...

The Constitution requires that a member of the House of Representatives shall have attained the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and when elected an inhabitant of the State in which he is chosen. No restriction is laid down as to race, color, creed or previous condition. That is left to the constituency which votes for him. If he can secure more votes than his opponent, he will probably be awarded the certificate of election. But he must be a good vote getter to secure a regular nomination, to say nothing of winning an election in a great city like New York.

The experiment of running a colored candidate for Congress purely on the color issue was tried in Chicago at the last election, with disastrous results. A comparatively unknown candidate, with no constructive record or experience, was put in the field, with the use of sensational appeals and fake methods to elect him. The attempt failed, as many voters of his own race refused to support him. The putting up of weak or unknown candidates on the sole ground of their color is a primary error. The colored candidate for Congress who fills the bill should appeal to the voters of his district on the quest for political honors, but it is harmful in discouraging a genuine movement to elect a fit candidate, when one possessing the needed requisites should loom above the horizon. Fake booms for colored candidates for Congress should be banned as unfair practice and detrimental to the real game of politics.

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We saw three stalwart Negro pictures carried in one of our Northern contemporaries as being leading lights in the New York conventions, but when their work was described, one was a valet and had charge of the clothes and liquid goods of a certain delegation; the other was a doorkeeper at the headquarters of another delegation; and, the third had charge of the lockers and dished out wines, beer and cigars to those who came with the proper in-

Aug 24/1923

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It is particularly gratifying to note the many grades from which this excellent work is coming. First of all, there are the names of women who are working in behalf of an increased registration, under Mrs. George S. Williams and others who are associated with her in this invaluable campaign. Those ladies are working quietly and unostentatiously to impress upon those of their sex the necessity of becoming full-fledged voters. They are going about the matter in a systematic and businesslike manner and are getting results. Then, there is an organization of men, which has subsidized their other many activities to that of getting not only the men of their organization to register but committees of this club are going nightly to meetings of other organizations and bringing the matter of registration forcibly before them. These committees are doing splendid work and are meeting with success. Then there are the ministers of the gospel who are using their influence from the pulpit to impress upon their congregations the necessity of registering. Many of these ministers have called attention to the campaign for voters which we should be pleased to see emphasized. We believe that with the proper prodding and encouragement our youth who have attained their majority years will see the necessity of registering and will go down to the court house and perform this all-important duty. Parents have an excellent chance to perform an invaluable service to their children if they will inculcate in them the desire to register and then when they shall have reached their majority insist upon their performing this necessary citizenship duty. The chance is theirs and they can make it good if they only will. The hope of the race for success lies largely in the hands of these young men and young women, but this hope will not materialize into anything tangible unless we are able to impress upon these young people the necessity of making full-fledged men and women of themselves.

## NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION

June 24, 1924

## WILL THE NEGRO DESERT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY?

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A NEGRO VOTER.

3-1-24

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Political—1924

Party Affiliation,

General.

# The Negro in Politics

## By LESTER A. WALTON

The Outlook

July 23, 1924

IT is a curious and noteworthy coincidence during these feverish days of organized blocs, whose primary object it is to function cogently as a unit on matters political, religious, or racial, that the American Negro, heretofore regarded with grave apprehension in some quarters because of his predilection for giving unswerving support to one party only at the polls, is ceasing to articulate as a cohesive, undivided group.

To-day a phenomenon is taking place which few if any would have envisaged a few years back. There is a Negro exodus from the South due to economic and social causes; but in the North another migration is going on—that of the Negro from the Republican Party. Behold in our midst the Negro Democrat, the Negro Socialist, and even the Negro I. W. W.!

New York Negroes were the first to take the initiative in what they termed "the movement to emancipate the race in politics." In Harlem, where nearly 200,000 reside, most of them are in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, both formerly rock-ribbed Republican, but now Democratic in consequence of the colored voters' defection. Neither district is wholly colored, a considerable number of white voters living in each.

During the campaign last November, when Democrats were making a determined drive to capture the lower branch of the State Legislature at Albany, the white Democrats of the Twenty-first Assembly District were as zealous in their efforts to re-elect Henri W. Shields, a Negro, to the Assembly as the colored Democrats. On the evening of November 6, Edmund P. Holohan, white Democratic district leader, sent word to Ferdinand Q. Morton, member of the Civil Service Commission of New York City and leader of the United Colored Democracy, that Shields's re-election was assured if the colored districts made as good a showing as the white districts. Although strenuous efforts were made by white and colored Republicans to put into office a white man, who was the G. O. P. candidate, Shields was returned winner.

The contest for Alderman of the Nineteenth District presented another anomaly. A white Democrat and a colored Republican were contestants. Leader Morton issued a statement to colored Democrats and independent voters as to "why Healy should be elected instead of Pope," setting forth that, "although Mr. Pope is a colored man, the interests of our racial group will be best served by the election of Mr. Healy. If you are an enrolled Democrat, you are under a double obligation to do everything in your power to bring about Mr. Healy's election." The Democrat won.

Since the mayoralty election in 1921, New York Negroes have hearkened to pleas "to support men and measures instead of parties; to regard politics more as a business than a sentimental attachment." In the campaign for United States Senator and Governor in 1922 Negroes again put Harlem in the Democratic column. They were also instrumental in sending a Democrat to the House of Representatives at Washington from the Twenty-first Congressional District, something unheard of. That year the Socialists of New York made a bid for Negro support by nominating for Secretary of State A. Philip Randolph, a Negro.

It is generally conceded that in November, 1922, a Democrat was chosen United States Senator from Delaware by reason of a division of the Negro vote. Negroes opposed the re-election of the Republican member of Congress from the Wilmington District because of his refusal to support the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. In going down to defeat, the Congressman carried with him his colleague running for a Senatorial toga.

In the spring of 1923 the Negroes of Chicago threw much of their strength to Mayor Dever, who captured what had been considered impregnable Republican strongholds on the South Side. Baltimore Negroes were next to leave the Republican Party in appreciable numbers, contributing in a large way to the election of a Democratic Mayor. In their zeal to elect the Democratic candidates they encompassed the defeat of the two Negro members of the City Council up for re-election.

So prominent a part did the colored voters play in helping re-elect Albert C Ritchie Governor of Maryland in November that on the night of election the Governor publicly thanked them for "the expression of confidence placed in me."

The Negro voters of Kansas City, Missouri, were the last to manifest a marked spirit of independence at the polls, many of the Negro wards going Democratic at the mayoralty election held in April of this year.

That Southern Democrats are not averse to Negro support is evidenced by the statement made last November by Chairman Hull of the Democratic National Committee, who went on record as saying: "The results of the State elections in both Kentucky and Maryland indicate that the colored voters in those States no longer regard themselves as mere chattels of the Republican Party. The assertion of independence by colored voters of the North and South is one of the most hopeful signs of the future progress of colored people. It is only through independence enough to vote on the merits of public questions rather than as Republican chattels that they can obtain recognition of their just rights in all matters affecting their interests and that make for the general welfare of their race."

While Negroes are dividing their vote on State and local issues, it is too early to forecast what their attitude will be in the Presidential campaign. At a meeting of the United Colored Democracy, recently held in New York, a resolution to pledge loyal support to the Presidential candidates on the Democratic ticket was defeated by a two-thirds vote on the grounds that it was inexpedient, untimely, and impolitic to pass so binding a resolution without first knowing the candidates' stand on the Negro question.

The time may not be far off when the Negro will be found voting the Democratic ticket in the South. A few leading Southern dailies already are urging abolishment of the white primary. Some weeks ago the Columbus (Georgia) "Enquirer-Sun" commented on "the badly mixed political conditions in Georgia" in the following vein: "What we refer to as a Democratic Party is in reality a white man's primary system. Any white man can participate in our State or National primaries."

Joining in the discussion, the Florida "Times-Union" replied: "A State whose nominations are made in white primaries, in which being white is the only requisite for participation, has no Democratic Party. White men are not always Democrats, and if they are not they should not take part in a Democratic primary. Negroes who are Democrats should be permitted to participate. Participation in Democratic primaries should be an expression of political opinion. It certainly is not a social function."

Under the caption, "The 'Times-Union' Speaks Out," the Florida "Sentinel," a Negro weekly published at Jacksonville, remarked: "This expression of the 'Times-Union' is worthy of both consideration and commendation. It has always been to the advantage of the Negro to cast his lot with the better element of citizens of the South. They are broad enough to follow policies which, while maintaining the traditional racial separateness, have permitted the betterment of the community and of all classes of citizens. The interests of the Negro run parallel with those of his neighbors in local matters, and the candidates for office, regardless of political affiliations, who will conduct their offices to the best interests of all will serve him."

To-day in America religion and politics seem to be more correlated than ever before. One of the reactions from Ku Kluxism is the growing increase in the number of Negroes embracing the Catholic faith. What is more, the Catholic Church is welcoming the Negro into the fold with outstretched arms. Negroes outspoken in their advocacy of the Roman Catholicism Klux Klan is assigned as another reason forsaking Protestantism for Catholicism declare the latter is more practical in its for the Negro's changing religious view application of the teachings of Christianity. They point to lynchings and citizenship and the full enjoyment burnings at stake of Negro men and political and civic rights in New York, women, ofttimes witnessed by men, Boston, and other cities, where heads of women, and children, most of whom pro- the local government usually are mem- fess to be good Christians and, as a rule, bers of the Catholic Church, are repeatedly made by Negro converts to Catholic Protestants.

THE Republican Party is no longer able to depend This unprecedented number of Negro conversions in the Catholic Church has not gone unnoticed. The "Star of Zion," organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, says: "The amount of interest that the Negro has in the Roman Catholic Church is a new subject in current discussions. The Knights of Columbus, a Negro journalist of New York, in some sections of the country merely because Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Lester A. Walton, a Negro journalist of

Political — 1924

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To-day in America religion and politics seem to be more correlated than ever before. One of the reactions from Ku Kluxism is the growing increase in the number of Negroes embracing the Catholic faith. What is more, the Catholic Church is welcoming the Negro into the fold with outstretched arms. Negroes outspoken in their advocacy of the Catholic Church has been assigned as another reason for forsaking Protestantism for Catholicism Klux Klan is not gone unnoticed. The "Star of Zion," declare the latter is more practical in its application of the teachings of Christianity. They point to lynchings and burnings at stake of Negro men and women, ofttimes witnessed by men, women, and children, most of whom profess to be good Christians and, as a rule, are members of the Catholic Church, Protestants.

THE Republican Party is no longer able to depend upon securing the Negro vote in some sections of the country merely because Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation. Lester A. Walton, a Negro journalist of New York City, tells of the reasons who are repeatedly made by Negro converts to Catholicism. This unprecedented number of Negro conversions in the Catholic Church has not gone unnoticed. The "Star of Zion," organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, says: "The amount of interest of the Roman Catholic Church is a new subject in current discussions. The Knights of Columbus in the war camps during the late war are members of the Methodist denominations who are repeatedly made by Negro converts to Catholicism in humanitarian works and won some

real respect among Negroes. The recent activities of the Ku Klux Klan in classing Negroes with Catholics have seemed to be a cause for the Negro to seek an alliance with Catholics."

The Pittsburgh "Christian Alliance," published in the interest of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in discussion on "Negro Leadership," quotes "America," a Catholic magazine. "America" says in part: "The Negro leaders are almost wholly fashioned by non-Catholic influences. . . . Hence the importance of a Catholic leadership among Negroes. Such a leadership can be developed only through Catholic education. This education must in every sense meet the demands of the modern Negro and include within its scope not merely industrial training but the highest mental discipline and culture which colored students are so rapidly obtaining from non-Catholic sources. Any lesser conception of Catholic Negro education, though it may accomplish a limited amount of good, will not solve the problem. Last year four Catholic schools of higher education graduated five Negroes. A large number had Negroes on their rolls. Yet this poor showing represents a record-breaking year in Catholic Negro education. We must show a yearly increase in the number of our colored graduates if we hope to cope with the situation."

Desertion by the Negro of Protestantism for Catholicism is not as conspicuous as the hegira from the Republican Party. Nevertheless, the Negro's latest religious gesture is highly significant when it is recalled that in the past he was a strict, uncompromising Protestant, who, up to a decade or so ago, held membership largely in the Methodist and Baptist churches.

Disintegration of the Negro vote is viewed with unconcealed satisfaction by many forward-thinkers, be they white or colored, Republican or Democrat. Some entertain the thought that sooner or later this new-born spirit of independence at the ballot-box will take root in the South; that elections in that section will be decided by the alignment of intelligent white and colored voters rather than by the white man's primary.

The specter of Negro domination in politics, whether real or imaginary, has been one of the South's chief deterrent forces. Not only has this fear, becoming an obsession, retarded the industrial progress of the South, so rich in natural resources, but it has been largely responsible for the political enslavement of the two races.

It would seem, paraphrasing the declaration made last November by Chairman Hull, that it is only through independence enough to vote on the merits of political questions, rather than as political chattels, that voters can obtain recognition of their just rights in all matters affecting their interests and that make for the general welfare of all. This apothegm ought to apply to all voters, white or colored, whether in the North or in the South.

# Big Parties to Seek Race's Support

Statisticians of both major parties are agreed that the colored vote will largely determine the outcome of the Presidential election this year. It may continue the Republican party in power or return the Democrats, or throw the election into the House of Representatives.

**Balance of Power**

They base their calculations upon an analysis of the voting strength of the Negro in the states they classify as doubtful. In them the number of qualified voters are about equally divided between the two old parties; but the colored vote is sufficiently large to swing any of these states into either the Republican or Democratic column.

The East is conceded to the Republicans, the "solid South" to the Democrats ,and a majority of the western is divided between Coolidge and La Follette. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri are classified as extremely doubtful.

With three tickets in the field, the electoral votes necessary to give either the Republican or Democratic candidate a majority at the polls in November must be obtained in these extremely doubtful states. If not the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives with the possibility of the La Follette bloc in that body preventing a choice, in which event the Senate would elect a Vice-President. A coalition of the La Follette forces with the Democrats would probably result in the election of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, La Follette's running mate.

In these doubtful states the colored vote constitutes the balance of power. Consequently, both major parties—and the La Follette progressives as well—plan an intensive campaign among the colored voters.

**Difficult Task**

Ordinarily this colored vote is Republican. But since the return of the Republican party to power, there has been a decided tendency to ignore party lines. Hence, the job of the Republican campaign management will be to keep this vote in alignment.

But this will be a difficult task with a nominee like John W. Davis in the field, the Republican party will have to work assiduously to prevent defection in the ranks of its colored vote. The fact that Mr. Davis when he was solicitor general of the United States argued the Oklahoma disfranchisement case in the Supreme Court of the United States, resulting in the late Chief Justice White handing down a decision declaring all such laws unconstitutonal, will make his candidacy appealing to the colored electorate.

Besides there will be a flank attack by the La Follette forces. As yet they have offered no special inducements to the colored voter to come into their ranks. There is nothing in the platform on which he is running of special interest to them. But the Negro will be asked to vote for the La Follette ticket as a protest against the treatment which he has been accorded by both parties in comparatively recent years.

**No Plans**

As yet none of the three organizations, which will seek the colored vote has worked out the plans for its campaigns among the colored electorate. William M. Butler, the chairman of the Republican National Committee, is here conferring with the President and party leaders. He may make some announcement of his intentions in this regard before departing.

The Democratic chairman, Clem L. Shaver, is also here. He is familiarizing himself with the work of the committee. At the first opportunity he will take up this phase of the campaign, which is something new in the history of the Democratic party.

The La Follette campaign will be in the hands of an executive committee, the personnel of which will be announced this week. It is not probable that a Negro will be on this committee.

ST. LOUIS MO. GLOBE DEM
OCTOBER 1, 1924

# Negro Registration Only 3697 Above 1920, Survey Here Reveals

## White Males Fall Off 2831 and White Women Decrease 10,638—Total Registration Is 302,709.

**Despite a heavy immigration of negroes to St. Louis from the South during the past two years, the number registering last week as voters for the November election in St. Louis exceeded by only 3697 the number registered in 1920, according to figures compiled by Miss Emma Bobb, a member of the Board of Election Commissioners.**

The total number of negro registrants on the books in St. Louis for this election is 34,075 as against 30,378 in 1920.

A survey conducted by the Board of Election Commissioners several months ago showed that there were 33,786 negroes in St. Louis eligible to register, whose names were not then upon the registration books. Most of them had settled in St. Louis since the election of 1922.

Against an increase of 3697 in the negro registration there was a loss of 2831 in the number of white men registered and a loss of 10,638 in the number of white women who registered as compared to 1920.

The total registration for the November election is 302,709, which may be reduced by a revision now under way. The total number qualified to vote in the election of 1920 was 316,109. The loss is 13,400.

**Scarce Funds Blamed**

The negro registration in St. Louis was disappointing to the Republican organization heads in view of the fact that more than 90 per cent of the negro registrants in St. Louis can be counted upon to vote the Republican ticket. The goal which had been set by the members of the Republican City Committee on negro registration was 50,000.

Robert T. Scott, deputy circuit clerk, a negro, who is a member of the Republican City Committee from the Sixth Ward, said scarcity of funds with which to hire precinct workers was in large measure responsible for the failure of the Republican City Committee to get out a larger negro registration.

He said many of the negroes who came here from the South during the past two years did not understand election requirements and that personal explanation and solicitation was necessary to get them to the registration places.

The Republican National Committee, he said, contributed $6000 for the purposes of registration in St. Louis, which when distributed among 624 precincts gave less than $10 to the precinct. Scott said he suggested to the City Committee a larger amount be apportioned to the Sixth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and other wards in which there is a large negro population for the purpose of getting out the registration, but he said his recommendation was not carried out.

**Many Here Less Than a Year.**

Scott is of the opinion that the number of negroes eligible to register in St. Louis was very much less than the survey of the Election Board indicated. He said the survey in the Sixth Ward showed 17,500 negroes of legal age, but many of these had not been in Missouri a year. He said the canvassers did not ask them how long they had been in Missouri, but only their age.

**Novelty Attracted Women.**

The decrease in the number of white women registered is not taken to mean that the women of St. Louis are growing tired of the ballot, but that they lack interest in the pending campaign. Four years ago the country had just emerged from the war. Peace talk was at its height. The League of Nations was an issue and women actively took sides for and against it. That caused many to register and also to vote. Then again that was the first election in which women participated and the novelty of voting attracted many women.

The registration of negro women was 3?5 greater for this election than 1920, while the registration of negro men was 3372 greater than 1920.

The total registration of white men is 165,787; white women, 102,367; negro men, 21,372; negro women, 12,703. The number of white women to register was 62 per cent of the number of white men. The number of negro women who registered as compared to negro men was slightly less than 62 per cent.

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*LONG 'BOUT CAMPAIGN TIME"*

# Atty. R. D. Evans of Texas Asks Court to Enjoin White Man's Primary

A case attacking the legality of the white Democratic primary system, by which the Negro is effectively disfranchsied in southern states, was argued in the Supreme Court of the United States last Monday for the plaintiffs in error by Attorney R. D. Evans, of Waco, Texas.

**Significance**

This case is of greater significance to the Negro than any since the Oklahoma cases on the constitutionality of the grandfather clause. It involves the right of a qualified colored elector to participate in any legal primary election.

The question presented for decision is, can the State Legislature of Texas, or the practice of election judges and party committees under a state statute be upheld in disfranchising Negroes otherwise qualified to vote and at the same time give suffrage to other races possessing the same qualifications?

The answer of the Supreme Court to this question will settle this issue not only for the colored voters of Texas but of the United States as well. It is pointed out in the brief filed with the Supreme Court that if one state can legally bar them from voting in a statutory primary election on account of their race in the face of the Fifteenth Amendment, any other state and all political parties can do likewise, and the time can and will come when the Negro will be as completely disfranchised as if that right were not guaranteed by the Federal Constitution.

The case grew out of a rule promulgated by the city executive committee of Houston, Texas, that only white voters would be allowed to participate in the city primary election on February 9, 1921, for the nomination of city officials. In Texas and all other southern states, under the white Democratic primary system, nomination is equivalent to election.

C. N. Love, W. L. Davis, J. B. Grigsby, William Nickerson, Jr., Newman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack applied to the court for an injunction to restrain the city Democratic executive committee and the election judges from holding a strictly white voters' primary and to compel them to permit them and their race to vote in the primary.

Upon a hearing this suit was dismissed. The court held that the question of voting under the primary election statutes was a political and not a legal one and that it was without jurisdiction to interfere with the action of the executive committee.

The plaintiffs appealed to the first court of Civil Appeals at Galveston, Texas. This court also dismissed the suit. In a written opinion, it held that equity of the bill had failed. Plaintiffs filed a motion for rehearing. It was denied. They then sued out a writ of error to the Supreme Court of Texas. This court dismissed the case for want of jurisdiction, but refused to write an opinion. Inasmuch as the Court of Civil Appeals was the last court to write an opinion, the case was brought from that court to the Supreme Court of the United States on a writ of error.

Three specifications of error are set forth in the brief. They are, first, that the Court of Civil Appeals erred in dismissing the case because the election had passed for the reason that the bill was filed in the trial court in time; second, that it erred in refusing to retain the case and adjudicate the questions of law raised, and, third, that it erred in not holding that the plaintiffs had the right to vote in the primary election for the reason that it had been previously held that a primary election in Texas is to all intents and purposes the sam eas any other statutory election The plaintiffs also allege an abridge

ment of their constitutional right to vote.

In arguing the case before the Supreme Court, Attorney Evans directed attention to the far reaching influence of the questions presented upon the rights of colored people as protected by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution. He said:

"By this species of legislation the southern states have completely eliminated the Negro vote and influence in state, county and city government notwithstanding their great property interest, education and general welfare. This very thing keeps the South solidly Democratic and it will remain so, as long as this kind of disfranchisement is allowed to go on. It will change when the ballot is placed in every citizen's hand, and this section will then go forward in development as never before. This is the election that settles everything, the general election being now a mere ratification of what the primary election did.

"Further than this, it strikes at the vitals of the well being of Negroes in all the Nation, for if one state can pass, construe, and enforce such laws and be within the purview of the Fifteenth Amendment, any other state can do likewise, and in time the question can be nationwide."

Attorney Evans was very closely questioned regarding the Texas statutes and the rules governing the white Democratic primaries by Chief Justice Taft and Associate Justices Holmes, Day and Brandeis.

Attorney Evans, who prepared and argued the case, is a graduate of the class of 1912 of the Howard University law school. He was admitted to the Texas bar November 11, 1912. In 1916 he was admitted to practice in the Federal Courts of Texas. In April of the same year he was admitted to Supreme Court of the United States upon motion of Judge Robert H. Terrell.

Attorney Evans told a Tribune reporter that this fight for the ballot in the South is being waged by a small handful of men in Texas. So far, no fraternal, social or religious organization has volunteered any financial help. He stated he had to go on the public platform to raise the necessary funds to appeal the case to the United States Supreme Court. He said he was determined to continue this fight until the courts give him a direct verdict.

# In the Field of Politics

The colored voters of this country are now thinking in a way as never before. Once it could be truthfully said that all Negroes are Republicans. For sixty years they stood loyally by the party that gave them freedom. And during those years, if any Negro left that party and voted for another he was looked upon as a great sinner and traitor to his race.

But that day has passed away. In the present campaign we will find some of the most learned and progressive and race loyal Negroes supporting each of the three tickets for President. But no party will receive a very large Negro vote and support unless it pledges to the Negroes the rights of citizens as to any other group in our country.

Memphis Times

We do not look for a very large number of Negroes to support the Democratic ticket, because the Democratic party will have to do more than talk, they will have to do something, and undo something before the Negroes as a whole can have confidence in them to fulfill any promises that they might make, especially in the South.

10-4-24

The Republican party will have to redeem itself, and make good many pledges that it made and as soon as the election was over, as soon as the victory was won, forgot.

While a large number of Negroes, with but little faith in the party, may hang on, with hope against hope, risking one more time, praying that the long-looked for promises will be made good, they will not have the enthusiasm that they had in gone by days.

And there will be a large crowd, unless the Republican party gets busy, and brings vigorous action into the campaign and win back the confidence of Negro votes, if that party will but give good evidence of fairness to the rights of the race.

This thing of justice, equal rights and equal opportunity is weighing a little more heavily on the Negroes' mind than most white people think. "Jim-Crowism," segregation, discrimination, lynching, denial of the right to hold office in the government, denial of the right to sit on jury, and to exercise the full rights of citizens as others, being taxed to keep up parks and not permitted to enjoy them, all of these things now are serious concerns with the colored man, and will influence his vote no little from now on.

## DR. BUTTE ACCEPTS GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

Dr. George Butte, formerly dean of the law department of Texas University, Austin, formally accepted the republican nomination for governor of Texas in a brief and concise statement issued to the voters of the state, last Saturday.

Houston Informer

Without making a long list of promises and minus the lengthy platform and usual political buncombe, in the main, the republican gubernatorial candidate let it be known that he was entering the race as an American and Texan and not so much as a partisan, adopting as a slogan, state and country above and before party, or words to that effect.

9-27-24

Yet this distinguished educator and legal light, one of the most brilliant minds ever selected by any party for its gubernatorial candidate during the history of the Lone Star State had to show his stripe and color by the usual buncombe and tommyrot about "purity and supremacy of the white race."

In one breath he stated his opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and in the next breath he made a feeble effort to flirt with the dissatisfied and disgruntled klan element in the state; and his political chatter about the purity and supremacy of the white race is intended as sop for the members of the hooded order, who gathered many into their ranks by preaching such doctrine and fostering such propaganda.

Yet The Informer is not surprised at this statement of the so-called republican gubernatorial candidate, for its party leaders in this state will resort to any kind of trick and employ any means to attain such ends.

There is no sane, sensible nor rationally-minded person who opposes the "social purity" of the white race, despite the fact that any number of members of the white race have endeavored to render impossible the "social purity" of the colored race in this country! ("You know it's de truf!")

As for the "political supremacy of the white race," we fear this eminent educator has confused the words "supremacy" and "domination"; the former being attained and retained by superior ability, while the latter is accomplished by force, duress and clandestine methods.

R. B. ("Rotten Boss") Creager and his political cohorts have about established "political domination of the white race" in the republican politics of Texas, in that they have about succeeded in driving every respectable and manly colored elector from the Texas party.

They fished around some bit for a candidate that would meet their approval on this score; for these political tyrants and lords are silly enough to believe that the Texas democrats will help them elect a republican governor of the imperial democratic commonwealth of Texas!

The average Southern democrat concedes the republican party to the black race in the South, and the republican party in no state in Dixie has ever had or ever will have any party strength at the polls without the colored vote.

In Texas there are fully 775,000 colored people, and it is stated that approximately 200,000 of these are qualified to vote in the general election on Tuesday, November 4, 1924.

On the other hand, The Informer doubts if there are 10,000 white republicans in Texas—constituents of the party who believe in its principles, tenets, doctrines and traditions, and not those who are followers and adherents merely for loaves and fishes.

If this is the case, the supposed astute and resourceful republican leaders in this state are passing up a sure bet for an imaginary one; they are chasing the shadow and missing the substance; they are virtually destroying the bridge that has brought them safely across the political chasm since the emancipation of the black race in this country.

The republican party in Texas has resolved itself into an association, union or league of federal office holders; and its leaders are not anxious to build up a strong party vote, lest same would diminish their greatness and lessen their hold upon the federal pie-counter.

As for their gubernatorial candidate, it was not known that he was a republican until newspaper mention was made of him as a possible standard-bearer for the Texas party.

The colored constituents of the republican party in Texas have no objections to the party leaders selecting capable and able can-

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didates for the several state offices, provided they are true and tried republicans; but they do object rather strenuously and vociferously to any candidate or policy that seeks to read or leave them out of the political equation among the reputed republican electors of Texas.

The Informer, apparently, has been hoping against hope that the so-called republican party leaders in Texas would not pursue their avowed and announced policy of eliminating, excluding and disfranchising the colored constituents of the party in this state; but it appears as if the decision has already been rendered and the die has been cast, and no amount of reasoning nor pleading can lead Creager and his political pirates to alter their modus operandi. Houston Informer

Now they select a candidate for governor and he comes out openly against colored citizens actively participating in the politica affairs of their own party; for had it not been for the black freedmen, who kept alive the fires of republicanism in this state in the days of reconstruction and up until the last decade, often at the very peril and hazard of their lives, we doubt whether there would be the least semblance of a republican party in Texas today, through which Butte or any other candidate could aspire for public office, political emolument and partisan preferment.

On a recent visit to North and East Texas, we found that the vast majority of the colored voters have taken an oath, even, that they will not support nor vote for any candidate or candidates picked and nominated by the Creager regime; while many of them say that they will either support the LaFollette-Wheeler, or Coolidge-Dawes ticket, nationally, and the democratic ticket from governor to constable in the state. 9-29-24

Even colored voters who were accused of being in league with the "lily-whites" during the 1920 and 1922 elections, are now vehement in their denunciation of the party leaders; and one stated that he would "die and go to hell" before he would "cast one solitary vote" for any candidate selected by the republicans in the state, district or county.

With a united front, the republicans of Texas could make an exceptionally good showing at the November election, particularly for their gubernatorial candidate; but with the defection of the large number of colored voters from the Texas party, most of these votes must come from other sources.

The Informer notices that the Texas republican leaders, who were so outspoken and bitter against the klan last spring and even at the republican national convention at Cleveland as late as June, are putting the soft pedal on their erstwhile favorite lay and have begun to chirp another song with triple "f" loudness; the chief theme of which is to bring the disgruntled and dissatisfied kluxers and their sympathizers into the ranks of the republican party and thereby form an unholy and mongrel political alliance to defeat the will of the voters, as expressed in their choice for governor in the run-off primary of August 23, 1924.

If Creager and his political aides and lieutenants were sincere in their efforts in 1922 to defeat Earle B. Mayfield, reputed senatorial candidate of the Texas klanocracy, by the coalition candidacy of George E. B. Peddy of Houston, why have they changed fronts so soon and are now trying to defeat Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, who defeated Judge Felix Robertson, acknowledged klan kandidate, in the August primary?

Are these self-styled political wizards trying to play both ends against the middle, or do they think the Texas democrats a bunch of fools, idiots and dunces?

Are they perfectly willing to forsake a principle merely to augment their customary small party vote in this state for gubernatorial candidates?

Or, are they political chameleons, changing their political procedure, policy and platform at every biennial election held in Texas?

Have these republican leaders the bold audacity and brazen affrontery to even attempt to foist upon the citizenry of Texas a gubernatorial candidate appealing to race prejudice, religious intolerance, the malcontents and discontents of the losing factions among other political parties?

If these republicans believe in state above and before party, as they proclaim so loudly from the political housetops, why oppose and wage a fight against a candidate who opposed the "invisible empire" and fought for the same principles that these G. O. P. leaders profess to espouse?

In consenting to make the race on the republican ticket in this state for governor, Dr. Butte is merely another example of a "good man gone wrong"; for the republicans are leading a forlorn and hopeless cause in this, the banner democratic state of the republic, trying to eliminate the colored voters on one side and coral the white democrats on the other.

In the language of the sage of Hickville, "It can't be did!" Selah!

# COLORED REP. APPEAL

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE COLORED VOTERS, READ AND CAREFULLY COMPARE RECORDS—LET COMMON SENSE CONTROL YOUR VOTE

We are facing a new day, not only for our group, but for peoples of other groups. Many of our leaders are calling upon us to break away from the Republican Party, the political birthplace of our race, and to follow them into one or the other of these new fields of political experience. Oakland 11-1-24

### A Confusing Situation

No question can be raised concerning the outstanding character and reputation of some of those leaders; and for this reason the condition assumes, not only a serious, but a confusing aspect politically, as it relates to the rank and file of our group, and because of their inability to secure the proper information concerning national affairs. Boston, Mass.

### No Criticism On Modernists

With the decision of those leaders to attempt to carry our people into those new fields we offer no criticism. Every man has the right to his own opinion. In fact, this is not the time for fiery denunciation of independent action in political matters. They are advising the masses, some to go into the Democratic Party, and some to go into the Independent movement headed by Senator LaFollette, who, so far as our group is concerned, is an unmigratory and casual workers, junior workers, handicapped workers, immigrants, negro workers and professional workers.

### Workers Resent Insecurity.

After citing the fact that each year from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 persons are out of work for weeks and sometimes for months at a time, the introduction to the foundation's forthcoming report says:

"There is something which we are just beginning to recognize, a resentment on the part of the workers against an industrial situation in which such insecurity and uncertainty of employment are possible. It is not only unemployment but the fear of unemployment, the knowledge that any job is uncertain and insecure, subject to the fluctuations of economic change, which are responsible for much of our present industrial unrest."

This situation, the report says, has been aggravated by the fact that the unskilled worker who has sought employment through certain types of labor agencies in many cases has been subjected to such abuses as paying a fee and then failing to get a job, being sent to distant points where no work or where unsatisfactory work exists, but whence he could not return because of the expense involved, being employed through collusion between the agent and employer and for a few days' work being dismissed, whose success and glory their ancestors contributed much.

### The Democratic Party The Party Of The South

The Democratic Party is the party of the South, and the traditions of the South are inimical to the political aspirations of the colored people. No matter what the Democratic candidate for the presidency promises to do if elected, he cannot fulfill those promises. These leaders know that no Democratic President is bigger than his party.

If the Democratic nominee become president, his success is made possible only by the vote and support of the "Solid South," which is always arrayed against the colored man's political aspirations.

### Wilson Removed Colored Men From Office

Mr. Wilson not only did not improve the political condition of the colored man, but he removed from office all the colored men who were holding high positions under the Republican administration and filled their places with Southern Democrats, who instituted the present system of segregation now existing in Washington. Guardian

### The Unsavory Record Of The Democratic Party

Now, what is the further record of

this party to which we are invited to go?

It fought for the continuation of slavery.

It is the father of the "Grandfather" clause, intended to disfranchise colored American.

In states under Democratic rule, we have had most of our mob law, lynchings and burning of colored people accused of crime, without trial by jury.

It instituted discrimination in the Government service.

It instituted the Jim Crow law wherever it exists.

It abolished the military system of pre-war times so as to deprive the colored man of military preferment.

It is responsible for the military occupation of Haiti and its dire consequences.

It refused to confirm the nominations of colored men under presidential appointments.

It made it impossible to pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill.

It is at the bottom of the suit to oust Walter L. Cohen, a colored Republican, appointed Comptroller of Customs in New Orleans by President Coolidge.

It defeated the appropriation for Howard University.

And last, but not least, it is now engaged in an attack upon the constitutionality of the 14th amendment of the Federal Constitution, which made the colored man a citizen of the United States. With this unsavory record, well known to those intelligent advocates, how can they consistently advise us to join the ranks of our traditional opposers?

**LaFollette An Unknown Quantity**

What about La Follette? As we have said, he is an unknown quantity. During his long period of public life in the Senate, there is no outstanding evidence of his friendliness to our group. The danger spot in his platform, so far as our group is concerned, lies in his attack upon the Supreme Court of the United States and his promise to give Congress the power to review and set aside its decisions if objectional to that body. Suppose La Follette wins, and Congress has a majority of Democrats, and the attack upon the 14th amendment, now in contemplation, is made; and the Supreme Court should declare, as we believe it would, that the 14th amendment is valid, which would be unsatisfactory to the Democrats, and, in accordance with La Follette's plan, that decision would be reviewed by Congress with a Democratic majority. What would happen? That decision of the Supreme Court would be vetoed and set aside, and every colored man in the United States would be deprived of citizenship and relegated to realms of political serfdom. CAN YOU AFFORD TO FOLLOW THE ADVICE OF THESE LEADERS?

**The Record Of The Republican Party**

We need not offer any defense for the Republican Party. You know its history too well. It has never fathered any movement against our interest and welfare as a group in the body politics. Its public record in Congress and in the States where it dominates is free from legislations and all else which tend to embarrass and dehumanize our group, and we believe that Calvin Coolidge, with the traditions of New England—his birthplace, for human rights and equality of opportunity for ALL the people, regardless of race or color, is the safest leader of the three candidates now bidding for our votes, and we, therefore, unhesitatingly recommend him to our group for their suffrage and support in the coming election, November 4, 1924.

(Signed) Ernest Lyon, former minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Liberia. Jomes F. Adair, National Director of the Odd Fellows. Robert M. Stevens, distinguished lawyer, Willard W. Allen, Grand Master of Masons of Maryland. Junius Gray, D. D., President of Baptist Association, C. H. Stepteau, D. D., Presiding Elder A. M. E. Church, Lee Crawford, Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias John W. Robinson, pastor St. Marks M. E. Church, N. Y. C., Jas. E. Kefford, Geo. E. Cannon, M. D., J. W. Waters, D. D., J. Finley Wilson, editor Washington Eagle, Washington, D. C., Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks, Joseph A. Munnerlyn, Grand Master of A. I. O. of Moses, Wm. A. Byrd, George A. Watty, Grand Chancellor of Pythians, T. G. Nutter, Harry G. Tolliver.

## SHALL THE NEGRO'S VOTE BE TRADITIONAL

Next Tuesday the Negro will have an opportunity to express his desire as to whom the shaping of his affairs shall be entrusted for the next four years. It will be his chance to register, where personal registry is required, his protest against the oppressions and aggressions of compact and greedy groups, against government by politicians and bloc oppression and neglect of the interests of the ordinary citizen. He will have also an opportunity to go on record for the man or party who he is convinced will protect the unorganized, average American. Oppression has been his lot in America since the day his forefathers were landed slaves on the shores of Jamestown. Campaign promises only have enabled him to survive in his political public health, which is kept far below normal by practical disfranchisement, prejudices, discrimination, segregation, Jim-Crowism and all their attendant evils.

Is there an incentive to be found in the record of either of the major parties which would justify his voting Republican or Democratic? Shall a presidential or party appointment here and there heal the wounds caused by segregation, discrimination, Jim-Crowism? Shall he accept the practice and policy of "a white man's country" merely because a bouquet is thrown at one of his leaders, or those so-called, or because a hospital is donated to him by the Federal Government under a Republican Administration? Is not this hospital the first stone in the erection of an institution through which segregation, discrimination, Jim-Crowism, et cetera, may be aided and abetted and the Negro's intellectual progress hampered? Is it not a means to further the practice and to safeguard the policy of "the white man's country"? Shall he accept Constitutional quotations, setting forth in stated terms the inalienable rights of citizens, as unmitigated boons and bask calmly in them?

The foregoing is but a few of the many things of racial and national importance which must be considered before casting a vote next Tuesday. This is the first year the Democratic party has made the Negro any promises. The Southern or dominant wing of the party believes the Negro has no rights which the white man is bound to respect. Despite the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, the South still considers the Negro but "three-fifths" of a citizen, as stated in Article 1, Section 2, of the Constitution. The Republican party has made the Negro more promises than one can count between meals, but has kept only as many as one can relate in fifteen seconds. It sums up: neither party has given the Negro anything. What he has, he has got not through the generosity of either party, but through his own achievement, largely, in spite of them.

The record of the two major parties is a chronicle of fights for party advantages and for white supremacy. Neither has shown foresight, initiative, loyalty, party-criticism, nor fostered constructive legislation for the masses, irrespective of race or color.

However, in this election Colored Americans have a third choice in the person of Senator Robert M. La Follette, a man who has yet to bow the knee to the mighty dollar. He heads a ticket which they may vote without apology and without shame. For more than fifty years they have been tossed about in the big parties with little or no hope of relief. They are all but covered in the mud of prejudicies and segregation. Senator La Follette appears, and with him comes the sign of a real emancipator. If Negroes join him and fall, the fall can be no lower than their present status. But by getting on the ground floor they may have a say in shaping the third party's policy.

# PARTY ON GOOD WILL MISSION HAS RETURNED

### Men And Women On Auto Trip Visit Columbia And Jefferson City. Warmly Received. Talk Good Will And Cooperation.

Eighteen were in the party of business men, most of whom were accompanied by their wives, that made what was styled as a "good will tour" to Columbia and Jefferson City, Monday and Tuesday of this week.

Leaving St. Louis, Monday morning at 8:15, the party motored over route two, State Highway via St Charles and Fulton, arriving at Columbia at 2:15 p. m. Dinner (chicken of course) was awaiting the arrival of the visitors at the Methodist Church of which Rev. Brooks is pastor. A committee of ladies was in charge of the dinner, and according to C. H. Turpin, it was the "best yet," his only complaint being the "biscuits" were too small. It is said that Turpin left a "couple" of dollars with the cooks to buy some larger biscuit cutters for the next time when the crowd will make a trip to Columbia.

After everyone had tightened his belt to full capacity, Columbia citizens treated the party with an auto ride about the city, pointing out the schools, parks, Missouri University, Kirkland's truck garden and other Negro business places. Mr. Kirkland is the most successful truck gardener in this country, white or colored. His products have been awarded first prize on several occasions. Special mention may be made of Coleman's laundry, which is doing a capacity business among mostly white customers and Sweichs and Hicks' grocery stores.

Monday night, at Rev. Brooks church, a large crowd of representative citizens of Columbia, turned out to extend formal greetings to the visitors. On the program were several musical selections. The principal addresses were made by Geo. W. Buckner, representing the Peoples Finance Corporation of St. Louis, and William O. McMahon, representing the Douglas Life Insurance Company. At night, the homes of the good citizens of Columbia (and they are beautiful) were thrown open to the visitors for a night's rest.

Tuesday morning at 9:00 o'clock, the party left for Jefferson City, just one hour and twenty minutes distant by auto. Robert S. Cobb, secretary of the Industrial Commission, had arranged dinner at Stokes Hotel (chicken again). The party visited Mr. Cobb's office in the Capitol buiilding and inspected the Capitol. At 8:00 o'clock, a visit was made to Lincoln University. After a brief inspection of buildings and grounds, the students and faculty assembled

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## THE ADDRESS OF ACCEPTANCE BY MR. J. W. DAVIS AND CALVIN COOLIDGE

The addresses of the two nominees, who have been nominated by their respctive parties for the presidency of the United States, were master pieces and deserve careful study as to their real merit.

Each candidate pledges himself to give to the country an honest government if elected, and points out what he believes is best for the country.

The Mobile Forum

Party pledges are now to the people of this nation, and if pledges made in the pass have not all been kept, let us not condemn the candidates who make for their parties new pledges, because of the simple reason, it is not just to judge any man or party before that man or party a fair trial.

The old saying, "Judge the future by the past", may not in every particular be applied to either of the candidates for various reasons which need not be mentioned just here, but it is safe to say that the demands of the people are now more urgent for impartial practice as well as fair promises than ever before; and the sensible man or voter, who is truly honest will place principles above creed, irrespective of party or party relations.

8-22-24

America needs a president with clear cut convictions and a deeply seated courage to do the right thing, the thing that will benefit the humblest farmer, daily toiler, industrial worker, and the most obscure and honest citizens of the country just as much as the money powers, or any class of people who hold the wealth of this country in tehir hands.

No candidate for class legislation is needed for the great accomplishments within reach of the true hearted Americans, irrespective of race or color, and the purpose and aim of every American citizen, who has the privilege to exercise his right of suffrage, should be "th right man for the right place" irrespect ve of the party to which he belongs.

If the old route of civil and political travel has proved to be nugatory and hopeless, its accustomed traveler should sit down and think soberly as to what is best for himself and those to whom he is related.

# Black Vote Wields Balance In Coming Elections

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Statisticians of both major parties are agreed that the colored vote will largely determine the outcome of the Presidential election this year. It may continue the Republican party in power or return the Democrats, or throw the election into the house of representatives.

### Balance of Power

They base their calculations upon an analysis of the voting strength of the Negro in the states they classify as doubtful. In them the number of qualified voters are about equally divided between two old parties; but the colored vote is sufficiently large to swing any of these states into either the Republican or Democratic column.

The East is conceded to the Republicans, the "solid South" to the Democrats, and a majority of the Western States are divided between Coolidge and La Follette. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio Indiana and Missouri are classified as extremely doubtful.

8-2-24

With three tickets in the field the electoral voters necessary to give either the Republican or Democratic candidate a majority at the polls in November must be obtained in these extremely doubtful states. If not the election will be thrown into the house of representatives with the possibility of the La Follette bloc in that body preventing a choice, in which event the senate would elect a Vice-President. A coalition of the La Follette forces with the Democrats would probably result in the election of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, La Follette's running mate.

Chicago Daily News

In these doubtful states the colored vote constitutes the balance of power. Consequently, both major parties—and the La Follette progressives as well—p- t an intensive campaign among the colored voters.

### Difficult Task

Ordinarily this colored vote is Republican. But since the return of the Republican party to power, there has been a decided tendency to ignore party lines. Hence, the job of the Republican campaign management will be to keep this vote in alignment.

But this will be a difficult task. With a nominee like John W. Davis in the field, the Republican party will have to work assiduously to prevent defection in the ranks of its colored vote. The fact that Mr. Davis when he was solicitor general of the United States argued the Oklahoma disfranchisement case in the supreme court of the United States, resulting in the late Chief Justice White handing down a decision declaring all such laws unconstitutional, will make his candidacy appealing to the colored electorate.

Besides there will be a flank attack by the La Follette forces. As yet they have offered no special inducements to the colored voter to come into their ranks. There is nothing in the platform on which he is running of special interest to them. But the Negro will be asked for the La Follette ticket as a protest against the treatment which he has been accorded by both parties in comparatively recent years.

### No Plans

As yet none of the three organizations, which will seek the colored vote, has worked out the plans for its campaign among the colored electorate. William M. Butler, the chairman of the Republican national committee, is here conferring with the President and party leaders. He may make some announcement of his intentions in this regard before departing.

The newly elected Democratic chairman, Clem L. Shaver, is also here. He is familiarizing himself with the work of the committee. At the first opportunity he will take up this phase of the campaign which is something new in the history of the Democratic party.

# BETTER GOVERNMENT WORKERS BARE PLAN TO KILL WHITE VOTE

## Ballots Here to be Turned in to County Clerk As Absentee Voters—Better Government Officials Request New List Be Furnished.

**The political plot to enter negroes on the poll tax lists and then vote them as white voters in the coming election was nipped in the bud when a check was made of the lists and hundreds of negro names were found.**

American Forum

**Discovery that negroes were listed as white on the lists being prepared to furnish the election officers was accidental.**

In going over lists of voters by precincts the name of Hurley Chandler was noticed. Hurley Chandler was the negro plaintiff in the injunction filed in Federal Court by Carl Wright Johnson and J. M. Woods, asking Judge West to set aside the white man's primary law.

7-17-24

The legal battle which resulted in the Federal Court upholding the white man's primary law had made Chandler's name familiar to the Better Government workers. Going on they found a negro employed as janitor in their office also on the list as white.

### Extra Help Made List.

When the matter was called to the attention of Mr. Southwell of the Alamo Blue Print Company, who printed the lists, it was found that employes of other offices and one man now reported to be no longer in San Antonio had been employed as extra help to make up the list.

The lists were certified by County Tax Collector Bitter as being correct before they were printed.

In Precinct 1 alone it was found that 11 negroes had been entered as white voters by those who made up the list. Other precincts show a similar effort to use the negroes in violation of the white man's primary law.

### Buck Passed.

County Clerk Jack R. Burke laid the blame of the whole matter on the shoulders of Tax Collector John A Bitter and the Alamo Blue Print Company.

Mr. Southwell, of the Alamo Blue Print Company claims that Bitter was responsible for the error as he should have checked the list before he certified it as being correct.

Bitter is not running for re-election on the twenty-sixth so it seems that he is to be the goat and be blamed for the whole thing.

### Absentee Voters.

It has been discovered by the Better Government workers that the plot was to enter these negroes as absentee voters and vote them as such. The ballots would then be turned in to the office of the County Clerk where they would be counted as white votes.

At first the Chief Clerk in the Tax Collector's office refused to make a new list for the use of the election officials, but when told that legal action would be taken in the event the corrections were not made he placed six men to work checking over the lists.

The workers for the Better Government Ticket will endeavor to see that no effort is made to vote negroes as whites when the day of election comes.

A complete check has been made of all lists and even if these lists are not properly corrected, assurances have been given that it will be impossible for any crookedness of this sort being put over.

The law provides a heavy penalty for the violation of the White man's primary, and the Terrell Election law also provides a heavy penalty for the violation of any part of that law, and it is said that men will be on the look out at each poll for any violations of either of these statutes and arrangements have been carefully made

whereby violators will not be able to get by thru their pull with the machine-controlled officers of either the county or the city. Instead they will find themselves securely locked behind bars and will there await the action of real justice, which will be meted out by others than the crooked bunch which have been for so many years running elections in this section to suit themselves and their kind.

# NUTTER DESERTS G. O. P. SHIP

Atlantic City, N. J., Oct. 30.—Isaac H. Nutter, for many years Republican leader of New Jersey, announced yesterday his intention to support John W. Davis for president.

In a telegram to New York headquarters, Mr. Nutter declared that both Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., former assistant navy secretary and President Coolidge broke faith with the race in failing to abolish segregation in government departments.

He predicted that Davis would carry New Jersey, Indiana, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, New York, Illinois and Missouri.

# VOTE BATTLE IN OKLAHOMA HARD FOUGHT

## Whites Refuse to Let Race Register

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 31.—In response to complaints made to the U. S. department of justice in Washington by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, 69 Fifth Ave., New York, the federal authorities are now investigating the denial to our Race in Oklahoma of the right to register for the vote in the coming election. U. S. Attorney General Harlan F. Stone is giving the case personal attention. Criminal prosecution has been begun by the local U. S. attorney.

### Deny Soldiers Vote

The association received reports on Oct. 17 from its Oklahoma representatives that upwards of 5,000 citizens in and near Muskogee were not being permitted to register, and at once telegraphed the facts to Harlan F. Stone, U. S. attorney general. On Oct. 20 a second telegram containing additional information on the Oklahoma situation, reporting that the county registrar of Wagoner county had refused to appoint local registrars for the towns of Redbird and Tullahassee, and that in Boley a town in Okfuskee county, the registrar had refused to register citizens on account of their color. "Registrars hide out," telegraphed the Oklahoma informant of the N. A. A. C. P., "and when found are at home where our group cannot go on account of social conditions. More than 2,000 denied, among them soldiers with honorable discharges. Same condition at Rentiesville, Colored town in McIntosh county."

In response to the telegram containing these facts, forwarded by the Washington, Rush L. Holland, assistent U. S. attorney general, writes:

This matter has been submitted to the department and is now receiving its attention. Telegrams have been sent to the officials of the department in Oklahoma in an effort to ascertain the real situation.

The department thanks you for your interest in the matter.

### Get Affidavits

In addition to the official letter, U. S. Attorney General Stone sent the following telegram to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P.:

Reference your telegram 20th instant, suggest in view necessity immediate action you send affidavits and other information in your possession direct to Frank Lee, United States attorney, Muskogee, Oklahoma, who has copy your telegram. He is investigating situation.

The N. A. A. C. P. thereupon telegraphed its Muskogee branch, urging that all possible information be given Mr. Lee, and also telegraphed Mr. Lee offering their assistance in the conduct of his investigation. Mr. Lee telegraphed as follows:

Matter investigation disfranchisement large number Colored citizens this district under investigation. Several prosecutions violation federal criminal statutes instituted.

# COLORED PROG. APPEAL

## EIGHT LEADING COLORED MEN ENDORSE LA FOLLETTE

Eight colored men representing eight different professions have united in an analysis of the issues in this campaign. The callings represented are the judiciary, medicine, the clergy, and include also a historian, a lawyer, a banker, and a realtor. Their statement follows:—

We, the undersigned, long-time residents of the District of Columbia, where we have had every opportunity to observe national administrations at close quarters and to follow the political activities of the public servants in the executive and legislative branches of our federal government, feel that this campaign is of importance to the American colored voter, as no other since the Civil War.

We start with the assumption that no self-respecting colored man or woman will be interested in or affected by any other issue in the campaign than the Negro issue. This issue is not of our own choosing. We would like to think, as do our white friends, of the cost of living, of the tariff, of foreign policy. But unfortunately as we all know, the issue of discrimination—political, economic, social and spiritual discrimination—is with us every moment of our lives, waking or sleeping. But it is not merely our own issue. It is the fundamental issue of democracy, which we have preached in this country all our lives, but the benefits of which we, on account of our color, have never enjoyed.

Granting this promise, the colored voter has three choices. What are these choices, and what does each represent?

1. To vote Republican.

The Republican party has been the traditional home of the Negro. Sixty years ago it was the party of Abraham Lincoln. It emancipated the slave. It gave him some protection in the reconstruction days. But what has happened since that time? Steadily, surely, the Republican party has chosen to forget the equal political status guaranteed to the Negro under the law of the land, his by fundamental right.

No intelligent man can doubt that the Republican party has repeatedly, within the last generation, had the opportunity, had it so wished, to cut down southern representation as provided by the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution. It has not done so. While the Republican party has not taken the lead in segregation, in discrimination and disfranchisement, there has never been any official act or word opposing it.

The net result is that every Democratic success—as we witnessed under the Wilson administration—means a further pushing back of the Negro. Under Democratic administration, the South makes its gains. But under the ensuing Republican administration, it holds and consolidates them. These are facts.

Under Woodrow Wilson the infamous policy of segregation and Jim Crowing in the government itself—the place where we should expect an example of law enforcement, of adherence to the spirit of the Constitution, to the spirit of "equality" "of all before the law"—was put into effect. But did the Republicans under Harding, with the largest popular majority in history, the largest majority in Congress since Reconstruction, lift one finger to alter it? Approval and sanctioning of a crime is the moral equivalent of committing it.

Why has the Republican party thus betrayed the Negro?

For the simple reason that it felt snugly safe that the negro had nowhere else to turn. And the Republicans were right. Up to 1924 he had no place to turn. He realized the truth of Senator Lodge's words that "However badly the Republican party treats the Negro, the Democratic party will always treat him worse."

2. To vote Democratic.

This is scarcely worth discussing. Mr. Davis is a southern gentleman. So was Wilson. Mr. Davis may be far more sincere in his pre-election promises than was Mr. Wilson in his promise to Bishop Walters. But what is the use of discussing this? If he is elected, he will be elected on the votes of the solid South, and "southern gentlemen" and white crackers will run the government.

3. To vote for the Independent-Progressive candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette.

If Robert LaFollette's record were as bad as that of the Harding-Coolidge administration, we should nevertheless believe it to be political horse sense for all colored men to vote for him. If we did so we should find that in the next four years, the Republicans would suddenly rediscover what a good fellow the Negro was and how important it would be for him to have his share of America. The most elementary political strategy would require that colored Americans take this first opportunity in a generation to rebuke the Republican party en masse, and having done so, to bide their time and await developments. They could not be worse off than they are today.

But the situation is very much better than this. Robert LaFollette is not a Harding or a Coolidge. He is the only candidate who both opposes and is opposed by the Klan. What greater inspiration need the colored voter have than to read the statement of the Imperial Wizard of the Klan, Hiram W. Evans, when he said:

"Coolidge and Davis are . . . aids of the Klan in an attempt to 'Americanize Americans.'"

"LaFollette is the arch enemp . . . .. The Klan are behind every effort to defeat the candidacy of Robert M. LaFollette, third party candidate for the Presidency."

But there is more than that. Senator LaFollette has a thirty-five year record of consistent fairness toward the colored American. From his earliest days in Congress, he has been a hundred percent believer in a democracy, which has known neither, race, color nor creed.

We appeal solemnly and earnestly to every colored American to enlist himself as a militant supporter, not merely pledging his own vote on election day, but doing his utmost to bring to the attention of his fellow Negroes, the significance of the opportunity that presents itself to them this year, to vote for LaFollette and Wheeler.

DR. J. R. WILDER,
JUDGE E. M. HEWLETT,
ARTHUR W. MITCHELL,
REV. D. F. RIVERS,
MR. THOMAS H. R. CLARKE,
MR. W. C. MARTIN,
MR. CHARLES H. FLAGG,
MR. SHELBY J. DAVIDSON.

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## NATIONAL POLITICS

There are many anxious people awaiting the outcome of the November election. Politicians are declaring the results and the voters are waiting for the election in November. The conservatives are not so sure of the final outcome; it is a rather mitigated situation. Nothing has happened like this since the organization of the famous Bull Moose Party led on by that excellent citizen and statesman—the late Theodore Roosevelt. Both the Republicans and the Democrats are going to lose some votes to Mr. LaFollette, who is forcing an independent campaign. Mr. LaFollette has been lined up in Republican ranks for many years, but it may be said that he has not been an administration man all the way. He has had ambitions that he could not control and they have the advantage of him now. He will not be elected to the Presidency of the United States and his chance to defeat President Coolidge for the Democratic Party is growing weaker and weaker. 10-18-24

There are quite a few Negro votes that will be cast for the Democratic candidate, a large number will go for Senator LaFollette. There is no doubt but what the Negro people of America are growing discouraged and are almost willing to take any chance that seems profitable or better than the thing they have. No party has meant much to the American black man since '61, certainly it was the Republican Party who insisted and fought for his freedom. He was emancipated under Republican orders, but he is still a slave; he is a subject citizen. He is not privileged to exercise the rights of citizenship anywhere in America as are other citizens. The American Negro must rest his case on some fundamental principle and work his way out of an ugly and ungodly situation.

President Coolidge will, no doubt, win this election, not because he is better than hundreds of other men, but because he is better fitted than any man that is running. He is more considerate, and has an invincible organization directing his candidacy.

Whether the Negro's protest in this political fight will be fruitful can only be decided some time after the results. It is clear that the republican party has been negligent in his interest and too ready to give up principles respecting his cause and supporting him as a citizen. The Negro is following the party now from afar off; his interest is not so keen; his pronouncements not so fervent for the cause of the party. He is seeking relief and will follow almost any voice that offers this relief.

### Nominees Bigger Than Their Parties

It is generally conceded that Mr. Coolidge sets a new high standard for the Republican party. His qualities are such that the party managers appear to be perfectly satisfied to go before the American people relying solely upon the character and record of the president. All groups are willing to trust the nominee of the Republican party. Not because of what the party stands for, but for what they believe the nominee stands for.

It is apparent also that Mr. John W. Davis looms in personal ideals far above the Democratic party in practice. In a statement immediately after his nomination Mr. Davis is quoted as having said: 8-2-24

"We are a national party and it must be, I believe, because we profess a national creed. The great principles of the Democratic party, honesty in government, that public office is a public trust, equal rights to all men and special privileges to none, fair and equal taxation, an open door to opportunity to the humblest citizen in all the land, liberty at home and courage and helpfulness abroad—these principles are as dear to the East as to the West and revered by the North and by the South."

It is perfectly plain that the Democratic party in action has ruthlessly trampled upon most of the lofty principles expressed by Mr. Davis, whenever it has suited its convenience to do so. In theory, the Democratic party may stand for everything Mr. Davis so eloquently declared for, but in practice—that is quite another thing.

It remains yet to be seen whether America is prepared for the true democracy of Roosevelt, Wilson, Coolidge and Davis.

BOSTON MASS. HERALD
AUGUST 18, 1924

## ...NTIALITY OF NE... ...OTE IN 1924

We are on the eve of a mighty campaign for the presidency. Preparations for polling the votes of all groups, especially those of "color," are being made by state and national leaders.

The colored vote is an enigma in many states of the North, because of migration that has taken place since the World War; especially in New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky.

The dominant parties are openly laying their ground work to obtain the major portion of this vote. These states will be closely contested. It is believed the Republicans are obtaining the best results nationally, and the Democrats locally. There is no doubt that from a national standpoint the colored group is leaning strongly toward the G. O. P. The cities of New York, Chicago, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus and Cleveland are under Democratic control aided in part by the colored group. The coming campaign will disclose that the shade of difference will be so close the leaders will be kept in expectancy until the votes are tabulated. In this group will be found many disgruntled sulkers; although eligible to vote, they may not be inclined to exercise their rights of franchise. This element of the colored vote should be classed as independent, deeming it improper to disclose their party affiliation because of alleged indifference shown their group in the past. These men and women are prosperous, standing on their dignity uncompromisingly not to participate in an election, or declare their party affiliation with either of the dominant parties. A third party movement would be distasteful to them also, as it would be regarded time wasted to allign with a group of malcontents. To insure party success the Republicans must appease these sulkers.

Before the influx of colored migrants north from 1912 to 1917, taking in the period of both administrations under Woodrow Wilson, the situation started to change locally in these cities, with the pendulum swinging toward the Democratic party with close margins, indicating that this group vote held the balance of power. From 1917 and during the latter part of the second Wilson administration colored migrants from the South started their influx north. The migration did not become noticeable until 1920, when the Republicans regained their national status by winning the election during that year.

### NEGRO VOTE IN 1920

States regarded as doubtful returned overwhelming Republican majorities, electing Warren G. Harding. These migrants assisted in this triumph.

In return for this aid to the Republican party in 1920, William Howard Taft, the worst defeated Republican candidate ever nominated for the presidency, now chief justice, advocated to Mr. Harding that he should bring about a new status and condition in the future political relationship of their party toward the negro. At first it was assumed that Justice Taft's proposal was only vague rumor, but as time for action in their behalf was passing, rumor became a reality that there would be no recognition. The group leaders were growing restless and groping in the dark for a reason as to the party's attitude of non-action.

The stage was set in Birmingham, Ala., shortly after Harding's inauguration, where he made a speech revealing the Republicans' "new attitude" to the colored group in and out of politics. It was the famous "inescapable difference" manifesto. This utterance astounded the negroes and displeased them. Shortly before his death his attitude changed, when he appointed Walter H. Cohen comptroller of customs at New Orleans. Twice the Senate refused to confirm him because of his color. In the mean time Mr. Harding died. Calvin Coolidge inherited all of the complications of Harding's administration, including the Cohen appointment. Mr. Coolidge stood by his guns and sent Mr. Cohen's name back to the Senate for confirmation. By a close margin, he was confirmed. This was the only major appointment to date made by the party in power since the inauguration. Along with President Harding there came into power an overwhelming Republican majority in Congress. Legislation in behalf of the colored group, including the anti-lynching and the librarian loan bills, failed of passage because of hostility in both branches.

Mr. Harding's unfortunate Birmingham speech and congressional pussyfooting caused an upheaval in 1922, when the vast Republican majority was lessened to almost zero. Many northern states brought about this upheaval. The negro defection into the Democratic party was noticeable, especially in New York and New Jersey, colored men and women voting with the Democrats. The voters of this group in the cities of New York, Newark, Jersey City and Atlantic City contributed to the Republicans' reduced majority in Congress.

### BORDER STATES AND NEW ENGLAND

The border states in part, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi river, have been discussed regarding the potentiality of the negro vote, from 1912 prior to and during migration 1916, 1920 until the present. In order to complete the discussion New England, the rest of the border states, middle west and the Pacific coast must be included. During this period there were no migration difficulties, only in Michigan, Missouri, Kansas and California. Detroit, St. Louis, Kansas City and Los Angeles were the cities contributing their quota of new group voters. St. Louis and Kansas City, in Missouri and Kansas respectively, are having their political troubles because of colored migrant invasion. Only a small margin swinging to either of the dominant parties separates them. From a local standpoint, it is seemingly Republican. Nationally, Democratic. Los Angeles, that fast growing city in California, is getting its migrants from both the east and south. Southern California is giving colored migrants a chance.

In New England only Massachusetts has caused any concern; Boston, its largest city, is overwhelmingly Democratic. The state is regarded as safely Republican, but there are yet some of the Wilson regime in existence. Since the enfranchisement of women the vote as far as the colored group is concerned has increased nearly 85 per cent. That includes a few migrants coming into the state during the period from 1920 to the present time. In Boston the local aspect has changed with a leaning toward independence. The Democrats are trying to get large numbers of the colored vote to come out openly in support of their party.

Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia are states normally Republican, Maryland leaning slightly toward the Democrats. Locally Baltimore is Democratic, the greater portion of the group vote being aligned with the Democrats. Wilmington is a Republican stronghold, as was demonstrated in 1922; it can swing either way. Swing-ing to the Northwest, the states of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas are battlegrounds because of the La Follette invasion. These states have become independent of both the dom-

inant parties. The colored voters will be swamped regardless of their party affiliation in the Northwest.

Going farther west, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Arizona and Nevada are normally Republican, with a few independently inclined. The colored vote in those states is negligible. Perhaps in the cities of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Des Moines, Lincoln, Denver and Salt Lake City, from a local standpoint, the colored vote might be considered locally a factor, but not nationally. Washington and Oregon on the coast also are nominally Republican, the colored vote not being a factor at all. The cities of Seattle and Portland locally might claim an appreciable number of colored voters. Oklahoma and Tennessee were placed in the Republican column in 1920. Since then they have swung back to the Democrats.

### PLACING THE NEGRO VOTE

The Solid South, where the majority of colored people live and where the franchise is denied them, is, of course, overwhelmingly Democratic. In some of these states colored people are allowed to vote, but not enough of them to cause any opposition to the party in power. To prove that a potential colored vote exists in many states, the best evidence is by a mathematical conservative estimate. Starting with the pivotal states:

| | Electoral vote. | Colored vote. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 45 | 125,000 |
| New Jersey | 14 | 90,350 |
| Pennsylvania | 38 | 97,365 |
| Ohio | 24 | 275,000 |
| Indiana | 15 | 135,000 |
| Illinois | 29 | 103,250 |
| Kentucky | 13 | 102,650 |
| West Virginia | 8 | 70,520 |
| | 186 | 999,135 |

In a presidential campaign these votes must be sought by the dominant parties in order to be assured the 186 electoral votes. These states lean toward the Republicans. New England is regarded as safely Republican. Conservative tabulation gives the colored vote as follows:

| | Electoral vote. | Colored vote. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 6 | 200 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 200 |
| Vermont | 4 | 125 |
| Massachusetts | 18 | 30,000 |
| Rhode Island | 5 | 3,650 |
| Connecticut | 7 | 12,050 |
| | 44 | 46,225 |

Before leaving the East, Delaware and Maryland must be considered:

| | Electoral vote. | Colored vote. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryland | 8 | 103,250 |
| Delaware | 3 | 11,950 |
| | 11 | 115,200 |

These states are considered doubtful, the latter leaning fairly strongly toward the Republicans.

The following states should be considered in the equation as border states and extremely doubtful, Tennessee, Missouri and Oklahoma leaning toward the Democrats, also Kansas leaning toward the Republicans. The vote is as follows:

| | Electoral vote. | Colored vote. |
|---|---|---|
| Tennessee | 12 | 147,350 |
| Missouri | 18 | 160,000 |
| Oklahoma | 10 | 76,953 |
| Kansas | 10 | 50,000 |

Washington and California might be added to the list of sure Republican states; Oregon as doubtful, leaning toward the Republicans:

| | Electoral vote. | Colored vote. |
|---|---|---|
| Washington | 7 | 1,760 |
| California | 13 | 20,000 |
| Oregon | 5 | 1,500 |
| | 25 | 23,260 |

Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas have a considerable colored voting population, but not enough to make an impression. Yet it should be tabulated:

| | Electoral vote. | Colored vote. |
|---|---|---|
| Minnesota | 12 | 3,540 |
| Iowa | 13 | 8,675 |
| North Dakota | 5 | 500 |
| South Dakota | 5 | 450 |
| | 35 | 13,165 |

For the rest of the West and the South, there being no potentiality of the colored vote, no summary is necessary.

At present, observers see Republican success. Excluding Pennsylvania as one of the pivotal states, the potentiality of the colored vote will be felt more strongly by the Republicans. Indiana will be the hardest one to keep in line from the Democrats. The colored voters will do their utmost to keep it uncertain, because of the Ku Klux Klan influence within the Republican ranks. The potentiality of the colored vote will be shown in the pivotal states by the open display of claiming narrow margins and the powerful organizations maintained to keep this vote in line.

Summing up the situation, the margin is close, with the tide running slowly toward the Republicans, probably 250 electoral votes conceded, 128 votes doubtful and 153 surely Democratic. This leaves a margin of 16 to be obtained for the Republicans to win. Can a plurality be obtained from these doubtful states in order to assure a safe majority in the electoral college? From this analysis should the colored vote be regarded as important?

## THE WORM WILL TURN

In 1890 Mississippi disfranchised the Ra[illegible] white people of that state and the Democrat[illegible] were divided on the issue. John R. Lynch was [illegible] chairman of the Republican state committee a[illegible] James [illegible] was Republican national committeema[illegible] Both were Race men of great vigor, rare intelligence. Lynch is with us yet and has the vigor of years less than his. His intelligence is one that stronger and studious men remark upon. The Walthalls and Lamars were opposed to disfranchisement, but the George crowd, having the machinery and the votes, put it through. Since that time elections in the South have been a travesty. All Southern states fell in line.

The Republicans laid low on the matter, although when the ballot box was closed on the Race and the shotgun came, the G. O. P. left the South. There was nothing doing in the way of votes for the party of Lincoln. The Confederacy lost on the field, but won in the parliament. The result has been that national elections are fought out only in that section of the country this side the Ohio.

Chickens come home to roost. In the present struggle the Republicans, driven out of the South are up against two parties in the free states, the LaFollette party and the Democratic party. It goes up to the electoral college in the knowledge that at least ten states will be counted against it without a contest. In five remaining states, all in the North, it will do battle against its adversaries in a fair field and a free count, but at great disadvantage.

The Republicans have turned a deaf ear to all pleas for the enforcement of the amendments to the Constitution dealing with the franchise. So that it has brought about its own discomfiture if not its undoing. There would be no doubt of the present contest if all men could vote in the South or if representation had been reduced as provided in the Constitution as a penalty for denial of the ballot to more than 5,000,000 citizens.

Whatever the outcome of the present situation it is highly probable that this is the last national election in which the Republicans will go into the contest under any such handicap as it faces today. Either citizens in all states will vote or the representation in the congress and the electoral college will be reduced in conformity with the Constitution.

That this step has not been taken before has kept thoughtful men in a state of surprise. The Republican worm will turn.

### WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID.

Commenting upon the expression of hope by an Eastern contemporary that the Solid South may liquify this year, the Charlotte Observer says:

> As to the South's vote, it is Democratic by every law of logic and politics. There is no doubt but that it will remain that way, for generations to come, with possibly a few exceptions, brought about by phenomenal or temporary conditions, such as existed in Tennessee four years ago. The Volunteer State, according to present indications, will swing back into line this fall and cast its majority for the Democratic electors in the presidential contest.
>
> It might be enlightening to Northern readers to know that there are many Republican votes cast in the South at every National election. For instance, North Carolina, in 1920, cast 232,548 votes for Mr. Harding, which was more votes than Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina or any other State south of the Mason-Dixon line cast for Mr. Cox, the Democratic nominee, except the Empire of Texas. So, there is nothing to keep a Southerner from voting the Republican ticket if he wants to. Nor did this heavy vote that Mr. Harding received in North Carolina indicate any political shifting. Although Mr. Harding carried Tennessee, North Carolina gave him more votes that Tennessee gave him.

The Eastern editor is puzzled. He remembers how cordially Republican Presidents, such as McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Harding, have been received in the Solid South. In view of this cordiality how is it that the South still won't budge under the pressure of Republican leadership and the flattery of cajolery?

The Charlotte editor replies:

> But the South will remain solid. The average Southerner is as inherently a Democrat, as the average Pennsylvanian is a Republican. It isn't that he lacks the "nerve" to vote the Republican ticket. He just doesn't want to, because he does not believe that way. Yet, recognizing the President of the United States as the head of the greatest Nation on the face of the earth, he can accord him just as much honor if he is a Republican as he would if he were a Democrat. There is no more loyal spot to be found in the Republic than the South, and when any nominee, regardless of his politics, ceases to play the role of "candidate" and becomes the Chief Executive of the Nation, he receives as much respect in the South as anywhere else in the United States. There is nothing strange about that.

The South's sentimental attachment for the Democratic party is strong, and is a potent factor in keeping the South under the Democratic flag.

The South is fond of the Democratic party. It remembers the party's past with pride and gratitude. The Democracy was the South's shield of iron in the days when only a shield stood between it and ruination. Men and women in distress drew near together, and do not forget the common bond in the days of their security and prosperity. It isn't human nature to forget.

Even as the South acknowledges a sentimental attachment for the Democratic party, so does it acknowledge a sentimental aversion for the Republican party. The Republican party once was so ungenerous, mean and heedless, as to elect the South as its enemy. Now, no political party can stigmatize a section, or a group of people, and mark them as an object of vindictiveness, and later, in calmer moments hope to win back the people whom it wronged and insulted—not, at least until that party does penance after the manner of one who has no mental reservations when extending the olive branch.

More than that, the Democratic party is still a social and domestic necessity in the South.

But we would not be misunderstood. The people of the South as a rule no longer hate the Republican party. They do not hate Republicans—many Southerners are Republicans and are none the less esteemed. Many of the South's best friends in the North are Republicans, and are none the less esteemed.

Nevertheless, the traditions of the Republican party, and the traditions of the Democratic party, are such that the South cannot bring itself to forsake the Democracy for the Republican party, even if it had no better reason for sticking by the party of Jefferson and Jackson. The South has especially good reason for sticking to the party this year—and that reason is [illegible]n W. Davis, one of the greatest men [illegible]ed for President by any party [illegible] of the republic.

Political - 1924
Party Affiliation.

NEW YORK CITY AMERICAN
OCTOBER 28 1924

# U. S. BEGINS INQUIRY ON NEGRO VOTE BAN

## White Registry Officials In Oklahoma Accused of Disenfranchisement.

**The Department of Justice is investigating the alleged disfranchisement of 5,000 negroes in and about Muskogee, Okla., and prosecution of local white registry officials has already been begun by the local United States Attorney, according to announcement yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, No. 69 Fifth avenue.**

**On October 17 and 20 the Advancement Association telegraphed Attorney-General Stone that its Muskogee branch had reported white officials were declining to permit colored citizens to register in the towns of Muskogee, Red Bird, Tullahassee and Boley. Among the disfranchised negroes were reported to be soldiers with honorable discharges for service in the U. S. Army during the World War.**

**Attorney-General Stone has advised the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that the Department of Justice has ordered an investigation through its local United States Attorney, Frank Lee.**

# TEXAS STATE PRIMARY LAW IS ATTACKED

## Case Argued Before The U. S. Supreme Court Last Monday. Will Have A Far Reaching Effect Upon The Negroes.

Special to The Argus
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 7.—A case was argued here yesterday before the Supreme Court of the United States to have that tribunal declare the Texas Primary law which excludes colored voters declared void.

The case was brought up from Houston, Texas on a writ of error after having been tried in all the courts of Texas and the United States District Court, and is styled, as "C. N. Love, et al vs. James S. Griffith, et al.

Attorney R. D. Evans of Waco, Texas, appeared for the plaintiffs in the case. Mr. Evans states that this is the most important case brought before the United States since 1872 when the Civil Rights Bill was before that body. "This case," said Evans, "will affect the Negroes of this country more than anything else so far as our rights as citizens are concerned. An adverse decision will mean that all states may, by primary law, prevent the Negro from having any choice in the selection of those who run for office, and thereby take away his power as a voter.

"I am confident that we have a good case, and am quite hopeful of a favorable decision."

# The Political Situation

ANSWERING the challenge of Perry Howard to a debate on the relative merits of the Republican and Democratic parties and the Negro, William H. Lewis of Boston, a recent convert to the Democratic faith, while refusing to "indulge in any circus or hippodrome" scenes with Mr. Howard, makes reference to the Birmingham speech of the late President Harding.

"I DO OT WANT the colored people to be entirely of one party," the President said. "I wish the tradition of a solidly Democratic South and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up."

WE SEE NOTHING WRONG in President Harding's philosophy, but it seems to us that the time for such an action on the part of the Negro voter will not have arrived until the solid anti-Negro South shows some signs of splitting its ballot, which time has not yet arrived. It cannot be denied that the stronghold of the Democratic party is in the Solid South, and it cannot be denied that the Solid South is opposed to the political aspirations of the Negro. It still believes that it was a mistake to admit the Negro to citizenship. It is this infamous majority which refused to CONDEMN ITSELF by incorporating a plank in its platform against the Ku Klux Klan; it was this infamous majority which refused to nominate Governor Smith for President, and it is this infamous majority which will keep the majority of honest colored voters from supporting Democratic candidates for President or Vice-President.

IT WOULD BE FOOLISH to deny that the Negro has just grievances against the Republican party, but these grievances must not cause us to leap from the frying pan into the fire. We would like to see President Coolidge condemn the Ku Klux Klan in no uncertain terms; we would like to see segregation abolished in Washington and jim-crowism abolished throughout the nation, and we would like to see Bascom Slemp thrown out of the White House, but because these desires are not being realized as fast as we would like to see them realized, is no reason why we should fly to the arms of our avowed enemies and vote for candidates who are sure to institute a system of segregation more odious than the one in practice at the present time.

WE ADMIT that in some sections of the country the Negro voter is justified in bolting the Republican party, but we wish to warn against such a move upon the advice of disgruntled erstwhile Negro Republican leaders, who are now affiliating themselves with the Democratic party, mostly in the hope that they will receive some reward, either in the form of money or political office. They care not what their actions cost the race, so long as they are personally rewarded.

THE HOPE of the realization of the political aspirations of the Negro is not in a diffusion of the Negro vote, but in a unification of the Negro vote, and we should look with suspicion upon self-seekers among us counselling otherwise. The Negro is not an exception to the old, old axiom that "in union there is strength."

THE VOTER should not be misled by the raft of publicity being sent out by Negro Democratic leaders in New York City and in Washington advising that he vote for Davis and Bryan. As to what the Negro may expect should John W. Davis be elected President may be gleaned from the platform of the West Virginia Democratic Convention a few days ago, and of which the present candidate's father was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. At that time the leadership of the Democratic party in West Virginia was divided between Davis and Davis, father and son. Both disfranchisement and the jim-crow are openly advocated.

we declare the Democratic party is in favor of amending the Constitution so as to preserve the purity of the ballot and the electorate of the State from the evil results from conferring such powers and privileges upon those who are unfitted to appreciate its importance as it affects the stability and preservation of good government."

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The plank proposing separate coaches reads:

"We favor enactment of a law requiring common carriers engaged in

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The plank which proposed the disfranchisement of the Negroes reads:

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**passenger traffic to furnish separate coaches or compartments for white and colored passengers."**

RECALL these two planks when false prophets of our race or any other race advise you to support John W. Davis for President of the United States.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

CLEVELAND O. NEWS
OCTOBER 30 1924

## Indorse Candidates.

The Cleveland branch of the National Association of Colored People has indorsed the following candidates: For governor, Harry L. Davis; for Congress, Charles A. Mooney in the twentieth district, Harry C. Gahn in the twenty-first, and Theodore E. Burton in the twenty-second; for common pleas judges, George P. Baer, A. J. Pearson, Frank C. Phillips, Charles L. Selzer, Dan B. Cull, Frank S. Day, Delbert M. Bader, A. G. Newcomb, James B. Ruhl, Joseph F. Sawicki, Samuel H. Silbert; for state senators, Chester C. Bolton, L. G. Collister, Arthur H. Day, Frank J. Lausche, Dennis J. Lyons, Maude C. Waitt; for state representatives, Nettie M. Clapp, Arthur S. Cooley, Harry E. Davis, Richard F. Edwards, John A. Hadden, E. H. Krueger, Albert W. Snow, William Z. Zoul, Joseph E. Gavin, E. J. Hopple, John B. Dempsey, Joseph C. Ehrlich, Gilbert Morgan, M. L. Sammon, M. J. Walther; for county commissioners, John G. Fischer, J. H. Harris; for sheriff, E. J. Hanratty; for county treasurer, Walter Cook; for county clerk, George Wallace; for county recorder, Lyman O. Newell; for county surveyor, Frank R. Lander; for county prosecutor, Edward C. Stanton; for coroner, Arden Hammond.

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## NEW POLITICAL LEADERSHIP NEEDED.

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Informer

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The Informer, as stated in an editorial immediately after the republican national convention, again reiterates what we said then to the effect that the colored electors of Texas need new political leadership; for past events, particularly during the last four or more years, have proven conclusively and beyond the shadow of a reasonable doubt that the colored race can hope for little, if any political redemption under our present (or erstwhile) leadership.

The Informer takes this position not unmindful of what some of these political leaders have attempted, undertaken and consummated for the race and its interests: but prudence and common sense suggests that, when a man is not able to put over a program or even inspire confidence in his leadership and ability to put over the job, a new leader be selected to marshal and lead said forces.

The colored voters of Texas are wandering listlessly and promiscuously in the political wilderness, and, though possessing remarkable strength politically, both actual and potential, the black Texan is manifesting very little interest in affairs political.

Why does this unhappy state of affairs exist in this state, while in sister Southern commonwealths our people are not only interested in political matters and actively participate in such affairs but they are among the party leaders and occupy high positions in the national councils of the party?

It is largely because the colored citizens in these other Dixie states have leaders that are really and truly interested and concerned in the welfare of their people as a whole, and are not of the selfish and egotistic type, thinking only of themselves and their immediate followers and friends.

Some of these Texas leaders have never been as smart and astute, politically, as they have been credited; and, since the times demand and exact a new deck and new deal, it naturally and automatically demands a new dealer.

If the Texas Negro is to ever regain his lost political estate, he must organize his forces under a leadership selected by the race, and not one superimposed by another race.

The voteless man is voiceless, as we have often said in these columns, and, as the situation exists in Texas today, the colored citizens are to all intents and purposes disfranchised and denied their political rights and prerogatives by both the republican and democratic parties.

The democrats have disfranchised the colored race by class legislation, while the republicans have pursued a different course with the same object in view; but both parties are in perfect accord and agreement on the political and civil rights of the black man in Texas, and the South.

In the face of such situation, if we are to be redeemed from this political bondage and thralldom, it must be done largely and chiefly through our own efforts; for he who would be free, himself must strike the first blow!

Pursuing our customary pastime, that of whining, complaining and bewailing, will not get us very far; we must put forth every effort to effect this political redemption and partisan recognition.

Poor leadership is partly, if not wholly, responsible for the sad plight and unhappy lot, politically, of the Texas black man; and the people must always pay for the shortsightedness and shortcomings of their leaders.

The Informer suggests a statewide conference of all members of the race interested in the political emancipation of our group in this state, same to be held either in connection with the State Teachers' Association at San Antonio during Thanksgiving week, or at Dallas prior to or after the November general election.

Since the purpose of this conference would be to lay plans for going to [illegible] future, rather than present, political action, The Informer does not think it necessary to hold same before the presidential election.

If we are contented and satisfied with our present status and low estate, we will sit supinely by and permit our case to go by default; but if we are men and not mice or monkeys, we will bestir ourselves and exert every effort humanely possible to regain, exercise and enjoy our constitutional and inalienable rights, prerogatives and warranties.

However, if some think that the colored men and women of Texas should hold a statewide conference to even decide upon their course in the fall election, The Informer will willingly support, and approve such procedure.

There is much uncertainty, as well as indifference, apathy and indifference, among the 200,000 qualified colored voters of Texas and steps must be taken and plans outlined that will weld these discordant and disinterested elements and forces into one strong robust, virile and functioning body.

Fellow-constituents, without new political leadership in Texas our case is practically hopeless and helpless, for the people are not

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Just why the good Houston editor would call the references of this editor to the history of the party whose candidate he supports "meaningless jabbering" cannot now be told unless he, instead of the writer would be guilty of such "jabbering" Texas has not had a Republican governor since 1880 or there about. In the long interval, let him point to a single instance of anything of a real constructive nature for the race that has been done by the party which he strives to keep in power?.....If he answers, he will say schools, knowing when he says it that schools for Negroes were established in defense of civilization and not with the view to any racial development. 11-8-24

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Political – 1924
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

## WE MUST PROTEST

We exceedingly regret that Governor Hyde failed to allow a Negro delegate-at-large to go on his slate for the "big seven" delegates to the Republican National Convention which meets at Cleveland in June.

St. Louis Argus

The Negroes of the State can't but regard the action of the Republican State Convention in the light of bad faith, on the part of the Hyde administration. Especially is this true when it is remembered that the State Committee, by resolution sometime ago, had recommended a Negro as one of the seven delegates-at-large. The State Committee, as will be remembered, is controlled by the administration forces and by every rule of the game, it's will could have been easily carried out.

Of course, like Adam of old, the governor will attempt to put the blame upon somebody else, but he cannot deny the fact that he had the **Power.** He had the final **Say** as to who should or should not be on the delegation.

5-2-24

Of course, the scramble for a place on the delegation was keen and it was an honor for which many would naturally seek preference. The governor in this matter happened to be the chief dictator. If he said that the Negroes of the State were not entitled to one of the places of honor, then they didn't get it. He knew we didn't have enough votes in the convention to force our claims. So he said, "alternates or nothing," and three alternates were rammed down some of our throats. But thank God, some of us have sensitive stomachs and that kind of stuff won't lay, after being so grossly mistreated.

We know we were helpless, the only chance during the convention to protest was when J. L. Caston was nominated. He was defeated, and what are we going to do about it?

Hank Weeke said he would fight, if Aloe was not put on the delegation. He and the entire Republican organization in St. Louis could not have elected a single delegate unless Hyde said so. But we see what happened. Our trouble is, we are too easy to forgive and forget.

We know that the Negroes of the State are not satisfied with the treatment thus received. Of course, there will be those few who are looking for the loaves and the fishes or the "mess of pottage" and are already satisfied. They would be satisfied with any old thing as long as the bosses said it was so.

### A Protest Meeting

The **Argus** would suggest that the Negroes of the State come together in a mass meeting and register their protest in a tangible way.

Hanke Weeke, who is not a citizen of the United States, says, "fight," and he wins—Surely we will have the courage to protest. We are losing ground. The chains are being forged tighter and tighter about our necks. Our backs are almost to the walls. There is nothing for us to do but fight.

# Two Noted Negro Leaders Desert G. O. P. for Davis

Chicago Defender 9-12-24

Defections of Negro leaders from the Republican party are giving much concern to President Coolidge's managers in Northern States where Negro voters number many thousands. Within the last few weeks several prominent Negroes have announced their intention of supporting John W. Davis. Word of these desertions from the Republican ranks has been passed along to thousands of Negroes by newspapers published in the interests of their race.

One, of the most outstanding of these defections was that of William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, now living in New York. Lewis has declared his purpose of voting and working for Davis. Lewis issued a public statement indicating his preference. He attended Amherst College, from which President Coolidge was graduated, and completed his law studies in Harvard.

Revel Henry Foolkes, of Philadelphia, former editor of an influential newspaper devoted to the welfare of the Negro people, has also given notice that he will support John W. Davis. For many years Mr. Fookes was a member of the Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia.

# FLORIDA G. O. P. KEALS NEGROES OUT OF PARTY

Chicago Defender 9-20-24

**Orlando, Fla., September 19.**—Sounding the call for what was said to be the most drastic and complete reorganization of the republican party for the state of Florida in its history, the republicans of Orange county elected county officers and adopted a platform dealing with the much-agitated negro question.

For the first time in 35 years, W. R. O'Neal, republican candidate for governor, did not succeed himself as county chairman of the party. D. A. Cheney, one of the old standpatters, relinquished the post of secretary, and Luther Ferguson took Mr. O'Neal's place as county committeeman for the state.

The plank in regard to negroes follows:

9-20-24

"We believe that participation by negroes in our political councils, mass meetings or conventions is harmful to the people of both races and should be discouraged."

This plank was adopted without a dissenting vote, after a much stronger plank favoring repeal of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution and absolute exclusion of the negro from republican office had been vigorously discussed, then withdrawn without a vote.

## A LILYWHITE VIEW OF IT.

In The Age of last week we published a letter sent by three representative colored Republicans to the chairman of the North Carolina Republican State Committee, to which no answer had been vouchsafed, nor was it likely to be. In this letter Chairman Bramham was asked if it would be "agreeable for the Republican State Committee to meet a committee of colored Republicans for the purpose of bringing out every possible Republican vote in the coming election."

N. H. Clare

In default of any reply to this letter from the Republican chairman, the Greensboro Daily News, a purely Democratic organ undertook to set forth the reasons why the communication remained unanswered. It styled the letter as an intrusion and contended that the writers of it knew that the State Republican organization would make no bid for the Negro vote, which it styled as a "millstone about its neck." It set forth the situation from the Lilywhite standpoint in the following brutal manner:

> The Republicans need a white party and do not need a black party. They tried the second of these 40 years and have wandered in a wilderness ever since. If Charles H. Moore and S. H. Vick ever got anything from their politics but a legacy of everlasting race rancor and hatred, a temporary tenure of a Wilson postoffice and the kiling of a lot of blacks by redshirts we recall none of it now.

9-27-24

After this candid exposition of the Lilywhite position, as expounded by a Democratic advocate, we are not surprised to find the editor of the News telling these colored Republicans that if they wish to vote the Republican ticket, all that they have to do is to go to the polls and vote. It declared derisively that they have been doing this many years and doubtless know that nothing is easier, "even when Democratic registers record the electors' names on the books and set up a regime that means death to mental weaklings." That is, we suppose, if the "mental weaklings" betray the fact by their complexion.

This remarkable editorial closed by saying that if there was any single sentiment on which "we thought all North Carolina is agreed, it is that no man can do the Negro any kindness by dragging him to the polls." But enough has been quoted to show that the Lilywhite Republicans and the Redshirt Democrats agree in their determination to keep the Negroes of North Carolina from voting or exercising any influence at all in politics. They agree in the policy of keeping the race defenceless against injustice of all kinds by depriving it of the ballot.

As Mr. Moore said in his letter to The Age last week, the managers of the Republican organization, seemingly, have determined to ignore absolutely the rights of from 50,000 to 75,000 colored Republicans who could

qualify to register and vote, if they only have the encouragement and aid of the white Republican managers.

It is no wonder that a Democratic paper like the News approves of the Republican Lilywhite policy. It plays right into the hands of the Democrats. But what do the Republicans gain by it? It keeps their party in a hopeless minority, without the prospect of ever carrying an election. Probably the division of the Federal patronage is all that these Lilywhites expect to gain. It is a vicious system of national politics that encourages such a prostitution of official patronage.

## MAKING A HAITIAN MARTYR.

Mr. Jolibois Fils is the editor of a single sheet newspaper, published daily at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, and known as the Courrier Haitien, organ of National Defense. In this paper Mr. Jolibois has kept up a continual protest against the crimes committed in the name of the American Occupation, for which offence he has been committed to jail, not once, but many times. In fact, it is hard to see how he can continue the publication of his paper, small though it may be, when he is so often reported as occupying a cell in some part of the island.

This Haitian newspaper has a correspondent in New York, through whom we learn that Mr. Jolibois is still being detained in the American military prison at Port-au-Prince, in default of the payment of four thousand dollars, demanded to set him free. This amount is said to represent twenty thousand in national money, which the starving Haitians cannot pay.

In order that the sojourn of the Haitian leader in this jail might not be made too pleasant, it is stated by this correspondent that High Commissioner Russell had the prisoner removed to a remote section where there had been made a special cell of only four feet square. When the news of this treatment became public, it was reported that hundreds of Haitians started to march through the streets in sign of protest, but they were quickly dispersed by the gendarmerie, which is officered by members of the occupation.

The situation is summed up by the correspondent of the Courrier as follows: "It is in this tomb that the martyr, Jolibois, is now paying the price of being an uncompromising patriot and of having refused to cooperate with the Occupation in the work of systematic destruction of his congeners. The High Commissioner has said to the Haitian that their barking (to use his own expression) will be of no avail, as the Washington Government will put the stamp of approval on anything he does in its name."

This seems to agree with the conclusion of an eminent representative at Washington, who after making some investigation into Haitian conditions, reported that the republic appeared to be run by the United States marines and the American Financial Agent. How long is this usurpation to last?

# Bob Church Winning Fight for Recognition in Dixie

Nashville, Tenn.—A recommendation has been made to the Republican state committee of this state by a subcommittee appointed to investigate charges of irregularity in Shelby county, comprising the Tenth congressional district, to the effect that a former election of members of the state committee was invalid and that Mrs. Allen, Mrs. H. O. True, Church and G. T. Taylor be seated as members of the state committee.

This recommendation is made to the state committee, which will now act upon it as a committee of the whole. It has already seated members chosen at the election which has been held invalid. Nevertheless, it is reported that the report of the subcommittee will be acted upon favorably inasmuch as it contains the names of two members from each faction that has been fighting.

The situation today in which Church finds himself on top was made largely possible by pressure from the Republican national committee, Chairman Butler taking a hand when the anti-Negro element in Tennessee had got the nest of Church and his backers.

The fight which has now reached its high point was begun when a primary election was held in the Tenth district. Opponents of Church filed petitions before a primary board which was supposed to contain members friendly to him and at the same time secretly filed petitions before a similar board which had been appointed two years prior to that time. The life of a primary board is two years. A few days before the election these same parties entered a suit in chancery court and won an injunction preventing the board with which Mr. Church's candidates had filed from holding an election. This step was taken too late to give the so-called Church nominees an opportunity to file before the old board. As a consequence, all those filing with the old board were elected and the door was shut in the face of the Church faction.

The injunction is supposed to have been granted in compliance with the state law which requires that the state primary board which appoints the county primary boards must contain a quorum, a majority of its members, in order to do executive business. It was charged and proved that the board which selected a Shelby county primary board favorable to Church had not contained a quorum and had, therefore, acted illegally.

But Mr. Church countered with the information that at no time had a state primary board ever had present a quorum of members to act in compliance with the law and that if the Shelby county primary board supposed to be friendly to him was illegal, so were every one of the other 90-odd primary boards in the state. This charge was easy to sustain and became the chief point of consideration for the sub-committee when it met.

In the effort to straighten out the tangled threads of the situation, the aid of Chairman Butler of the Republican national committee was sought. He consulted Congressman Will Taylor of Tennessee, who, despite his protestations of friendship for Mr. Church, stressed to the national committee head the unenforced law in the matter without regard to the fact of the custom of entering into a gentleman's agreement not to stickle for the presence of a quorum at meetings of the state primary board.

Congressman Taylor also expressed himself as being of the belief that racial ill-will and the Ku Klux Klan have played little part in the matter. In a letter to Mr. Taylor, Mr. Church takes issue on this point, claiming that one John W. Farley, a lawyer, is "one of the bitterest men alive against Colored people." He reminds the congressman of statements in the press against Negroes made by Farley, statements Mr. Taylor has at times discounted and further to the word of Farley, saying that Negroes should not be permitted to vote for Republicans.

Mr. Church further charges that when this man Farley was elected at Knoxville as a delegate to the Republican convention in Cleveland, he arose in the convention and declared that he would not go on any delegation anywhere with a Colored person and that when Congressman Taylor presented him with his badge at the Hollenden hotel in Cleveland, Farley returned it to him.

To sustain charges of Kluxism in the Republican party faction that has fought him in Tennessee, Mr. Church refers to correspondence sent from Memphis last April, signed by Allen E. Brown, imperial representative, correspondence which is now the property of the state committee.

"Lily-whiteism" is being spread, too, according to Church, who asserts that John Q. Eaton and J. M. Johnson, members of the state committee who were temporarily seated in place of himself and G. T. Taylor, are going around organizing a Coolidge-Dawes club for white only and that their meetings are called in places where Negroes are not allowed to enter in spite of the rule adopted by the Republican national committee against holding meetings where all Republicans could not go.

Political >1924. 1. Republican.
Party Affiliation.

# SAYS COOLIDGE REFUSES TO OPEN JOBS

## William H. Lewis Tells Wilmington Audience President Has Not Measured Up

Wilmington, Del.—"In addition to his silence on the Ku Klux Klan, I deserted President Coolidge because he refused to open jobs to Negroes," declared William H. Lewis in his first campaign address here telling why he is supporting John W. Davis for president.

Seated on the stage were: Maurice E. Rouselle, Prof. R. S. Grossley, Charles F. Brown and Robert J Nelson. Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, president of the Independent Citizens League presided.

Mr. Lewis was a former assistant attorney general under Roosevelt and his bolting from the G. O. P. ranks will be felt.

Telling of his interview with Coolideg, Mr. Lewis said:

I called on him and told him I was glad to see him in the chair occupied by Lincoln and Roosevelt. I urged him that he see that our group be properly represented and that segregation in the departments be broken up. Mr. Coolidge told me when he needed me he would ring the bell. I told him when he rang I would be there with bells on.

But Mr. Coolidge is running true to form, for he never did anything for colored people when he was governor of Massachusetts. He showed his great love for us when he appointed Bascom Slemp, his private secretary. Mr. Slemp is the author of the Lily-white policy of the Republican party. I told Slemp what the Democratic party of New York City was doing for colored people and cited to him that Ferdinand Morton was getting $7,500 per annum as Municipal Civil Service Commissioner, and that MacDougal, another colored man, was receiving $10,000 per annum as an Assistant Attorney General under Governor Smith.

All Mr. Slemp could say was that we did not appreciate the friendly gesture of the party and the colored people would not vote the Democratic ticket. The only way I can save my self respect is by walking out of the party and by helping to give them a good wallop. If I can get the support of a certain number of my people, I shall teach the Republican party such a lesson that the leaders will respect our protests in the future.

### Mrs. Nelson Bolts

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, wife of Robert J. Nelson, prominent Negro of Delaware, and a writer of note and distinction, has announced that she will support the candidacy of John W. Davis, for President. She will also make speeches in his behalf. Mrs. Nelson's first husband was the late Paul Lawrence Dunbar, poet.

Mrs. Nelson is an author and speaker and contributes to the leading periodicals and magazines. She was Associate Editor of the Wilmington Advocate from 1920 to 1923. In 1920 she was head of the work of colored Republican women in the State of Delaware and on the National Speakers' Bureau.

# Colored Voters for Walton

The Negro should be the last to cas his vote against Jack Walton for the U. S. Senator. For many reasons the Negro should do all he can to effect his election.

He advocated a fair election law. He snatched the hood from the face of the K. K. K.. He stands for law and order and will vote for the Dyer-Anti-Lynch law. He has been considered by the Negroes of this state. He caused the free text book law to pass whereby all children could get books free. Those of us who have children can appreciate what this means to each family who pays from $25.00 to $30.00 each year for books. The very fact, that he stopped mobbing and whipping in this state should be enough for any Negro to walk a mile to vote for this great and worthy man. He will not take orders from Atlanta if he is elected. He will not join the K. K. K. block in Congress who's actions are dictated by the Imperial Wizard.

Strange as it appears to the less informed, this very election is a good test of true leaders. No man who holds himself out as a leader can afford to support a K. K. K. for the U. S. Senate. There are some things we can understand, but we can not see how true leaders can desert the race at this most crucial hour.

The plea of voting her straight will not excuse them, the proposition is to clear cut, the principles are too pronounced, the issue is too far reaching, the future welfare of the race ir this country under the present conditions are well known.

I am proud to state that 90 per cent of the Negroes will vote for Mr. Walton, the hired and paid brigade will not be able to stampede the masses.

The Negroes of this state should make a note of those who are going thru the state trying to oppose Walton. The only way they can get an audience is to call all their meetings a Republican rally.

Treachery has never been more rampant since Brutus conspired and Cataline orated or Judas for thirty pieces of silver betrayed the Savior.

I can understand some things, I can understand the less informed trying in their feeble way to be loyal to the party that freed them, I can understand a few mendicants who go from streets begging for a meal ticket. I can understand the desire of some who would be leaders and aat times forced to resort to small things to effect a plan, but I can not understand any man who has lived in Oklahoma for the last five years voting for a Republican K. K. K. instead of a stalwart man like Jack Walton. It is nothing less than treason to good government and the race to oppose Mr. Walton. There can be no mitigating circumstances that would justify such acts on the part of our supposed to be leaders. I say to you mark them, don't forget them, tell your children about them, let every decent man or woman hold them in Supreme contempt. They would mortgage the virture of our women and for a few dollars they would poison the public school fountains from whence the youth of the race get their daily water.

They cannot pose as ignorant, they cannot take refuge behind party loyalty, they cannot use Mr. Coolidge as an excuse, they cannot cite wherein this man, Mr. Walton has been an enemy to the race. Then why is it? a few paid political mendicants go galavanting over the state for the opposition. It must be swill, swill, political slop, that is all I can get out of their action. May a righteous God change them ere election day.

# Welcome. Dr. Geo rge Butte! Where Do You Stand?

With the campaign in Texas reaching its final lap, the issue has simmered down to Butte-ism, "lily-white" republicanism and political "whatnot-ism" arrayed on one side and Fergusonism, democracy and Americanism in battle formation on the other side.

The skirmishes will soon be over and the major engagement will be fought with ballots on Tuesday, November 4, 1924, when Butte-ism and all that it represents, typifies and symbolizes will be buried beneath an avalanche of votes so overwhelming that the learned professor may get over it, but he will never look the same.

In the closing rounds of this political bout, The Informer would like to ascertain Candidate Butte's attitude towards the national republican party, its platform and standard-bearers!

Having read and ex-communicated the colored citizens of Texas from the republican party of the state, what alibi will Butte offer to the national republican leaders for this political "bonehead" and for the unwarranted, unprovoked and gratuitous insult hurled in the face of those American citizens, who have been the mainstay and chief strength of the G. O. P. in Texas and the South throughout all these years?

The national republican party believes in "ALL MEN UP AND NO MAN DOWN." How can Butte harmonize his "WHITE MAN UP AND BLACK MAN DOWN" preachment with the established policy of the parent organization?

The national republican platform advocates the passage and enforcement of the Dyer anti-lynching measure, and pledges itself to push this piece of legislation with all the force and power at its command. How does Butte stand on this important national issue?

The national republican party is making its appeal to the voters on the grounds of Americanism and citizenship. How can Butte explain his racial appeal and catering to voters on the grounds of prejudice, class and caste?

President Coolidge, titular head of the republican party, in substance says that the colored race has won its right to participate in the affairs and councils of the party and republic; yet Butte has traveled over the state singing hymns of hate against these selfsame American citizens! Why does he do it? What is his object and what does he hope to accomplish?

The national republican party per se draws no line and establishes no barrier because of race, creed or class; then why does Butte proclaim a gospel that includes only one racial contingent as he dashes madly over the state in quest of votes?

Does Butte know that the republican party sprang into existence as the one partisan organization advocating and contending for human freedom, one standard of citizenship and the political, as well as the economic, emancipation of ALL THE PEOPLE?

Does Butte know who kept alive the fires of republicanism in this state in the days that tried and tested men's very souls, and when to be a republican often meant humiliation, torture and death?

The national republican party is opposed to "jim-crowism," segregation, disfranchisement and other abortions of justice and a square deal! We would like to know how "Doc" Butte stands on these vital and far-reaching matters!

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If we err not, Prof. Butte, you were dean of the law department of Texas University prior to resigning to "run" (employed advisedly) for the office of governor of this state. In conducting your classes did you teach your students that we have a government of, for and by A PEOPLE, and not one of, for and by THE PEOPLE?

The republican national administration is standing hard by Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs at the port of New Orleans, and has ordered the department of justice to answer and fight the case recently instituted against Cohen and the colored race in the federal court of that district. Do you approve of this course by the government, or are you in hearty accord and sympathy with the disbarred shyster who instituted this hopeless and forlorn case against the colored citizens of America?

In accepting the nomination by the republican party as its national standard-bearer, President Coolidge said: **"The Negro race is entitled to the protection of the constitution and the law. As a plain matter of expediency, the white man can not be protected unless the black man is protected, and as a plain matter of right, LAW IS LAW and JUSTICE IS JUSTICE FOR EVERYBODY."**

"Doctah" Butte, do you agree with the presidential nominee of your party in this respect, or would you and your Texas colleagues and cohorts read even President Coolidge out of the party for preaching what you are wont to call "social equality" and for espousing a cause that constitutes a menace and peril to "white supremacy" and "social purity of the white race?"

You have harped on "white supremacy" and other unimportant matters, but why have you not told us your stand on issues and problems affecting the entire citizenry of the Lone Star Commonwealth?

If elected governor (let us smile!), would you abolish Governor Neff's honor farm? Would you recommend the curtailment of the fiscal appropriations for Prairie View State Normal and other state institutions for colored citizens?

Would your administration be marked by business, or marred by political expediency and a constant catering to the mongrel elements contributing to your election?

How long have you been a republican? How often have you voted the republican ticket? When did your miraculous political conversion take place?

In running for office, are you actuated by principle or desire for political preferment? Are you a dyed-in-the-wool republican (your public declarations make this doubtful), or a political opportunist?

What method or modus operandi do you suggest or propose to maintain "white supremacy?"

Being such a staunch proponent of "white supremacy" and the "social purity of the white race," are we to understand that you are just as ardent for "nigger inferiority" and the "social impurity of the colored race?"

If the black man's place in time of war is in the front-line trenches and making the supreme sacrifice for the colors of his country and the cause of humanity, pray tell us where is his place in time of peace?

Do you believe in the citizenship rights of the colored race, and are you as strong for the enforcement of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the basic laws of the land as you are for the 18th amendment to the same constitution?

In brief, Candidate Butte, are you in strict accord and perfect harmony with the platform, policies, tenets, dogmas and traditions of the national republican party? If so, why so? If not, why not?

(Editor's note: Dr. Butte, republican nominee for governor of Texas, is scheduled to "strut his stuff" at the City Auditorium, Saturday night, October 25. Local supporters of color will govern themselves accordingly, and avail themselves of the opportunity to hear this erudite disciple of "white supremacy" and "lily-whiteism!")

## G. O. P. GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE DISOWNS PARTY.

Texas is certainly facing the most peculiar and perplexing political situation in its history, and the colored voters, even at this late date, are in a quandary and at sea, politically ruminating.

There has been much talk, since the Fergusons deserted the democratic party in 1920 and 1922, they are not good democrats and that democratic electors should treat them to a dose of their same medicine, Anno Domino, 1924. Houston Informer

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The Informer has contended all along that Butte was not a republican, and now he corroborates this paper's statement, and also says that he never attended a political meeting in his life.

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Some argue that Butte's blusterings about "white political supremacy" are merely employed for political effect, and yet they contend that the Ferguson Forum, official mouthpiece of the democratic nominee, was sincere in its former editorials pertaining to and often reflecting upon the colored race.

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republican president serving as chief Justice, has upheld the black citizens leave the gallery, it shows their repudiated district and appellate courts in this cause; so this ar[illegible] virtually all of its weight, and the Butte defenders and advocates will be forced to trot out some other species of propaganda to offset and counteract this latest ruling of the overwhelmingly republican supreme court.

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stripes of the party; yet the "lily-white" republicans, in their state

convention at Dallas, had officers at the door to keep colored dele

gates from entering, and the three or four black men who slipped

in, were told that it was a "white man's convention" and that they

were there to listen, et cetera, when one of these colored delegates

sought to speak on the floor of said convention.

It has even been argued that, since a democratic district judge

in Houston refused to hear the celebrated "white man's primary"

case, wherein colored electors sought a writ to compel the city

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Political-1924 II. Republican.

Party Affiliation.

tain tones its opposition to Butte's candidacy and his unrepublican and un-American dissertations, has not heretofore openly espoused the cause of the democratic gubernatorial nominee.

This paper has merely discussed the issues and analyzed the situation and left it up to the voters to cast their ballot for their preference for this highest elective office in the state.

This paper is favorable to the national republican ticket, yet it realizes that our votes in Texas for the presidential and vice presidential electors are nothing more than complimentary and merely add to the popular votes received by these candidacies from the "solid South."

Houston Informer

But there is a vast difference between the national republican party, as manifested by its candidates and leaders, and the reputed republican party in Texas, as revealed by its candidates and leaders.

10-25-24

The national republican party is employing a large number of colored men and women and spending considerable money in an effort to retain and corral the colored votes in the doubtful and pivotal states of the North and border territory.

Houston Texas

Colored speakers are literally shelling the woods for the national republican ticket and even for state tickets, in the states where a real republican party obtains, and every effort is being exerted to get the support and votes of the colored electors.

BUTTE IS THE ONLY REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE RUNNING FOR ANY SUCH HIGH OFFICE IN THE UNITED STATES, WHO IS MAKING HIS APPEAL ON THE GROUNDS OF RACIAL PREJUDICE AND PREACHING A DOCTRINE OF CLASS DISTINCTIONS; WHICH GOES TO SHOW THAT THE TEXAS G. O. P. GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEE IS EITHER DENSELY IGNORANT OF THE PRINCIPLES, TENETS AND TRADITIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, OR HE IS BEING COACHED AND ADVISED BY MEN WHOSE REPUBLICANISM IS QUESTIONED AND WHOSE CLAIM TO AMERICANISM IS DEBATABLE.

ANOTHER THING: BUTTE IS THE ONLY NOMINEE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE ENTIRE REPUBLIC WHO SAYS THAT HE IS NOT A REPUBLICAN AND IS NOT RUNNING FOR OFFICE AS A REPUBLICAN; AND NO PROFESSED REPUBLICAN CAN CONSISTENTLY BE ACCUSED OF BOLTING THE PARTY WHO REFUSES TO VOTE FOR THIS NON-PARTISAN REFORMER.

Since it appears that the voters of Texas will be forced to do a deal of scratching the official ballot on Tuesday, November 4, 1924, The Informer takes this occasion to instruct our people how to vote for their choice.

If they desire to vote for the entire democratic ticket, they will leave the "Democratic" column untouched and mark a black line through the remaining columns of the ballot.

If they desire to vote the straight republican ticket, they will leave the "Republican" column unmarked and draw a black line through the remaining columns.

If they merely wish to vote for the third party or progressive ticket, they will leave the "Progressive" column unmarked and draw a black line through the other columns.

If they wish to vote for only Miriam A. Ferguson on the democratic ticket, they will leave her name and office untouched and draw a black line through the names of the other nominees in the "Democratic" column; at the same time drawing a black line through the name of George C. Butte in the "Republican" column.

If they wish to cast a ballot for George C. Butte in the republican ticket, they will leave his name untouched and draw a black line through the name of Miriam A. Ferguson on the democratic ticket.

If they desire to vote only for Coolidge and Dawes, they will draw a black line through all the parties and also the remaining republican candidates, excepting the "Republican" presidential electors.

Bear in mind that we do not vote direct for president and vice president, but rather we ballot for presidential electors; while for the state, district and county candidate the vote is cast direct.

In other words, scratching a party or nominee means a vote against that party or nominee.

The election laws of Texas legalize voting a split ticket and every citizen is perfectly within his or her rights to scratch the ticket and split his vote.

AS FOR THE TWO CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR OF TEXAS, WE HAVE THE GRAND SPECTACLE OF TWO DEMOCRATIC BOLTERS ASPIRING FOR THE OFFICE, AND COLORED VOTERS SHOULD SUPPORT AND VOTE FOR THE LESSER OF THE TWO EVILS.

**The Informer, after carefully weighing the matter and scrutinizingly analyzing the situation, favors the candidacy of "Ma" Ferguson for governor of Texas, and urges the colored citizens of the Lone Star state to cast their votes for this nominee on general election day—Tuesday, November 4, 1924—thereby swatting "lily-whiteism" in Texas and repudiating a political freak and partisan masquerader.**

# ROBERTS' DEFEAT ATTRIBUTED TO WHITE MACHINE

Houston Texas Chronicle 11-8-24

## Colored Democrats Join Republicans and Go Down Together

Complete returns from the 21st Congressional district of New York indicate that the candidate for Congress, Dr. Charles H. Roberts, has been decisively defeated for political preference by a racial cleavage at the polls. It is understood that this condition is practically what brought about his defeat.

Roberts was nominated by the white element of the party. It became known among them, however, that the colored people of the community were preparing to make the matter a racial issue. Word passed around that colored Democrats were to unite with Republicans to put Roberts over.

It became an easy matter then for the white politicians to broadcast this news, and line up the whites in solid phalanx to vote for the white Democrat. Weller, therefore, will succeed himself, and Roberts will stay at home. It was not to be expected that Roberts could be elected from the 21st district. The 19th district is the only one from which a colored man could possibly be elected in New York.

# President Expresses Gratitude

Houston Informer 11-15-24

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 13.—Upon President Coolidge's election as President of the United States, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, a member of the board of strategy, named by Hon. William M. Butler, Chairman Republican National Executive Committee, at the beginning of the campaign, sent the following telegram to President Coolidge:

TELEGRAM

Washington, D. C.,
Nov. 5, 1924.

President Calvin Coolidge,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Expecially do the colored people of the United States hail your triumphant election with great satisfaction (stop). We recognize the fact that you have always shown an eager willingness to defend the constitutionally guaranteed rights of all citizens of the Republic without regard to race, creed, or color (stop). This has meant much to us along with your practical interest in promoting our progress and in strengthening our citizenship (stop) My warmest congratulations.

(Signed) Emmett J. Scott.

To this telegram President Coolidge, under date of November 8, replied as follows:

President Coolidge's Letter

Nov. 6, 1924.

The White House, Washington

My Dear Dr. Scott:

My thanks are due to you not only for this splendid message of congratulation, but for the part you have had in making the great victory possible. My acknowledgment would not be complete if I should omit assurance of my desire to render the sort of service that will justify your generous judgment.

Most sincerely yours,

(Signed) Calvin Coolidge.

Judging by President Coolidge's letter it is evident that the interest of the colored people of the United States will be fully considered by him in the programs of his coming administration.

## REPUBLICANISM AND THE KLAN BEAM.

Once again the question, what makes a Republican? is brought to the front. This time the small group of Negro politicians who went off after the Ku Klux Klan, retaining only the name Republican, call themselves welcoming 90 per cnet of the Negro vote back to the Republican party. Our contention is that these people, white and black, who repudiated the time honored faith of the fathers of the Republican party and fell for the idolatry of the Ku Klux Klan, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called Republican. The only real Republicans in the state of Indiana are those persons who are loyal to Republican principles. The thousands of Negroes who stood by the principles of equality, freedom and justice, to all, irrespective of race or creed or place of birth constitute the true Republican party. It is true that they registered their sentiments thru the Democratic party because it was the only party in Indiana that came out and championed those principles.

The great majority of Negroes were true Republicans because of their loyalty to Republican ideals. The Negroes who put the Klan above their ideals are the political deserters backsliders and traitors. Hence the ridiculous spectacle of these Judases trying to tell loyal Republicans what to do. These Klan brothers should take the beam out of their own eye and then they might be able to see the mote in the eye of another. If the so-called Republican party expects to have the support of the Negroes it must come out of the Babylon of Klanism. It must wash its filthy garments of its shameful alliances. It must bring forth fruit meat for repentance. It must return from its idolatry and ask for the old paths and walk therein. Let it cleanse itself and there will be no need for love-feasts and receptions. The Negroes in Indiana stand four-square on the Constitution of the United States and will not budge nor yield. The party that is loyal to the Constitution of their party.

As for the jollification and alleged reception for Henry Lincoln Johnson, last week, at the Trinity Hall, The Freeman would observe that Henry Lincoln Johnson needed some sort of recognition. When a Negro National Committeeman can come into a state election where the issues are as definitely drawn as was the case in Indiana and hold a brief for a party admittedly and flippantly under Klan control, he certainly needs a reception. Johnson went further. He degraded himself or rather revealed the degradation into which he had already sunk. Think of this national character standing on the street corners and loafing places pleading with any Negro who would listen to vote a Klan-ridden political ticket! Johnson got down in the ditch so to speak and tried to besmirch the character and good name of reputable citizens in the interest of this Klan program. Surely he needed a reception.

Johnson was fortunate in the personnel of those who planned his reception. "They sure am" one receiving bunch.

We feel sorry for that white brother candidate who was fool enough to put out his hard cash even for a reception to Henry Lincoln Johnson! Poor old Link. He made some more smoke screen. It is claimed, according to the press that our Negro politicians and their Negro associates financed the affair. No doubt. Where did they get the finance? Did the easy white prospective candidate for mayor get cold feet and take down his money or just let it go as pay for his blunder in thinking that these political failures could even with a reception to Henry Lincoln Johnson bridge the chasm between themselves and the mass of Negro voters? It was a blunder. These candidates must realize that the old order passeth giving place to the new. We have a new Negro with a new leadership.

## CHICAGO AND NEW YORK BLACKS CONTRASTED!

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend in New York City, who attributes the defeat of Dr. Charles Roberts, race man running for the United States congress from the twenty-first district of the Empire State, to members of the candidate's own race.

This particular congressional district embraces Harlem, with its large colored colony, in which 25,000 or more qualified colored voters of all political faiths and persuasions reside.

Despite the fact that Dr. Roberts had the endorsement of the regular republican organization and his candidacy was openly espoused by the leading white republicans, including former Congressman Ansorge and Theodore Roosevelt, he only polled 7,000 votes in the entire congressional district as against 11,000 by his successful white opponent, Weller.

The aggregate voting strength of this New York congressional district is around 106,000, yet it appears from returns in the recent election that less than 20 per cent of these American citizens exercised their elective franchise rights; for less than 20,000 white and colored citizens really cast their ballots for the two candidates.

Contrast the political apathy, indifference, prejudice and treachery of the Harlem blacks with the activity, alertness, solidarity and co-operation of forces on the part of the colored voters of Chicago, who marched to the polls en masse and elected one municipal judge, one state senator and four members to the state legislature.

While it is true that the New York Negroes did elect one member of their race to a legislative position in the Empire State, it must be admitted that they fell down miserably and shamefully in the first real chance at a congressional toga in the last several decades.

Apparently it was the silent race vote that spelled Dr. Roberts' defeat; for if the colored republicans, who constitute fully 60 per cent of the race electorate of Harlem, had voted solidly for this republican congressional candidate of color, he would have been elected to the lower house of the American congress by a safe margin.

Until the colored race learns to put the race's interests and welfare above petty jealousies, envy and selfishness, our group is going to continue to fumble the pigskin when within striking distance of the goal, with the result that our opponents will recover it and race across the line with a touchdown and victory.

Some will advance the argument that Dr. Roberts was merely a victim of the Al Smith-Tammany Hall landslide in New York, but facts and figures will not substantiate this contention in toto.

The total vote received by both candidates in the whole twenty-first congressional district was around 18,000, while there are by 25,000 or more colored voters in Harlem alone; hence it can readily be seen that the New York race man is far behind his brother in Chicago when it comes to supporting and voting for race men running for public offices, particularly as candidates on the ticket of a major political party.

Roscoe Simmons, in "The Week" in the Chicago Defender, makes this apt observation apropos the race in the two leading American cities: "In New York everybody talks politics. In Chicago leaders do the talking and the followers, among them this writer, do the voting."

After all, the plight of the colored race in this country today is due largely to our long suit for palaver and our short suit for performance—being long on words and short on works.

The "dog in the manger" attitude has been our undoing and downfall for the past half century, and unless we change our tac-

## REPUBLICANISM AND THE KLAN BEAM.

Once again the question, what makes a Republican? is brought to the front. This time the small group of Negro politicians who went off after the Ku Klux Klan, retaining only the name Republican, call themselves welcoming 90 per cnet of the Negro vote back to the Republican party. Our contention is that these people, white and black, who repudiated the time honored faith of the father's of the Republican party and fell for the idolatry of the Ku Klux Klan, cannot by any stretch of the imagination be called Republican. The only real Republicans in the state of Indiana are those persons who are loyal to Republican principles. The thousands of Negroes who stood by the principles of equality, freedom and justice, to all, irrespective of race or creed or place of birth constitute the true Republican party. It is true that they registered their sentiments thru the Democratic party because it was the only party in Indiana that came out and championed those principles.

The great majority of Negroes were true Republicans because of their loyalty to Republican ideals. The Negroes who put the Klan above their ideals are the political deserters backsliders and traitors. Hence the ridiculous spectacle of these Judases trying to tell loyal Republicans what to do. These Klan brothers should take the beam out of their own eye and then they might be able to see the mote in the eye of another. If the so-called Republican party expects to have the support of the Negroes it must come out of the Babylon of Klanism. It must wash its filthy garments of its shameful alliances. It must bring forth fruit meat for repentance. It must return from its idolatry and ask for the old paths and walk therein. Let it cleanse itself and there will be no need for love-feasts and receptions. The Negroes in Indiana stand four-square on the Constitution of the United States and will not budge nor yield. The party that is loyal to the Constitution of their party.

As for the jollification and alleged reception for Henry Lincoln Johnson, last week, at the Trinity Hall, The Freeman would observe that Henry Lincoln Johnson needed some sort of recognition. When a Negro National Committeeman can come into a state election where the issues are as definitely drawn as was the case in Indiana and hold a brief for a party admittedly and flippantly under Klan control, he certainly needs a reception. Johnson went further. He degraded himself or rather revealed the degradation into which he had already sunk. Think of this national character standing on the street corners and loafing places pleading with any Negro who would listen to vote a Klan-ridden political ticket! Johnson got down in the ditch so to speak and tried to besmirch the character and good name of reputable citizens in the interest of this Klan program. Surely he needed a reception.

Johnson was fortunate in the personnel of those who planned his reception. "They sure am" one receiving bunch.

We feel sorry for that white brother candidate who was fool enough to put out his hard cash even for a reception to Henry Lincoln Johnson! Poor old Link. He made some more smoke screen. It is claimed, according to the press that our Negro politicians and their Negro associates financed the affair. No doubt. Where did they get the finance? Did the easy white prospective candidate for mayor get cold feet and take down his money or just let it go as pay for his blunder in thinking that these political failures could even with a reception to Henry Lincoln Johnson bridge the chasm between themselves and the mass of Negro voters? It was a blunder. These candidates must realize that the old order passeth giving place to the new. We have a new Negro with a new leadership.

## CHICAGO AND NEW YORK BLACKS CONTRASTED!

We are in receipt of a letter from a friend in New York City, who attributes the defeat of Dr. Charles Roberts, race man running for the United States congress from the twenty-first district of the Empire State, to members of the candidate's own race. This particular congressional district embraces Harlem, with its large colored colony, in which 25,000 or more qualified colored voters of all political faiths and persuasions reside.

Despite the fact that Dr. Roberts had the endorsement of the regular republican organization and his candidacy was openly espoused by the leading white republicans, including former Congressman Ansorge and Theodore Roosevelt, he only polled 7,000 votes in the entire congressional district as against 11,000 by his successful white opponent, Weller.

The aggregate voting strength of this New York congressional district is around 106,000, yet it appears from returns in the recent election that less than 20 per cent of these American citizens exercised their elective franchise rights; for less than 20,000 white and colored citizens really cast their ballots for the two candidates.

Contrast the political apathy, indifference, prejudice and treachery of the Harlem blacks with the activity, alertness, solidarity and co-operation of forces on the part of the colored voters of Chicago, who marched to the polls en masse and elected one municipal judge, one state senator and four members to the state legislature.

While it is true that the New York Negroes did elect one member of their race to a legislative position in the Empire State, it must be admitted that they fell down miserably and shamefully in the first real chance at a congressional toga in the last several decades.

Apparently it was the silent race vote that spelled Dr. Roberts' defeat; for if the colored republicans, who constitute fully 60 per cent of the race electorate of Harlem, had voted solidly for this republican congressional candidate of color, he would have been elected to the lower house of the American congress by a safe margin.

Until the colored race learns to put the race's interests and welfare above petty jealousies, envy and selfishness, our group is going to continue to fumble the pigskin when within striking distance of the goal, with the result that our opponents will recover it and race across the line with a touchdown and victory.

Some will advance the argument that Dr. Roberts was merely a victim of the Al Smith-Tammany Hall landslide in New York, but facts and figures will not substantiate this contention in toto.

The total vote received by both candidates in the whole twenty-first congressional district was around 18,000, while there are 25,000 or more colored voters in Harlem alone; hence it can readily be seen that the New York race man is far behind his brother in Chicago when it comes to supporting and voting for race men running for public offices, particularly as candidates on the ticket of a major political party.

Roscoe Simmons, in "The Week" in the Chicago Defender, makes this apt observation apropos the race in the two leading American cities: "In New York everybody talks politics. In Chicago leaders do the talking and the followers, among them this writer, do the voting."

After all, the plight of the colored race in this country today is due largely to our long suit for palaver and our short suit for performance—being long on words and short on works.

The "dog in the manger" attitude has been our undoing and downfall for the past half century, and unless we change our tac-

of their own race elevated to some high elective position: for if

Political - 1924 II(a). Republican.

Party Affiliation.

the republican chieftains get in this frame of mind, let them remember that there is a Windy City in Illinois, where colored voters VOTE and American electors ELECT men, not because of their color, but in spite of it—if the candidates have the ability and are qualified for the offices they seek to fill.

Chicago Negroes have pointed the way along political lines and New York Negroes will make no serious mistake if they follow suit; for the former's modus operandi nets results, while the latter's brings remorse and reaction.

# Colored Harlem Returns To The Republican Fold

## Though Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Candidate for Congress, Was Defeated, Negro Vote Was Overwhelmingly for Coolidge

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—(K. N. F. Service)—It is now definitely known that Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Negro candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first Congressional District, was defeated, by his white Democratic opponent Royal Weller, present encumbent. It is also known that colored voters voted almost unanimously for him. He carried every colored election district, some of them by as much as fifty to one. Therefore, his defeat was brought about by whites but whether or not they were Republican whites, Democratic whites or independents, remains to be proven. It is probable, thought that Dr. Roberts received the uniform white Republican vote for, with but few exceptions, the local Democratic organization carreid the Greater City.

Negro New York, known as the Harlem section, returned to the Republican fold after an absence of over two years. Attorney Pope B. Billups was elected to the Assembly from the Twenty-first A. D. over his Democratic opponent Henri Shields. Both are colored. Abraham Grenthal, Republican, defeated his Democratic opponent in the Nineteenth A. D. While both candidates are white, the vote is almost equally divided between Negroes and whites.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, defeated for Governor by Al Smith, and the entire state Republican ticket, was successful, so far as the colored voter was concerned and all state officers were elected except Roosevelt. The latter made a splendid campaign but the grip the Democratic party holds on the city, through the energetic Smith could not be defeated.

The national campaign for Davis and Bryan, conducted by Ferdinand Q. Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy; Lester A. Walton, son-in-law of Fred R. Moore of the New York Age, who is a special reporter for the New York World, and William H. Lewis, formerly Assistant U. S. Attorney-General, fell like water on a duck's back in New York and leaves Morton, vaunted Democratic leader in New York, with not a single successful candidate in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first A. D's, where the majority of Negroes live.

The La Follette-Wheeler ticket was entirely out of the running.

# Kelly Miller Says:

**The one conspicuous advantage which the Negro gained from the Campaign is the division of his vote. For the first time in the history of Amreican politics, three parties with equal zeal and sincerity made open bid for the Negro vote.**

**The victory for Coolidge is scarcely less significant than the victory of the Ku Klux Klan. This insidious insect has bored into the Republican party like a worm into the heart of an apple. If any Negro can take consolation from the election viewed from this angle, he is easily to be consoled indeed.**

Coolidge has been swept into omce by an unprecedented majority. Davis and La Follette have been snowed under by a landslide. We may speculate at liberty about the cause; the result we all know.

The American people have spoken in no uncertain terms. All true Americans must accept the verdict, and join in to uphold the hand of the new administration, as all loyal citizens ought to do. The outcome shows how short is human foresight.

Two weeks before the election, the Grand Old Party was trembling in its boots over the gloomy prospect. Davis and La Follette were indulging in roseate prophecies. The wisest political analysts were predicting that the House would be called upon to decide. Just a few days before the election, however, it was plainly apparent that Mr. Coolidge would succeed himself.

### Voters Wanted Normalcy

The result was too one-sided to be consoling, even to the victors. An overwhelming majority is often a handicap. Did not Harding find it so The results of last Tuesday do not determine any political issue. The people wanted normalcy.

Harding and Coolidge swept the country by practically the same majority. There was little or no personal appeal in either case. In both instances, the people wanted peace and poise which they both promised in about equal measure. The American people do not usually prefer a high-powered, dramatic personality in the White House. Hayes, Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Harding and Coolidge represent the preferred type, which is almost conventionalized.

### Coolidge Safe and Sane

It is only in unusual stress of circumstances that striking personalities like Cleveland, Roosevelt and Wilson are elevated to power. Mr. Coolidge is sound, safe and sane and silent. He is guided by the rule of common sense. He is cautious and conservative. There is little of the spectacular or of the progressive in him. There is not a radical streak in his nature.

All classes may expect considerate treatment at his hands; none may look for anything spectacular or unusual. The Negro will not indulge in deliriums of joy; nor yet need he feel any depression of spirit. If he does not gain much, he will certainly lose nothing.

### Negro Gained by Division

The one conspicuous advantage which the Negro gained from the campaign is the division of his vote. For the first time in the history of the American politics, three parties with equal zeal and sincerity made open bid for the Negro's vote. There were colored auxiliary committies cooperating with the general management of the three parties with equal intelligence, dignity and race loyalty.

From many angles of observation and comparison, I feel justified in stating that of the element of the race which makes a thoughtful approach to political questions, about five out of ten were for La Follette, three for Coolidge and two for Davis.

Of the rank and file who are impelled by tradition and blind partisan adherence, no doubt, a much larger proportion followed the fortune of Coolidge. This is especially true of the older men who gained their devotion in the good old days when political alignment meant something.

### Expect Wild Claims

In just what proportions the Negro voted in the election there is no way of exact ascertainment. Of course, the partisan advocates of Mr. Coolidge will claim that the race voted all but solidly for their candidate. But such claims must always be discounted since they are put forth wholly for the sake of aggrandizing the importance of the politicians who undertake the task of holding the Negro vote in line.

Unless he can make believe that he kept his forces in hand, like Othello, his occupation would soon be gone. We may expect to see the Negro press full of wild assertions that nine-tenths of the race voted for Mr. Coolidge in order to boost the demands of the vote broker who wishes to translate his political influence into official recognition or personal preferment.

### Landslide Bad For Negro

As I said last week, it would be the saddest chapter in our political history if such claims were true. If in the sweep of this overwhelming majority, the Negro figures as an undetachable coefficient to the fortunes of the Republican party to be treated like dumb, driven cattle we may as well predict its quadrennial recurrence for the next forty years.

The overwhelming majority reduced the colored vote as an entity to comparative insignificance. Mr. Coolidge would have been triumphant if every Negro in the country had voted against him. His vote counted effectively only in the border states, where Republican victory, in all probability, depended upon the fact that the major part of his vote went to the party of his traditional support.

The calculation of every political analyst in the country at the beginning of the campaign regarded the Negro vote as holding the key to the situation in at least twelve states. A marginal vote becomes important only when the issue is close. As a matter of fact the Negro vote has had no provable effect upon a national election since 1896.

The Negro politician plays the cunning role of keeping the several parties in constant fear, that his vote shall constitute the decisive balance of power. Whatever political claims the Negro political leaders may have hoped to urge upon the new administration have been greatly weakened by the overwhelming majority in which the Negro component figured but imperceptibly.

### Negro Candidates

It is grievously to be deplored that Dr. Roberts, the Negro candidate for Congress from the Harlem District, failed of election. His election would have been the one significant outcome of the campaign. It is encouraging to learn that Mr. George succeeded in being elected municipal judge in Chicago.

The Negro will not function in primary politics until he seeks and secures important elective offices. A commendable start has been made. I now register the prophecy that within the next four years, both New York and Chicago will send a Negro member to the Federal House of Representatives.

### Klan Victorious

The victory for Coolidge is scarcely less significant than the victory for the Ku Klux Klan. As I said on a previous occasion, this insidious insect has bored into the Republican party like a worm into the heart of an apple. We can only hope that it will not eat out the core and leave it a hollow shell.

The Klan was triumphant in almost every place where the issue was raised. With a single doubtful exception, the Democratic party was in open hostility, while the Republicans became the political profiteers by silent acceptance. In Oklahoma, Indiana, Ohio, Kansas, Iowa, and practically everywhere else, they swept triumphantly through the gates of the Republican party. Even in Texas, the alliance of the Klan and the Republicans gave the Democratic nominee for governor such anxious concern that she made an open bid for Negro support.

The only Republican candidate that came out in open denunciation of the Klan, was defeated. Such was the fate of Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.

### Invades Republican Party

President Coolidge saw fit to remain silent on this issue while the battle raged with fury all around him. His silence on this issue drove many Negroes from active support of his election. Even those who felt constrained to abide on the ship felt greatly grieved by his silence and seeming indifference.

For no Negro could or can, in any mood, approve of or apologize for the Ku Klux Klan. In the North and West three-fourths of the order are avowedly Republican. It may be, and doubtless is true, that their immediate animosity is not directed against the Negro.

But basically, race and color form the acting principle of the craft. Every Klansman, whether in Georgia or Kansas, must dedicate himself to the proposition of white supremacy. This does not mean the supremacy of intelligence, experience and efficiency which may for the time being be white, but the sheer supremacy of flesh and blood.

### White Supremacy

They must all subscribe to the basic clause in the Ku Klux creed—that in order to a one hundred per cent American one must be white. The dominance of this doctrine sounds the death knell to the political claims fo the colored portion of our population.

If any Negro can take consolation from the election viewed from this angle, he is easily consoled indeed.

His best friends tell us that silence is President Coolidge's method, like the wise old owl in the oak. We were assured that he had no person- al sympathy with the Klan. We can only hope that now his opposition will become vocal.

The Klan seems to have the un-

# Roberts Defeated Through Treachery Of White Voters In The West Side District

**White Republicans Voted Two and Three to One For the Democratic Candidate, While Negroes Gave Loyal Support to Colored Candidate and Voted For Him In Practically a Solid Phalanx.**

**ACTION OF WHITE REPUBLICANS IS KEENLY RESENTED BY RACE VOTERS WHO ALWAYS GIVE LOYAL SUPPORT TO PARTY NOMINEES**

**Roberts' Managers To Analyze Vote By Election Districts In Order To Place Blame For Result Where It Properly Belongs—Weller's Supporters Used Color Line As Campaign Argument.**

Dr. Charles H. Roberts, Republican nominee for Congress from the 21st New York District, was defeated by the Democratic incumbent, Royal H. Weller.

This result was a keen and bitter disappointment to the colored people of Harlem ,and it was due entirely to the vote given Weller by the white districts, which voted against the colored candidate by two or three to one.

It is known that pictures calculated to emphasize color and racial prejudice, together with personal talks to white voters by adherents of Weller, were, used in the interest of his candidacy. Emphasis was placed on the fact that Dr. Roberts is a Negro and many white voters were induced to vote against him solely on the color question.

Weller himself is charged with appealing to white voters up on the hill, asking them if they would vote for a Negro against a white man and this after coming down to a Negro audience and pleading with fervid intensity for their support.

It is planned by the managers of the Roberts' campaign to analyze the votes by election districts in order to discover just where support was withheld from Roberts.

It is definitely assured that the Negro vote was loyal to Roberts, in some instances totaling as much as 50 to one. In one district Weller only received 8 votes while Roberts was given 309; in another, Roberts received 480 while Weller only polled 80. It is estimated that if not not more than 20 per cent of the white Republican vote had been given Weller, Roberts, with the heavy Negro vote he received, would have been elected by at least 3,000 majority.

Much criticis mis given the whites for their attitude towards a Negro candidate. The Negro vote is always loyal to party candidates, irrespective of race, color or creed, and a feeling of deep resentment is prevalent because of the sacrifice of Dr. Roberts through the heavy vote against him in the white districts.

## *Our Votes Are Not Thrown Away in Northern States*

In more than half of the states of the Union our vote is an important factor. In many of the Democratic states of the South it would be a still greater factor than in any of the states listed below if it were not for the disfranchisement of the Colored voter at the hands of white Democrats. In Georgia and Mississippi, for example, according to the 1920 United States census figures, more than half the population is of our Race.

Some of the states where our vote is an important factor are listed below:

Chicago Defender 10-4-24

| States— | Number Negro Males Voting Age, 1920 | Number Negro Females Voting Age, 1920 | Total Number Negroes Voting Age, 1920 | Estimated Total Number Negroes Voting Age, 1924 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 15,550 | 14,682 | 30,232 | 33,000 |
| Rhode Island | 3,396 | 3,158 | 6,554 | 6,700 |
| Connecticut | 7,263 | 6,480 | 13,743 | 16,000 |
| New York | 69,259 | 73,285 | 142,544 | 175,000 |
| New Jersey | 37,511 | 38,160 | 75,671 | 85,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 103,137 | 88,089 | 191,226 | 225,000 |
| Ohio | 70,853 | 56,087 | 126,940 | 160,000 |
| Indiana | 28,651 | 25,284 | 53,935 | 65,000 |
| Illinois | 67,846 | 60,604 | 128,450 | 170,000 |
| Michigan | 25,887 | 17,520 | 43,407 | 70,000 |
| Wisconsin | 2,144 | 1,465 | 3,609 | 5,000 |
| Minnesota | 3,838 | 2,828 | 6,666 | 7,500 |
| Iowa | 6,939 | 5,629 | 12,568 | 14,000 |
| Missouri | 63,452 | 57,876 | 121,328 | 130,000 |
| Nebraska | 5,378 | 4,059 | 9,437 | 12,000 |
| Kansas | 19,562 | 17,448 | 37,010 | 38,000 |
| Delaware | 9,657 | 8,456 | 18,113 | 19,000 |
| Maryland | 73,186 | 68,905 | 141,991 | 150,000 |
| West Virginia | 29,826 | 21,319 | 51,145 | 60,000 |
| Kentucky | 73,091 | 70,790 | 143,881 | 145,000 |
| Tennessee | 120,947 | 124,448 | 245,395 | 250,000 |
| Colorado | 4,237 | 3,869 | 8,106 | 8,500 |
| New Mexico | 4,046 | 763 | 4,809 | 9,000 |
| Arizona | 5,075 | 1,484 | 6,559 | 13,000 |
| Washington | 3,105 | 2,103 | 5,208 | 6,000 |
| California | 14,393 | 13,146 | 27,539 | 38,000 |

NEW YORK CITY LEADER
AUGUST 9, 1924

## WELL-KNOWN NEGRO LAWYER DESERTS G.O.P. FOR SOCIALIST PARTY

**Rufus Lewis Perry, leading Negro lawyer of Brooklyn, and one of the leading Negroes of this part of the country, has deserted the Republican party, and has publicly declared himself a supporter of the Socialist Party.**

**In a letter to Joseph F. Viola, executive secretary of the Socialist Party of Kings County, Perry says:**

**"Your organization is to be congratulated upon placing Frank R. Crosswaithe on your ticket as Secretary of State. This nomination will do much to call to the standard of your party a large number of colored votes.**

**"In view of the broadmindedness of your party, I intend to support it. I am in sympathy with its platform and assure you that the nomination will attract in this jurisdiction a large number of votes.**

**"If any talent I possess can be of any service to your party, you may command me. I shall esteem it a pleasure to contribute financially to the cause in your effort to elect your candidates.**

**"With sentiments of high personal regards, I am**

**"Very truly yours,**

**"RUFUS L. PERRY."**

## N. C. VOTERS FIGHT LILY-WHITE JUDGE

Washington, D. C., Dec. 13.—Residents of Salisbury, High Point, Greensboro, Raleigh, Durham and Wilmington, N. C., have sent a hot letter to Attorney General Stone protesting against the appointment of Colonel Isaac M. Meekins as Federal judge.

Just a month ago Meekins was candidate for governor of the State and boasted he voted and worked in 1900 to disfranchise colored people in North Carolina.

In the last election he was quoted in the papers as stating that he wanted no Negro votes, did not want colored people to vote anyhow, and would be glad if they went over in to the Democratic party.

The letter points out that Meekins is unfit for a judge because he doesn't believe in the enforcement of all of the Constitution.

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Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# PHILLY G. O. P. WON'T SUPPORT COOLIDGE

Philadelphia, July 25.—By a vote of 29 to 12, the Citizens' Republican Club, of which Edward Henry is president, refused to endorse Coolidge for president.

The club is organized against the president for his refusal to make appointments; second, for the naming of Bascom Slemp, lily white, as secretary; third, for his refusal to state his attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan, and fourth, because his party did not insert an anti-Klan plank in their platform.

The club will defeat Bill McCoach for council in the 30th ward unless colored people are given a member on the school board, State committeeman and a city councilman.

# Only Few Negroes Attend Notification of Pres. Coolidge

Among the visitors who came here for the notification of President Coolidge of his nomination by the Republican party were Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, New Orleans, La.; W. H. C. Brown, Newport News, Va.; C. I. Mitchell, Institute, W. Va.; J. Jefferson S. Coage, Dover, Delaware; B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Watson, Albany, Ga.; Wm. McKelvey, Savannah, Ga.; W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. L. Patton, Jackson, Miss.; Aaron E. Malone, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Goodwin, Columbia, S. C., and Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Miss. The last three-named were members of the notification committee.

# Ind. Negro Republicans Bolt Klan Republican Ticket

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5.—That Indiana will be a battle ground in the coming election is strongly indicated from the fact that many of the leading Negroes of the State have declared that the G. O. P. has left them for the Ku Klux Klan and that there is nothing for them to do but to join the democratic ranks in the November election as a protest against the Klan.

It will be remembered that Indiana is the hot bed of the Klan. The present gubernatorial candidate Jackson is a known Klansman and it is said the entire Republican State ticket as well as many of the local candidates are members of the hooded band.

### Bid for Negro Vote

The Democrats in the State seeing that the Republicans were forcing the Negroes out of their ranks, have made a strong bid for the Negroes vote by nominating one John Bonkett, a Negro, on their ticket, and are with all intents and purposes, going to elect him to the State Legislature. At the same time the Republicans, dominated by the Klan, defeated two Negroes, Dr. J. R. Norell and Thos. Dexter who also ran for the nomination for Senate and House of Representatives respectively.

Dr. Norell stated that he was glad of his failure for the nominee on the Republican ticket, because he cannot stomach the Klan and that the only way to successfully fight the Klan in Indiana is to join in with the Democrats and "Kill the Kluxters at the polls in November."

Among the Negroes in Indianapolis who are leading the project are: Mr. Knox, editor of the Freeman; F. B. Ransom, promnient attorney and manager of the Madam Walker Mfg Company; rM. DeFrantz, Executive Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Norel and others.

These men are earnest and sincere and seemed imbued with a spirt to go the limit to defeat the Ku Klux Klan in the State.

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
OCTOBER 7, 1924

So many Negroes are flocking to the support of Davis in Maryland that the Republican managers have thrown up their hands in despair, as without the colored vote the G. O. P.'s prospects are hopeless. It is represented indeed that it is rather the fashion among the Negroes to espouse the Democratic cause, and that they are especially attracted to Davis because of his championship of their rights while Solicitor General of the United States, as a member of Congress and as a lawyer in private practice. This same desertion of the Republican camp by the more intelligent and independent Negroes is also taking place in Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri—doubtful States whose vote may decide the election. Assertion of a right to act as self-respecting and thinking electors is one of the most hopeful signs of progress by the colored race ever seen in this country. When the Negro throws off the domination of insolent Republican bosses and acts as an independent citizen, owing no iron-clad allegiance to any particular political party, he will have made a wonderful step forward.

### Negro Writes on Politics

TO the Editor of The Telegraph: I do not think that Negroes ought to give their votes to any one party; since they are American citizens they ought to vote for all parties, seeing that none of these parties have the monopoly of right. The Republican Party is regarded as our traditional friend, and most of our progress has been attributed to its efforts on our behalf. I think, however, that such progress as there is, is due to our own energy, to our being in the most prosperous of all countries, and to aid from individual whites, rather than to the Republican Party. I have always considered the Republican Party responsible for the greater part of the hardships we have suffered, in that it did not make some practical provision to aid the freedmen in gaining economic independence. The Republican Party actually does more harm than good to the masses of Negroes, from what I know of its methods in Negro wards. A few Negroes get positions, but it is usually at the moral expense of the others. Gambling joints are often openly permitted, although this party makes a great show of love for the Negro around election time, agitating the color question most fearfully.

It would gladly get rid of him if it could in order to flirt with the White South. The Republican Party, in this respect, is like a man allied with a woman he considers below him and whose company he barely tolerates, seeing another woman he much prefers, but who will have nothing to do with him while [illegible] connection with this woman holds. He would gladly get rid of the old love, but does not break away, fearing the harm she could do him. The Negro gives his votes to the Republican Party as if he were still voting for Lincoln. All that is necessary is to mention the Lincoln name to them; they remind me of a flock of sheep. If sheep are coming from a pen and the first ones have to jump over a bar in doing so, all the others will make the same jump though the bar be taken away. Such is the Negro voter. Abraham Lincoln has been taken away; his successors are no more like him than vinegar is like honey. Yet Negroes continue to jump Republican in a manner that makes me think they believe Lincoln is still alive and running for President.

A more characteristic title for the so-called Democratic Party would be Negrophobic Party. its attitude to us is just the opposite of what its name signifies. Of course, there are broad-minded men in both these parties, but in spite of this the so-called Democratic Party possesses one admirable trait that the Republican Party hasn't; that trait is frankness of expression. It declares itself a white man's party; it does not want the Negro's vote.

ALONZO A. HOLT (Colored).

Macon, Ga., Sept. 1, 1924.

# SITUATION IN CAPITAL CITY VEXES EXPERT

## Political Dopesters Worried

By THE LISTENER

Washington, Oct. 17.—To say that ardent politicians and their followers, active in this city, are puzzled over the national political situation is but to mildly describe a political nexus whose every turn seems to have become more difficult as election day approaches. In the first place Washington is largely a voteless city, but one would never know it, so pronounced are the sentiments of the various political groups. As a part of the present puzzle there is wonderment upon the brows of rock-ribbed Republicans as to why Attorney Thomas L. Jones, president of the Coolidge-Dawes Colored Republican club, withdrew from the police court judgeship race.

### Wanted Rent Commission Place

Some time ago Attorney Jones was a candidate for a place upon the district rent commission, and it is said that he made a strong run for the appointment. Later when it became apparent that there would be a judgeship vacancy on the public court bench Attorney Jones, who had been elected president of the Coolidge-Dawes Colored Republican club, was urged by his friends and admirers to seek judicial honors. Consequently his withdrawal and his subsequent support of Attorney Jas. J. O'Leary (white), an ardent Republican, who, however, states that these organizations claims to be the only Colored women's club in the Republican party in its stewardship of our citizenship, has caused a bit of gloom to pervade the hearts of the many people who desired to see the attorney elevated to the bench.

### Women Are Active

Miss Eva Chase, representing the Coolidge-Dawes club, and Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, representing the Women's Political Study club, formerly guided by Attorney Jeannette Carter, who is now at the New York headquarters, are making their organizations function in fine shape. The wonderment here, however, is caused by a slight weakness in the coalition and co-operation of the two feminine organizations, both of which are striving for the same results. It is rumored that one of the stiff wallop in behalf of Republicanism.

### Prominent Democrats in City

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Political — 1924
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

# PHILLY G. O. P. WON'T SUPPORT COOLIDGE

Baltimore Herald 8-13-24

Philadelphia, July 25.—By a vote of 29 to 12, the Citizens' Republican Club, of which Edward Henry is president, refused to endorse Coolidge for president.

The club is organized against the president for his refusal to make appointments; second, for the naming of Bascom Slemp, lily white, as secretary; third, for his refusal to state his attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan, and fourth, because his party did not insert an anti-Klan plank in their platform.

The club will defeat Bill Mc-Coach for council in the 30th ward unless colored people are given a member on the school board, State committeeman and a city councilman.

8-21-24

# Only Few Negroes Attend Notification of Pres. Coolidge

Among the visitors who came here for the notification of President Coolidge of his nomination by the Republican party were Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs, New Orleans, La.; W. H. C. Brown, Newport News, Va.; C. I. Mitchell, Institute, W. Va.; J. Jefferson Coage, Dover, Delaware; B. J. Davis, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Watson, Albany, Ga.; Wm. McKelvey, Savannah, Ga.; W. L. Porter, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. L. Patton, Jackson, Miss.; Aaron E. Malone, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Goodwin, Columbia, S. C., and Dr. S. D. Redmond, Jackson, Miss. The last three-named were members of the notification committee.

Washington Herald 8-21-24

# Ind. Negro Republicans Bolt Klan Republican Ticket

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 5.—That Indiana will be a battle ground in coming election is strongly indicated from the fact that many of the leading Negroes of the State have declared that the G. O. P. has left them for the Ku Klux Klan and that there is nothing for them to do but to join the democratic ranks in the November election as a protest against the Klan.

It will be remembered that Indiana is the hot bed of the Klan. The present gubernatorial candidate Jackson is a known Klansman and it is said the entire Republican State ticket as well as many of the local candidates are members of the hooded band.

**Bid for Negro Vote**

The Democrats in the State seeing that the Republicans were forcing the Negroes out of their ranks, have made a strong bid for the Negroes vote by nominating one John Bonkett, a Negro, on their ticket, and are with all intents and purposes, going to elect him to the State Legislature. At the same time the Republicans, dominated by the Klan, defeated two Negroes, Dr. J. R. Norell and Thos. Dexter who also ran for the nomination for Senate and House of Representatives respectively.

Dr. Norell stated that he was glad of his failure for the nominee on the Republican ticket, because he cannot stomach the Klan and that the only way to successfully fight the Klan in Indiana is to join in with the Democrats and "Kill the Kluxters at the polls in November."

Among the Negroes in Indianapolis who are leading the project are: Mr. Knox, editor of the Freeman; F. B. Ransom, promnient attorney and manager of the Madam Walker Mfg Company; rM. DeFrantz, Executive Secretary Y. M. C. A.; Dr. Norel and others.

These men are earnest and sincere and seemed imbued with a spirt to go the limit to defeat the Ku Klux Klan in the State.

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
OCTOBER 7, 1924

So many Negroes are looking to the support of Davis in Maryland that the Republican managers have thrown up their hands in despair, as without the colored vote the G. O. P.'s prospects are hopeless. It is represented indeed that it is rather the fashion among the Negroes to espouse the Democratic cause, and that they are especially attracted to Davis because of his championship of their rights while Solicitor General of the United States, as a member of Congress and as a lawyer in private practice. This same desertion of the Republican camp by the more intelligent and independent Negroes is also taking place in Delaware, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri—doubtful States whose vote may decide the election. Assertion of a right to act as self-respecting and thinking electors is one of the most hopeful signs of progress by the colored race ever seen in this country. When the Negro throws off the domination of insolent Republican bosses and acts as an independent citizen, owing no iron-clad allegiance to any particular political party, he will have made a wonderful step forward.

MACON

**Negro Writes on Politics**

TO the Editor of The Telegraph: I do not think that Negroes ought to give their votes to any one party; since they are American citizens they ought to vote for all parties, seeing that none of these parties have the monopoly of right. The Republican Party is regarded as our traditional friend, and most of our progress has been attributed to its efforts on our behalf. I think, however, that such progress as there is, is due to our own energy, to our being in the most prosperous of all countries, and to aid from individual whites, rather than to the Republican Party. I have always considered the Republican Party responsible for the greater part of the hardships we have suffered, in that it did not make some practical provision to aid the freedmen in gaining economic independence. The Republican Party actually does more harm than good to the masses of Negroes, from what I know of its methods in Negro wards. A few Negroes get positions, but it is usually at the moral expense of the others. Gambling joints are often openly permitted, although this party makes a great show of love for the Negro around election time, agitating the color question most fearfully.

It would gladly get rid of him if it could in order to flirt with the White South. The Republican Party, in this respect, is like a man allied with a woman he considers below him and whose company he barely tolerates, seeing another woman he much prefers, but who will have nothing to do with him while [illegible] connection with this woman holds. He would gladly get rid of the old love, but does not break away, fearing the harm she could do him. The Negro gives his votes to the Republican Party as if he were still voting for Lincoln. All that is necessary is to mention the Lincoln name to them; they remind me of a flock of sheep. If sheep are coming from a pen and the first ones have to jump over a bar in doing so, all the others will make the same jump though the bar be taken away. Such is the Negro voter. Abraham Lincoln has been taken away; his successors are no more like him than vinegar is like honey. Yet Negroes continue to jump Republican in a manner that makes me think they believe Lincoln is still alive and running for President.

A more characteristic title for the so-called Democratic Party would be Negrophobic Party. its attitude to us is just the opposite of what its name signifies. Of course, there are broad-minded men in both these parties, but in spite of this the so-called Democratic Party possesses one admirable trait that the Republican Party hasn't; that trait is frankness of expression. It declares itself a white man's party; it does not want the Negro's vote.

ALONZO A. HOLT (Colored).

Macon, Ga., Sept. 1, 1924.

# SITUATION IN CAPITAL CITY VEXES EXPERT

## Political Dopesters Worried

Chicago Defender 10-18-24

By THE LISTENER

Washington, Oct. 17.—To say that ardent politicians and their followers, active in this city, are puzzled over the national political situation is but to mildly describe a political nexus whose solution seems to have become more difficult as election day approaches. In the first place Washington is largely a voteless city, but one would never know it, so pronounced are the sentiments of the various political groups. As a part of the present puzzle there is wonderment upon the brows of rock-ribbed Republicans as to why Attorney Thomas L. Jones, president of the Coolidge-Dawes Colored Republican club, withdrew from the police court judgeship race.

**Wanted Rent Commission Place**

Some time ago Attorney Jones was a candidate for a place upon the district rent commission, and it is said that he made a strong run for the appointment. Later when it became apparent that there would be a judgeship vacancy on the public court bench Attorney Jones, who had been elected president of the Coolidge-Dawes Colored Republican club, was urged by his friends and admirers to seek judicial honors. Consequently his withdrawal and his subsequent support of Attorney Jas. J. O'Leary (white), an ardent Republican, who, however, states that

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**Women Are Active**

Miss Eva Chase, representing the Coolidge-Dawes club, and Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, representing the Women's Political Study club, formerly guided by Attorney Jeannette Carter, who is now at the New York headquarters, are making their organizations function in fine shape. The wonderment here, however, is caused by a slight weakness in the coalition and co-operation of the two feminine organizations, both of which are striving for the same results. It is rumored that one of

## NEGRO FALSE GUIDES.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown, director of colored women for the Republican National Committee sends out a bulletin to the Negro women of the Country telling "What the Democrats Have Done for Us." This bulletin for sheer campaign bunk and dishonest sophistry is only equaled by the junk and bunk put out by the Honorable Roscoe C. Simmons. Speaking of the Democrats, the bulletin says, "They have disfranchised the colored people; they have passed segregation laws; they have practiced peonage; they have tolerated lynching and burning of our people; they have sustained an inequitable division of taxes for education purposes; they have passed Jim-Crow laws and forced us to submit to them; they are now bringing suit to prove the 14th Amendment unconstitutional, etc." Here is a hodge-podge of error and fact; sincerity and prejudice; patriotism and partisan stupidity.

Let's see. The people who did all these things and more to the Negro were the Ku Klux Klan, made up of white men of all political parties. Nobody knows the truth of this statement better than Miss Hallie Q. Brown. She is opposed to such treatment at the hands of the Klan in the South and she is right.

The Freeman

Let's see. The Ku Klux Klan born in the South for the expressed purpose of terrorizing, humiliating, and brutalizing the Negro boldly invades Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio and by an appeal to race prejudice, captures the degenerate Republican organizations of those states, bringing into these commonwealths, the Klan program of white supremacy and Negro subordination and oppression. Yet we have Negro leaders like Miss Brown asking the respectable Negroes of these states to vote for this Klan because it masqureades in Republican garb. For shame, how can Miss Brown and Mr. Simmons do it? Do they think the Negroes of these states a pack of dumb, spineless fools? Are these political hirelings worthy of the confidence of the Negro race?

Come now, Sister Hallie and Brother Roscoe. Do you really want the Negro citizens of the North to support the Ku Klux Klan because it has come north and succeeded in corrupting the white Republicans to the extent of securing party control? The Negroes in Indiana hurl your cowardly and unmanly advice back in your teeth, if you answer, "Yes." The hand that smites the Negro whether South or North, must be resisted.

In the meantime, we would like to have our Jim-Crow Republican leaders tell us where the Republican Party was when all of these terrible things were being perpetrated against the Negro citizen? A bill of particulars of just what the Republican Party has done to protect the Negro in his civil rights and privileges during the last generation and more would be interesting reading.

## WHO IS TO BLAME?

We understand that the Republican party would like to carry some of the states below the Mason and Dixon line at the coming general election. We do not know whether or not this is true. If it is true, then we can only say, that failure to do so will be its own fault.

St. Louis Argus

The Republicans have sat idly by and allowed the Democrats, in defiance of the Constitution, to take from the Republican ranks, practically all the Negro votes in those states, which if voted and counted, would make almost every Southern State Republican.

10-17-24

If the Negroes voted in these states the Republicans would have at least an equal show at winning, or there certainly would be no danger of the Democratic nominee entering a national contest with the votes of all the Southern States already counted in the Democratic column.

St. Louis, Mo.

To-be-sure, it does not require a lawyer or a statesman to see this. Therefore, it certainly furnishes some food for thought, for one to reason just why the G. O. P. does not give the Negro the ballot in the south.

We are wondering whether the G. O. P. would rather lose a National election than to enfranchise the Negro in the south.

That the Republican party has the power to enfranchise the Negroes in the south, there is no doubt. The President through the Attorney General of the United States, has the power, and it is his sworn duty to enforce the provision of the Constitution of the United States.

To allow one class of citizens to disfranchise another class of citizens, purely on racial grounds, is neglect of duty on the part of the government officials. To say that the arms of the government are too short, or the power of the government is too limited, is "bunk" of the rankest sort. If the government has power to enforce one part of the Constitution, it has the same power to enforce the other.

In the face of this condition, we can't but wonder, why worry, G. O. P., about the results at the November election? If the election is thrown into the House of Representatives, then you alone are to blame.

The Negro vote, especially that of the south, is Republican. This fact is known to the "powers that be." This being the case, the mystery of the Republican party's indifference to that vote deepens the more.

The cry now is votes, more votes! We would really like to know, why doesn't the G. O. P. take the votes that belong to it not only as a political expediency, but as a duty imposed upon the National officers by their oath of office.

## DAWES' FOOLISH SPEECH

Gen. Chas. G. Dawes, vice presidential candidate on the Republican ticket, may be an excellent financier and European plan maker; but as a vice presidential speech maker, he appears foolish and dangerous.

The Washington Tribune

There was neither political acumen, statesmanship nor diplomacy in the speech of acceptance Tuesday night in Chicago. The Ku Klux Klan can not be expected to do any more than Dawes did Tuesday night, to foster class war by the waving of the red flag.

8-23-24

The United States was born in revolution, the Union was saved in a revolution and many of the Constitutional amendments were born out of just such "radicalism" as Dawes denounced Tuesday night. Direct election of Senators was considered "radical" when first suggested by Senator La Follette. Woman Suffrage was considered "radical" for a long time. Prohibition was considered as "radical" a number of years ago. The abolition of slavery was "very radical" back in the fifties. Now that Senator La Follette is advocating justice through the courts and the direct election of the President, he is "radical" as termed by the vice presidential candidate of the Republican party in his speech of acceptance last Tuesday night.

Because Senator La Follette has declared himself "for the man lowest down" Gen. Dawes, one of the men higher up, declares his policies "the predominant issues in this campaign," trying to make of the La Follette platform, the basis for class war.

The American people are blood-thirsty enough, without being embittered and without intensifying their class hatred, by a prospective high official of the government. A few more speeches like that delivered last Tuesday night, by Gen. Dawes and the Coolidge candidacy will be put to sleep politically for all time to come.

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Political—1924. I. Republican.
Party Affiliation.

# National G. O. P. Committee Beats Entire Creager Faction After Bitter Argument of Texas Contest Case in Which Wm. McDonald Made Masterful Plea for Party Rights of Race in Texas

Dallas Ethereal

6-14-24

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 14—The Lily white faction of Republicans of Texas again won out over the Beck faction headed by Harry Beck, Hon. Wm. McDonald and Capt. Elgin of Seguin in their fight for seats in the National Republican convention in session here this week. The decision giving seats to the whole of the Creager faction came after a long and sharp debate in which all of the Texas leaders of the Beck faction made impassioned pleas for greater fairness to the Negro and a greater adherence to the principles of true Republicanism. The decision of the committee was made by a vote of 26 to 7. The split in the vote came as direct result of the introduction of the Negro question into the discussion.

The contest grew out of the split from the Creager convention by Captain Elgin during the state convention in Dallas two weeks ago.

The committee's action followed two hours of argument, during which Captain J. E. Elgin of San Antonio, in presenting the case for contestants, represented that the convention held in the Dallas City Hall at night following the Creager daylight gathering was in fact a reuniting of the Republican factions of Texas. He declared that he could not follow "Creager's convention tactics," and at the close of the so-called regular convention he announced that the convention would assemble that night to perfect "legal organization" and transact the party's business.

Upon meeting that night. Elgin sent an invitation to Harry Beik of Dallas, chairman of the so-called black and tan party, to "come back into the Republican fold." Beck was urged by Bill McDonald to accept the invitation and, as a result, Captain Elgin told the committee, his convention represented the reunited Republican party of Texas. It was this convention that indorsed Colonel E. H. R. Green for national committeeman to oppose Creager.

**"Keep the Negro Out."**

The purpose of the basis of apportionment for State convention representation adopted by Creager, Captain Elgin said, was to "keep the Negro out," and, since they had him out, wanted to keep him out. The Negro vote phase of the controversy as brought before the national commitee by the contestants proved to be the issue upon which the committee divided in voting to seat the Creager delegates. So obvious had the Texas policy been to eliminate the Negro. Captain Elgin said, that managers for William G. McAdoo had employed speakers to go to other states (presumably where there is a heavy Negro vote) to expose the matter.

"These leaders down there," declared Elgin, waving his hand in the direction where sat Creager, State Chairman Noite, Clarence Linz, Houston Jones and Mrs. J. C. Griswold of San Antonio, associate member of the national associate member of the national committee, "said to me, 'Elgin, you are all right; we got rid of the d—— niggers, now you brought them back.'

**Bill McDonald's Plea**

At this point Capt. Elgin turned the case for the contestants over to (Gosseneck) Bill McDonald who made an impassioned appear to the committee to make it possible for the Negro in Texas to go into the Republican primaries and conventions with white men "so we can go on to glory."

The old Texas aroused the audience to the point of applause by his speech. McDonald said that he had not been permitted to participate in conventions called under direction of the national commitee in four years, but had been able to participate in "rump conventions." He pointed out that "Creager and Elgin were together representing the office-holding Republicans in Texas until they 'fell out' and that then Elgin gave the invitation to the black and tans to join him."

"We don't ask the right for the Negro to run the Republican party in Texas, as is done in some States" McDonald said, "but to work with the white men in upbuilding the party."

He referred to the indorsement of E. R. R. Green as national committeeman, saying that he "is a multimillionaire and spends his money freely."

The answer for the regular delegation was handled entirely by Mr. Creager, who declared to the committee that the Negro voter question would not be brought here were it not for the ambition of Negro leaders like McDonald.

**Mention Dallas Convention**

"McDonald and Beck have both been a source of trouble in the Republican party in Texas," Mr. Creager said. "Your years ago they went to Chicago with a contesting delegation, and we chased them into Lake Michigan, and now we will will chase them into Lake Erie The Negro is participating in Republican conventions in Texas."

"What conventions?" shouted McDonald.

"Dallas," replied Clarence Linz, who sat behind Creager.

Mr. Creager then said that their participation had been in convention held in Bexar, Dallas, Harris, McLennan and Tarrant Counties. McDonald denied that a convention had been called in Tarrant.

Taking a parting thrust at McDonald, Mr. Creager declared him to be "a disturber" and yielded the floor. The remark brought McDonald to his feet, and, leaning over the table, he told the committee that he had made contributions to elect every Republican Congressman sent from Texas and had put in more money for such campaigns than any other one individual in Texas.

"This was true as to the Hawley race from Galveston district," he said, and added that he gave $500 to Wurzbach's campaign and paid four Negroes $100 each to go into Wurzbah's district and speak for him.

"That's the kind of a disturber I have been," McDonald shouted, then pointing his finger to Creager, added, "they were trying to be with the Democrats to defeat him," (meaning Wurzbach). Wurzbach is one of the delegates at large seated Friday.

In the case was being brought to a close, Harry Beck, one of the contestants, asked to be heard. He declared that he represented 100 per cent of the black voters in Texas and 60 per cent of the white voters in Texas.

"Down in Texas they told me," shouted Beck at the top of his voice that caused the loungers to rush into the room from the hall, "that Stemp is a lily white, that Coolidge is a lily white; let's get rid of the d—— niggers."

He intimated that the refusal to give consideration to the Negro vote might imperil the chances of Coolidge in the fall campaign.

"Coolidge has yet to be elected," continued Beck. "You can put on your steam roller if you want to, but we'll go home and vote for Calvin Coolidge and, I hope, Frank Lowden."

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
JULY 3, 1924

# National Colored Republican Conference Opens Here Today

## Dr. Geo. Cannon to Preside—18 States Send Delegates to Session

By R. T. LOCKETT
1711 Arctic Avenue

The national colored republican conference will hold its second annual session in Atlantic City today, with two sessions at St. Augustine's Episcopal church, afternoon and evening. Dr. George E. Cannon, president of the conference and one of the most prominent republicans in the state, will deliver the opening address and will preside at the sessions.

This conference was organized first as a state republican association but at the convention held here last year representative republicans from 18 different states, including only states east of the Mississippi, were invited to the conference. All of the 18 states sent delegates and the organization was then made national in its scope. This year every state in the union has been invited to send representatives and according to the opinion of the leaders in the movement the attendance will be large.

Just what the big question will be at the conference has not been announced by the conference leaders but it is generally thought that it will be the coming presidential election, with also a consideration of the Kean-Edge fight. The conference will, of course, support Calvin Coolidge for president, as it was mainly through their efforts that New Jersey elected Dr. Cannon one of the seven delegates-at-large to the republican national convention at Cleveland, and Dr. Walter G. Alexander as alternate-at-large. But just who the conference will back in the senatorial fight is a matter of conjecture. Other national matters will be taken up. The importance of the conference cannot be over-estimated as the resultant action is calculated to reach the entire race.

The fight at the first conference was on the question of whether colored people should remain loyal to the republican party, regardless of men or measures, or whether Negroes should support the candidates more in accord with the advancement of the race and those who would so declare themselves in their platform. The latter policy was adopted by the conference in spite of a vigorous fight waged by W. A. Bird, the dynamic preacher and politician of Jersey City. The action caused nation-wide comment and served as a check upon the republican party, who immediately met the demands of the conference, going so far as to have incorporated in the present republican platform the most definite and nopeful anti-lynching plank yet recorded. The same line of procedure was followed at the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that just closed in Philadelphia, when James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, instructed the delegates to support the candidates who would pledge themselves to measures beneficial to the race, regardless of party affiliations.

The meeting this afternoon will be at 2 o'clock and the one in the evening at 8.30; the public is invited to both. Officers of the conference are Dr. Cannon, president; Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, of Pittsburgh, vice president; Dr. Alexander, Orange, executive secretary; James E. Kefford, of Waterbury, Conn., recording secretary; Attorney C. C. Fitzgerald, of Baltimore, treasurer.

**Soldiers' Paid Up Insurance**

All application blanks for soldiers' paid-up insurance will be properly filled and the proper instructions given by a committee that will meet the ex-service men at Charles H. Donaway's establishment, Pennsylvania

and Baltic avs., any day this week. In charge will be Mr. Donaway, Herman Herson, Bud Scarr, and Mrs. C. P. Donaway. Members of Rheims Post, No. 564, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all ex-service men are invited to make use of this service.

**Indoor Picnic at Price Memorial**

The Volunteers' Club, headed by Mrs. Nora Robinson, is conducting an Indoor Picnic at Price Memorial A. M. E. temple, 15 N. Ohio av., for the benefit of the church. The first session of the "picnic" was held last night and was attended and enjoyed by a large crowd of members and friends of Price Memorial. The affair will be continued tonight and tomorrow. The entertainment will begin at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon and last until late in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended the general public to attend and become acquainted with Price Memorial's new pastor Rev. D. Grecian-Donawa.

**New Order Formed Here**

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and Baltic avs., any day this week. In charge will be Mr. Donaway, Herbert Hanson, Bud Scarr, and Mrs. C. P. Donaway. Members of Rheims Post, No. 564, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all ex-service men are invited to make use of this service.

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Political — 1924. II. Republican.
Party Affiliation.

failure the Negroes of Texas were debarred from any but the most meager participation in any political affairs. Now as the case stands they can only vote and that vote will go to increase the standing of the Lily whites who have sworn that they will no longer be welcomed into the councils of the party. Dallas Express

In some respects this condition is most unfortunate. To think that men who wish and earnestly desire the best for the party to which they have pledged allegiance cannot help to bring to pass the things which they see and know to be the best for the upbuilding of that party. This is unfortunate. And especially does it seem so when it is realized that this is supposed to be a free country in which men may make and choose their own political affiliations. But that at least as far as the Negroes of Texas are concerned is a supposition purely and simply. They are not free.

But such a condition is not altogether hopeless. There is room to hope that in time to come with an increasingly greater participation in the political affairs of the civic units of which we are a part there may come a greater respect for our political interest and knowledge and that greater respect may lead to the kind of political recognition that we now desire but which is denied us. In the mean time there must be the constant struggle to break in wherever the opportunity seems to present itself. There must be no recognition of defeat. It must constantly be borne in mind that only those whose who have the perseverance to try finally win the things for which they long.

On the part of our general public there must come a greater realization of the importance of qualifying for the ballot and of using it wisely. There must come a real love of political participation for the amount of civic good that can result therefrom rather than as it is now, a love for the glory and prestige that may result. 6-14-24

It is a fact that the majority of those who now seek to participate in the affairs of parties are those who think little of the real civic good that they may do. Voting is a matter that is taken rather lightly and the real essence of such action escapes them. It is probably the discovery of some such trait as this that has caused the hard struggle back into politics that our race all over the South is seeing. This is in all probability a hard fact to face and yet it must be faced courageously if the proper sort of progress is to be made in the years that are to come. Our children and those young men and women who now are just about ready for the qualification for the ballot must be taught that it is a sacred and solemn duty; one that requires the exercise of all of the sense and civic knowledge that they possess; not a thing out of which great sums of money are to be made. Our leaders must pay an increasing amount of attention to the teaching of facts such as these if at any time we hope to again enter the political arena and take our places as those who are fit to help in the determination of affairs.

Texas Negroes have again felt the iron of the spurs of the Lily Whites. For another four years they must be content to sit on the side lines and look at the procession pass by. But it is to be hoped that in those four years they will do a great amount of sober reflection and out of that reflection there should come a well organized intelligent body o voters who without regard to party affiliations so much as with regard for their duties as citizens of a democracy, will operate mightily for the greater good of themselves and their fellows. All hope is not dead. There is every reason to feel that in the future things will take the shape that we now hope for. It is for us to prepare for them in the best way now known to us.

## "Gone Glimmering"—Not Exactly

The Atlanta Constitution, known for its dispassionate expression, and consistent fairness, tells the Republican party that the election of the Negro delegation to the Republican National Convention, and the rejection of the contesting whites, means that whatever hope there might have been for the building of a Republican party organization in the South, has now "gone glimmering." Courier

That the hope has "gone glimmering" we agree; but we beg leave to state that hopes can be as false as they are unreasonable. Hope, based on truth, seldom suffers defeat.

It is very evident that of the two contesting factions the committee at Cleveland sustained the delegation that had conformed to the rules and precedents of the Republican Party. Otherwise there could be no decision on a contest. The rejected Republicans, white or colored, were not contesting for seats on the basis of party regularity, and they lost. If the same contestants had been Negroes they would have lost. It is not a part of the province of party laws and party rules to make special provision for colored men or for white men.

The Atlanta Constitution should encourage Republicans, white and colored, to organize under the laws and rules governing the Republican party, and having so organized, proceed to elect the party representatives. But as long as white men declare that they simply will not be a member of a party because Negroes belong to that same party, just so long will the Republican Party be obliged to accept the men who will join the party, whether those men happen to be white or colored.

The whites of the South have made certain declarations. Many of those declarations are wrong. Our God, as well as man, knows they are wrong. These Southern whites simply propose to have the world bow to their false declarations and accept them. As long as the world refuses to bow, the South continues to stand in the way of its own progress. The Negro is going to be of some very great value to the South in a very short time, and the South may yet live to apologize for its false declaration that it would rather die of poverty, of crime, of sin and immorality, than meet the colored human being like a man meets another man. Perhaps, after parties are wiped out, after some common enemy takes our country under supervision, perhaps we may agree that the world is big enough for all men, and color is not as poison as some of the Southern gentlemen like to make the world believe they think it to be.

The Republican Party has not "gone glimmering," exactly. The white men of the State of Georgia simply prefer to see everything, including themselves, go glimmering, than to discard that dogged prejudice which seems to be the cancer of their whole existence.

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNA
JULY 17, 1924

### THE NEGRO IN THE ELECTION.

The Negro vote in the Presidential election this year will count for a good deal—not in the South, of course, because in this part of the country, it is for what are regarded wholly good reasons, the Negro vote is negligible. In the Northern States, however, thanks in large measure to the considerable exodus of colored people from the South, the Negro vote will have a very decided effect on the result of the election in heretofore Republican States. The New York World printed the following illuminating dispatch from Philadelphia Tuesday:

Edward W. Henry, for a number of years an attorney in Clarksburg, W. Va., and now President of the Negro Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia, declared today:

"John W. Davis is a man of destiny. He is bound to win. He has been my friend for years and I am for him for President of the United States because he fought to keep Jim Crow Laws and grandfather clauses from being put on the statute books of West Virginia.

"Colored people helped to elect him to the Legislature and then sent him to Congress from the Clarksburg District that has always been normally Republican. We never regretted our action."

This stand of Henry, one of the best known Republicans of his race, probably will cause his resignation from the Republican Club, the National Lincoln League and Steering Committee of the Conference of Colored Republican Voters, in which he has labored all his life.

"If John W. Davis still stands where I know he did in the old days, I will take the stump for him all over the United States and island possessions," said Henry.

Major R. R. Wright, President of the Citizens' and Southern Banking Co., one of the largest Negro banks to the country, recalled today that Mr. Davis had been extremely kind and painstaking in enabling him to hear a particular speech of David Lloyd George in Parliament, and in

THE JOURNAL AN

introductions to leading personages of the Continent, including Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Gen. Pershing and President Poincare.

"Mr. Davis was the first conspicuous lawyer to pass on the constitutionality of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, fostered especially by the National Associations for the Advancement of Colored People," said Major Wright's son, who is editor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church

weekly publication.

It has been said that "no one can ever tell how the negro will vote," and that is so in a sense; but it is also true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true," that the Negro in the South particularly, and the country outside the South, generally speaking, the Negro has always affiliated and voted with the Republican Party. That much is true, certainly. But the times have changed and the Negroes are beginning to change with the times. It is pleasant to note that many prominent Negro men have expressed their determination to support Mr. Davis for President.

Fred Douglass used to say "The Republican party is the ship and all else is the sea." We wonder what the great Douglass would say now, were he to come to Indiana? Here he would find "the ship" manned and piloted by the Ku Klux Klan. We believe Mr. Douglass would cry out, "Give me the sea."

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
AUGUST 13, 1924

## Coolidge and Negro Vote

President Coolidge has seen fit to rebuke a correspondent, who signs himself Charles F. Gardner of Fort Hamilton, N. Y., but does not seem to be known in that section, who objects to a colored dentist being an aspirant for the Republican nomination for Congress from the Twenty-first New York (City) District, and wants the President to interfere.

There is, of course, as the "amazed" President says, not the slightest reason why a colored man should not aspire to office. And if a majority of the electorate wants him there is no reason why he should not be elected. The district in question is in Harlem, and includes the so-called black belt.

His reply to the letter gives Mr. Coolidge an opportunity to champion broadly equal political rights to the negro, and to quote Roosevelt along the same line. It is an opportunity gladly seized upon, since a considerable element of the colored vote is said to be disaffected, and to have leanings toward LaFollette, because of Harding's speech at Birmingham and a general feeling that it has been neglected. In several border states it holds an actual balance of political power.

Why any correspondent should expect a President who named and forced ratification of the appointment of a negro to be collector of customs at New Orleans to be disposed against such "encroachment" in "a white man's country" is difficult to see. Perhaps the writer was more anxious to drag forth a letter to cement colored support to Coolidge. Political machinery creaks at times.

# Negroes Gain 3,697 Whites Lose 13,469 In The Registration

## Total Only 302,709, Which Is 13,400 Less Than Four Years Ago

Registration of Colored voters in St. Louis last week for the November election exceeded the number registered in 1920 by 3,697, according to the folowing published on in the Globe Democrat this week:

**From The Globe-Democrat**

The total number of Negro registrants on the books in St. Louis for this section is 34,075 as against 30,378 in 1920.

A survey conducted by the Board of Election Commissioners several months ago showed that there were 33,786 Negroes in St. Louis eligible to register, whose names were not then upon the registration books. Most of them had settled in St. Louis since the election of 1922.

Against an increase of 3697 in the Negro registration there was a loss of 2831 in the number of white men registered and a loss of 10,638 in the number of white women who registered as compared to 1920.

The total registration for the November election is 302,709, which may be reduced by a revision now under way. The total number qualified to vote in the election of 1920 was 316,109. The loss is 13,400.

**Scarce Funds Blamed**

The Negro registration in St. Louis was disappointing to the Republican organization heads in view of the fact that more than 90 per cent of the Negro registrants in St. Louis can be counted upon to vote the Republican ticket. The goal which had been set by the members of the Republican City Committee on Negro registration was 50,000.

Robert T. Scott, deputy circuit clerk, a Negro, who is a member of the Republican City Committee from the Sixth Ward, said scarcity of funds with which to hire precinct workers was in large measure responsible for the failure of the Republican City Committee to get out a larger Negro registration.

He said many of the Negroes who came here from the South during the past two years did not understand election requirements and that personal explanation and solicitation was necessary to get them to registration places.

The Republican National Committee, he said, contributed $6000 for the purposes of registration in St. Louis, which when distributed among 624 precincts gave less than $10 to the precinct. Scott said he suggested to the City Committee a larger amount be apportioned to the Sixth, Seventh, Seventeenth, Nineteenth and other wards in which there is a large Negro population for the purpose of getting out the registration, but he said his recommendation was not carried out.

**Many Here Less Than a Year**

Scott is of the opinion that the number of Negroes eigible to register in St. Louis was very much less than the survey of the Election Board indicated. He said the survey in the Sixth Ward showed 17,500 Negroes of legal age, but many of these had not been in Missouri a year. He said the canvassers did not ask them how long they had been in Missouri, but only their age.

**Novelty Attracted Women**

The decrease in the number of white women registered is not taken to mean that the women of St. Louis are growing tired of the ballot, but that they lack interest in the pending campaign. Four years ago the country had just emerged from the war. Peace talk was at its height. The League of Nations was an issue and women actively took sides for and against it. That caused many to register and also to vote. Then again that was the first election in which women participated and the novelty of voting attracted many women.

The registration of Negro women was 325 greater for this election than 1920, while the registration of Negro men was 3372 greater than 1920.

The total registration of white men is 165,787; white women, 102,867; Negro men, 21,372; Negro women, 12,703. The number of white women to register was 62 per cent of the number of white men. The number of Negro women who registered as compared to Negro men was sightly less than 62 per cent.

## THE DECLINING POPULAR VOTE.

Recently we drew attention to a detailed study, made by writers in the New Republic, of the numerical strength of the popular vote in this country in different presidential elections. The figures are so striking that we think it well to quote them at greater detail.

The following figures tell the story since 1856. The figures given under the heading, "popular vote" and "eligible vote" represent millions—remember that, and read:

| Year | *Popular Vote | *Eligible Vote | Pct. of Popular Vote to Eligible Vote |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1856..... | 4 | 5 | 82.51 |
| 1860..... | 4 | 5 | 84.19 |
| 1864..... | 4 | 4 | 84.85 |
| 1868..... | 5 | 7 | 74.42 |
| 1872..... | 6 | 8 | 74.90 |
| 1876..... | 8 | 9 | 85.84 |
| 1880..... | 9 | 11 | 83.53 |
| 1884..... | 10 | 12 | 80,92 |
| 1888..... | 11 | 13 | 82.46 |
| 1892..... | 12 | 15 | 77.85 |
| 1896..... | 13 | 17 | 80.75 |
| 1900..... | 13 | 18 | 76.39 |
| 1904..... | 13 | 19 | 68.00 |
| 1908..... | 14 | 21 | 68.93 |
| 1912..... | 15 | 24 | 61.95 |
| 1916..... | 18 | 28 | 65.10 |
| 1920..... | 26 | 51 | 52.36 |

*Last six figures omitted, i. e., the figures given represent millions.

For the last 25 years the vote has been remarkably low; this is a good year to raise it.

# Republicans Will Seek Negro Financial Help

Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 24.—In the wake of a number of independent contributions to the Republican party cause by individuals and groups, Clarence Matthews, head of the department of Negro work in the Republican campaign, has created a committee known as The Republican National Auxiliary Finance Committee, the work of which will be to institute a nation-wide drive for funds from Negroes to aid in the Republican cause.

This move has come about largely because of the action of a great many Negroes who have contributed and in doing so expressed the belief that as a contributor the Negro will be able to demand more recognition from the party chiefs than if he went up to the table a mere beggar.

Contributions of one dollar or more are to be sought from every Negro citizen. Arrangements have been made whereby such money can be sent direct to the office of the auxiliary finance committee at 717 Florida avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. Checks should be made payable to John R. Hawkins, president of the Prudential Bank and financial secretary of the A. M. E. Church, who is also the treasurer of this finance committee. Letters may be addressed to either Mr. Hawkins or to Mr. Edward A. Baker, secretary of the committee at the above-mentioned address. W. M. C. Brown is the field agent and organizer of the finance committee.

**Bob Nelson Bolts G. O. P.**

Washington, Del., Sept. 25.—Robert J. Nelson, Republican leader here, has come out for John W. Davis

Political – 1924.

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

## WHO'S BUTTERIN' THE PARSNIPS?

But yesterday the colored Republican alternate from the District of Columbia to the Cleveland convention put one leg awkwardly over in the Democratic back yard, and issued an indefinable pronunciamento favoring candidate John W. Davis. This, on careful analysis, proved a mongrel statement, a cross between birdseye poppycock and random piffle.

Washington Eagle

Now comes William H. Lewis, of Boston, he of the lofty brow and football mien, former assistant attorney general under the rotund Mr. Taft. Lewis makes a regular wallow, and flops into the midst of the muck and mire of Democracy. He denounces the Republican party and all its works, and holds it responsible for all the sins of this wicked world. He stamps the Grand Old Party as the Klu Klux party, and he offers Democracy as the instrumentality for putting down the Klan.

9-6-24

Evidently the old saying that there's a sucker born every day has met its application figuratively in the former attorney general. He and the erstwhile assistant district attorney, both members of Booker Washington's black Taft cabinet, now so sadly functus officio, are truly out of joint with the times. They have fallen for a bait at which the wiseacres have refused to nibble.

Athwart the helm of one Cobb has arisen in crescendo one T. L. Jones, district delegate to the national convention. Across the path of football Lewis has fallen the shadow of football-baseball Matthews. Jones threw Cobb out at home plate and never looked back on his way to the showers. Matthews, from Lewis' own bailiwick, has just been appointed national organizer of the colored vote of America.

When the green-eyed monster, jealousy, sickled o'er the imagination of two political ex-Lotharios, and Jones and Matthews came to the head of the batting order, Cobb and Lewis, with more or less dudgeon and fustian, stepped off the Republican diamond. The Republican party buttered their parsnips for eight solid years. We pause to wonder. Who's butterin' their parsnips now?

# WILLIAM H. LEWIS IS DISAPPOINTED WITH SELECTION OF MATTHEWS

### *Loses Head and writes Letter Bolting Republican Party*

New York, 4.—After making an announcement through the public press of his departure from the ranks of Republicanism, William H. Lewis former Assistant Attorney-General under Mr. Taft, continued to froth at the mouth and foam over along Lenox Avenue and upper Harlem, denouncing the Republican party wherever he might find listeners and "Coming Colored Citizens."

Washington Eagle

Seeing what a getaway Marcus Garvey is making with a boat at the dock for "Going Garrulous Grubbers," Lewis has launched a drive for those who want to follow him, not to Liberia, which is hot enough, but to the hotter arena of Democracy where the colored man may form the buffer between the Al Smith and McAdoo wings of the party.

### Davis. Befriended Lewis.

It is a matter of record that for several years Lewis came up for membership in the American Bar Association when there were no colored members. The matter was handled by Moorsfield Storey during the time that Taft was President of the association. It came to a head after Taft passed out of office and John W. Davis became president of the association.

9-6-24

In a memorable pronouncement, Davis concluded the matter of the Lewis admission to the Bar Association, and broke the ice in so far as colored membership was concerned. For this, Lewis has naturally always been grateful. But he did not show his gratefulness until a life and death struggle for party leadership arose among colored men in Coolidge's home State, and William C. Matthews got the best of his Harvard colleague.

### Matthews' Popular.

Matthews, former shortstop on the Harvard baseball team, and end on the football team, stands out as Lewis' rival for athletic honors at that institution. The arena is now changed to the political field. Matthews has just been chosen National Organizer of the colored vote of America, with headquarters at Chicago under William M. Butler.

It is significant that, immediately upon the announcement of the Matthews appointment, Lewis withdrew from the Republican party. Up to that time he had been an aspirant for additional honors at the hands of the new regime. It was discovered that Lewis is a highbrow who draws little water in his home State, principally because his father, a tailor, employs white help. Matthews, however is popular with the masses of the people. His selection as national organizer meets with universal acclaim in Harlem, up-state and all along Broadway.

# TENNESSEE G.O.P. ARE KLUXERS

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 5.—Lily-white Republicans, exulting over a temporary victory over R. R. Church and A. W. Fite, only Race members of the Republican state committee, gave a banquet at McFadden's on Wednesday night and told the world that so far as they are concerned the G. O. P. was all wool and all white.

The celebration followed a meeting of the Republican state committee which, on a technicality, railroaded the Church-Taylor-Murray men off the committee and recognized the lilies. War broke loose and after the clash of arms a committee was appointed on the committee.

Chicago Defender

Both Church and Fite will find it difficult to explain to Republicans in Tennessee and elsewhere why they should march under a banner in one state that stands for something different in other states.

The question arose over a primary board fight, the Church wing holding to the ruling of 1924 and the lily-whites holding that the ruling was all right, but the season wrong.

### Let Joy Be Unconfined

The lilies gave the feast, but the so-called regulars enjoyed it. H. B. Lindsay, Republican candidate for the U. S. Senate; T. F. Peck, candidate for governor, and J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman, attended the celebration of the riddance of Church and "his whole doggone Race," as one celebrant had it. They partook of the spirit and the flesh in great merriment.

The banquet was arranged by the Davidson county executive committee, which boasts that for the first time in its history no Race man is a member of [illegible].

9-6-24

A. W. Fite, member of the G. O. P. committee for the Sixth district, Nashville, threatened to resign, but was prevailed upon by Church, hero of many a field, to hold on.

The state committee appointed a special committee to investigate the Memphis district condition and report back Sept. 15, when the full committee meets again in Nashville.

The election of Hal Clements of Knoxville as state chairman, together with the recognition of the Allen-Farley-True lilies in Memphis, will be notice to Race Republicans, without whom Tennessee could not even spell the word "Republican," that they are not needed Nov. 4.

### State-Wide Movement

The lily-whites first tried for a foothold in Memphis. They have now moved the war into the Nashville district. Church hails from Memphis and Fite from Nashville. The war is carried by the poison squadron into every county and district where Race Republicans are active in party councils or have risen by merit and intelligence to party leadership.

The national committee will likely have a representative present at Nashville Sept. 15, when the special committee reports, to ask white Tennessee Republicans to exercise common judgment.

The lilies of Tennessee called Chairman Butler every name out of the dictionary when appointment of Church on the national advisory committee was announced. "The Republican party in Tennessee is white," is their battle cry.

Church, who is always cool under fire, asked for a statement, said: "September 15 will give out my interviews."

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
SEPTEMBER 6, 1924

## Sale of the Negro Vote.

The Philadelphia Tribune, devoted to the interests of the Negro race, gives its readers in a recent issue the startling advice to "Sell your vote to the highest bidder. Get the best possible price." A cynical commentator might observe that such counsel seems superfluous, since The Tribune adds that "for a drink of liquor and a dollar bill we have packed ballot-boxes;" but it appears that this is not the sort of sale its editor advocates. He urges the Negro to sell his vote not for cash, but for "a guarantee of personal liberty and the protection of property rights." The "highest bidder" is to be the unnamed party which offers the most not to the individual, but to the race.

If such advice were scrupulously followed, there can be little doubt that the Negro vote, always a gilt-edged asset of the Republican party, would swing this year to the Democrats. The G. O. P. has always been profuse in promises to the Negro voter, and has just as regularly defaulted in payment. But it strikes us that there are other questions involved than the special interests of the Negro. He has general interests identical with those of the white man.

The Negro is a consumer. He must pay, just as does the white man, for sustenance, raiment, shelter and the thousand and one commodities necessary to life which do not come under those three heads. Is he utterly indifferent to the cost of what he buys? Is he ignorant of the fact that every dollar he spends is diminished in purchasing power by exorbitant tariff exactions? Is he not equally a sufferer with the white man by the iniquitous Republican policy of enriching the manufacturer at the expense of the consumer under the pretext of "protecting" American labor, which is so far from need of protection that it can sell its products abroad in competition with the unprotected labor of Europe while Americans have to pay multiplied tariff dues on those very same products?

The Tribune is right in urging its readers to consider which party offers them the greater advantages, but it falls short of its duty to the race in failing to direct their attention to economic problems of equal concern to both races, and to the importance of taking them into consideration in making a decision. Probably the average Negro who has thought of the matter at all believes in protection because the party which has

fooled him so often vouches for the wisdom of taking money out of his pocket to give it to the heavy contributors to the Republican campaign fund. It is time for the Negro to look into the tariff question. It won't do him much good to sell his vote, literally or figuratively, unless he sews up this hole in his pocket.

BOSTON MASS. TELEGRAM
JULY 22, 1924

## THE COLORED VOTE

**The Negro vote will be an important factor in the coming presidential campaign. It will be a new factor. It might conceivably turn out to be a decisive factor.**

**For half a century the Negro vote has been cast hopefully, docilely, solidly, for the Republican party. For half a century it has meant to American Negroes the party that set them free. It WAS the party of Abraham Lincoln. Just before election time this historic memory is always trotted out by Republican campaign spell-binders for the especial benefit of their Negro constituents.**

**Evoking this memory, and giving a very occasional job as elevator man, porter or clerk to some faithful colored party hack, was the extent of the G. O. P.'s reward for the faithful allegiance of 11,000,000 American citizens.**

**When the Negro, gradually pushing his way against obstacles and handicaps unparalleled anywhere in the modern world, to education, to economic independence, to self-respect, inquired politely why he could have no larger share in the party's councils, he was met with a snicker:**

"Look at your brothers in the South—the Democrats won't even let you vote," he was told, and, as one Republican senator put it bluntly: "No matter how badly the Republicans treat you, the Democrats will always treat you worse."

**The war produced a great change. The Negro learned that when it came to fighting and dying for his country, he was supposed to be—and he was—Johnny-on-the-spot. But, when he came home, he was expected to return to his former doormat state.**

**Only he didn't. A new spirit had kindled in his heart. Abraham Lincoln was still a sacred memory to him—without the reminders of his ward bosses, but he couldn't seem to see much resemblance to "Father Abraham" in Henry Cabot Lodge, or in Warren G. Harding, or in Calvin Coolidge.**

**Thousands, hundreds of thousands, of Negroes, migrated North, settled in the industrial cities of the East and Middle West. There the Negro discovered other groups of Americans, more fortunate, perhaps, than they, but who in their time, too, had been discriminated against, ostracized, segregated, spat upon. They discovered that some of their fellow Americans of Irish descent, or of the Jewish race, had found that THEIR way to political independence had not lain with the Republican party. They made the discovery that there were Democrats like Governor Alfred E. Smith who understood and lived up to the principles of democracy in their fullest sense.**

In 1920, during the 7,000,000-vote Harding landslide, colored Harlem, traditionally Republican, went overwhelmingly for "Al" Smith.

**The colored voter has come to realize that it is the man who counts. He knows that there are Ku Klux Klansmen in both the major parties, and that the hooded cowards are his enemies whatever pillow-case or party label they masquerade under. He will vote for the men whose records bear inspection.**

**They will remember that Calvin Coolidge's first political act on taking the presidency was to pick the "lily-white" C. Bascom Slemp as his secretary. They will remember that the Republican party, with the largest majority in both houses of Congress since the war, allowed a handful of Democrats to filibuster the anti-lynching bill to death.**

**Some Negro voters will cast their ballots for John W. Davis. A great many will vote for Robert M. La Follette. For the first time in a presidential election, the vote will be split. It may decide the presidential issue in New York, in New Jersey, in Maryland, in Missouri, in Ohio, in Illinois, in Indiana, where the Republican party has donned the white hood, and taken up the fiery cross of the lyncher and night-rider.**

**Sixty years after the emancipation proclamation, 11,000,000 Americans are emancipating themselves from the party that has betrayed them, and traduced the memory of the martyred Abraham Lincoln.**

# POLITICAL TRAIN OF BOB CHURCH IS RUMORED DITCHED

## *Member of Slemp Advisory Board Thrown out of State Committee*

Robert R. Church, of Memphis, Tenn., who for the past several weeks has

[illegible] fight of his life in the [illegible] of his own State, is rumored out of it, in so far as Tennessee is concerned, so that at present it looks like a foregone conclusion that Tennessee will slip back into the Democratic column.

Word has come that Church has been bested in the local fight against him. It is said that he has lost his membership in the Republican State Committee, by request of a majority of the members thereof. Church is known as a large contributor to the campaign, and is one of the three colored men on the advisory committee to Mr. Calvin Coolidge, which is headed by Bascom C. Slemp, of Virginia.

He always overshadowed the committee, and it is practically certain that the fight which has developed with him as a storm center will spread throughout the State from Carter to Shelby, and cause a solidification of Negro back of him to vote as directed, or to develop such political apathy that they forget the date of election.

# OPPOSE NEGRO AS REGISTER OF TREASURY

## White Workers Organize and Appeal To Coolidge and Senators

Associated Negro Press

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The best laid plans of mice and men gang aft agley". Such has been the case with the southern white hold-over democrats, hundreds of whom are now employed as chiefs, supervisors and clerks, at princely salaries in the office of the register of the U. S. Treasury in Washington, D. C., and who last week, held a largely attended meeting after office hours, in the Register's building 119 D street, N. E., for the purpose of organizing their forces, pooling their senatorial influence, and sending a written petition and protest to President Coolidge, all designed to prevent the appointment of any Negro as Register of the Treasury. The meeting, which was intended to be strictly private and secret, has proved otherwise, for several of those who attended "let the cat out of the bag."

Several speeches were made at this meeting. One of the ring leaders is said to have urged every man and woman present (all being white) to see their respective senators at once and get them to do all in their power to block the confirmation of any Negro that President Coolidge may nominate for the position of Register of the Treasury. It is also reliably stated that several hundred white employees in the Register's office have already signed a petition to President Coolidge, strongly protesting against the appointment of any Negro as head of the office in which these "Lily Whites" and hold-over democrats are employed.

H. V. Speelman, is a Republican, has held the position for a number of years and meanwhile has sufferred a stroke of paralysis some time ago, it is understood that these southern white democratic underlings are backing him, for reappointment, rather than have a Negro as head of "their" office. It is safe to bet that the real man, President Coolidge, who is now in the White House, and who will March 4th, will spurn if not rebuke this attempt on the part of government clerks and subordinates who have the bold affrontery to try and dictate to; or coerce him in the matter of making federal appointments.

Political-1924.

Party Affiliation.

General.

# THE WHITE PRIMARY AND THE AFTERMATH

Atlanta is a great and growing city, and promises to become one of the greatest cities in the union, both from the standpoint of people and wealth, provided she can rise above race hatred and political intolerance. The recent white primary which decided our city government for the next two years, is a striking illustration of the curse of race hatred and religious intolerance. The white people of the city have long ago decided that the city government should be a white man's government and operated in the interest of white people only. Our city government as presently constituted and conducted, is not a government for the people, of the people and by the people, but a government for white people, of white people and by white people. Atlanta's government is not a democracy in which the rulers are selected by all the people; it is a government of rulers selected by a part of the people for the benefit of a part of the people.

Atlanta Independent 10-2-24

The controlling issues in the recent primary were neither economic, industrial nor social, but racial. The white man's idea of controlling the government in Atlanta is to unite all white people without regard to party faith or affiliation in one compact to exclude all black people from participation in party or governmental affairs—thus the white primary.

It was hoped by the black folk that since the white man had excluded him from a voice in the government, that the issues growing out of the administration of public affairs would be purely economic, industrial and political; that the government, though administered by the white man, would be administered in the interest of all the people; that religious liberty would obtain, and the economic and educational advantages would be extended alike to all the people, without regard to race, or color. But, we are sadly disappointed and those Atlantians, white and black, who have faith in Atlanta and hope to see their city take its place in the national life along with those cities which provide religious liberty, for all of its citizens, and equal economic and educational facilities for every boy and girl, must hang their heads in shame when they see a candidate for mayor ride into office on a platform of race hatred and religious intolerance. When the chief issue raised by the successful candidate in the primary is my immediate predecessor built a high school for Negroes. It is not forgotten that the mayor when a member of the city council, introduced a resolution in the council to make it unlawful for Negroes and white folk to worship God and sing His praises under the same roof. But the narrowness of mind and the smallness of soul, and the lack of statesmanship on the part of our mayor, is not the question that so seriously affects the welfare of our great city, but it is the tolerance of such demagogy and bigotry on the part of the people who fail to see good government through any other sentiment than race hatred; it resolves itself into the question, Is there no other way to reach a majority of the white people of Atlanta who are charged with the responsibility of government through any other appeal than race prejudice and religious intolerance?

As to the issues of efficient government under the mayor and former mayor, there were no apparent differences; both of these men, so far as lie in their power, have given the people, ordinarily, a fair administration of public affairs; both are honest and to that extent enjoy the confidence of the people. The mayor's willingness to promote race hatred would not prove a threatening menace to the growth of our city if it were not for the fact that a majority of the people agree with him. The mayor's steady rise from obscurity in Atlanta to the position of first citizen is due very largely to the fact that in his public life he has been a Negro-hater and has appealed to the white people to put him in office because of his hatred for humanity.

When the white folk wanted to put over the school bonds and other bonds for city improvements, the progressive white folk appealed to the Negro for his support because he held the balance of power between the bond and anti-bond whites. Bonds for needed improvements had been twice defeated because the white people charged that the administration of public affairs were in incompetent hands. That if the government were not dishonest, its administration was inefficient and its officers incompetent. Therefore, it was not wise for the people to place more money in the hands of the city government for extravagance and mismanagement. Both the former mayor and the mayor were members of this government that the white people charged with being extravagant, incompetent and careless in the handling of public funds. It was in this condition that the city administration, of which the mayor was part, appealed to the Negro to put over the big bond issue. The Negroes put it over, and the white people promised them a high school and ample grammar schools in the city, neither of which has been completed. The Negro high is incomplete and space in the grammar schools is inadequate; double sessions are held in every school. The white folk had to keep their promise, or make an effort in good faith to do so if they expected to retain the confidence of the black folk. This they did, in the effort to build a junior-senior high school and four grammar schools.

Now the mayor appeals to the white people to defeat the former mayor in the primary not because he was dishonest in the administration of public affairs; not because he was inefficient in the discharge of a public duty; not because he was extravagant and careless in the handling of trust funds, not because he did not carry out his campaign pledges and made more civic improvements than his predecessors or successor, but because he built a Negro junior-senior high school with the assistance of the mayor's vote. What a crime he committed! An unpardonable sin, he committed! The crime of building a Negro high school was so felonious and startling in the language of the mayor that he must be condemned and kept out of office for life, and fourteen hundred majority approved of the mayor's anti-Negro policy and snowed the former mayor under for building a Negro high school. In fact, the former mayor did not build the Negro high school, the present mayor built the high school; the plans were drawn and voted for by the present mayor and he made no kick while his administration was putting up the junior-senior high for Negroes.

But, a majority of those who voted in the white primary have consigned the former mayor to the tomb of perdition because the Negroes of Atlanta who pays tax on millions directly and indirectly, have been furnished a high school for the education of their children out of the funds of the public treasury.

But the one and all important question is, Is the re-nomination of our mayor an honest expression of the souls of the white people in Atlanta?

## THE THREE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES AND THE PLATFORMS

There are three presidential candidates with three platforms before the American voter for consideration in the coming November election. Will it be 1912 over again?

The first nomination was that of President Coolidge to succeed himself, on the Republican ticket. The platform adopted by the Cleveland convention is a long, meaningless jumble of words. The scheming, grafting office holders were whitewashed, the Ku Klux Klan was patted on the back, and the Negro was told to go to hell. It demonstrates that the President and his henchmen are working under direct instructions from Wall Street, with the laborer, the farmer and the average citizen left out.

The Democratic platform was the next to be adopted at New York. The Democrats went farther than the Republicans on the Klan. They carried the fight on it to the floor of the convention where it was debated. The sentiment was about equally divided with the Klan winning a Pyrrhic victory by a small margin.

The Democratic nominee, John W. Davis is employed as attorney for J. P. Morgan and Company, England's fiscal agents in this country, and this certainly does not look good for the best interests of the United States for the next four years.

It is a notable fact that thousands of Negroes have lost interest and faith in the Republican party. It is also a fact that thousands of them are going into the Democratic party. When the staid old New York Age comes out against the Republican party it is time for all Negroes to sit up and take notice. In a recent editorial The Age asks some pertinent questions, which it says "are the questions that Negro voters are asking."

The Age says:

So far as the Negro voters are concerned it is not so much astute management that is required as square dealing that will inspire confidence and renew faith in Republican policies. The failure on the part of the last administration, especially in the Congress, to live up to the principles of the party and to redeem the pledges made in its platform and by its candidates four years ago, weakened the faith of this class of voters. Unless they have some guaranty that the basic principles of Republicanism will be lived up to in the future, they can see no reason for preferring a Republican to a Democratic administration.

If the pernicious practices introduced into the departments at Washington under Wilson are permitted to remain, why vote for a Republican administration? If the rule of the United States marines is to be continued in Haiti, despite the pledges of President Harding to restore autonomy to that subjugated republic, why vote for a Republican administration? If advancement in the civil service is barred to black men and their appointment blocked in the same manner as under Southern Democratic bureau chiefs, what is the advantage of voting for a change of parties? If a Republican administration fears to appoint a Negro as minister to Haiti because the affairs of that country are run by the American Financial Agent, and the marines, as stated by an influential Republican in Washington, why worry about the sins of Democracy? These are the questions that Negro voters are asking.

The third platform to be adopted was that of an independent group of voters, who endorsed Robert M. La Follette for president. With both of the nominees of the two old parties, dictated by Wall Street, and both being of the reactionary type, La Follette will prove a formidable contender in the coming campaign and election. His platform is more considerate of the welfare of the United States and the common people. After this year's experience in conventions the plank on direct presidential nomination and election by the voters should prove a very popular one. Many Negroes, disgusted with the Republican party and not able to support the Democratic party will turn to La Follette this year to register their protest vote. Colored people are great on protesting and the La Follette ticket will offer them an excellent opportunity to swat the Republican party in November. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People certainly took a forward step in endorsing the La Follette ticket at their recent annual meeting in Philadelphia. Will other organizations fall in line?

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# "STOP FOLLOWING--LEAD"

In a leading editorial Sunday, our esteemed contemporary, The Atlanta Constitution, made a desperate appeal to what is left of the Democratic party in this country, to lead in matters of statesmanship and stop following the vagaries, isms and scisms of the eastern and western fanatics, but to return to the old way that produced a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Carlisle, a Cleveland, a David Bennett Hill, a Crisp, a Gordon, a Brown and many other illustrious southern statesmen who made the South famous in the Halls of Congress, and who wrote their names among the immortals of the earth.

But in order to accomplish this much desired end, and to restore the Democratic party to its rightful place in a world democracy, the Constitution in common with Democratic survivors, must first confess honesty with themselves. The party must be re-baptized in the principles of equal justice and equal opportunity to all men. It must reconsecrate its soul, if it has one left, to fair play, to a free ballot and a fair count, to industrial, economic and political equality for all the people. Atlanta Independent 11-27-24

The South, which is the only part of the Democratic party left, must dedicate itself to a statesmanship that is broad enough to take care of all the people. The Democratic party has lost its prestige and usefulness by reason of its one-sided policy. It has been, and is, a white man's party, and so long as the members of any party consecrate themselves to selfishness and make the paramount principles of the program of the party race hatred instead of Christianity and equal opportunity, it is going to grow politicians instead of statesmen. No race, party or country can fatten on prejudice and hatred. Hatred and prejudice will dwarf the growth of any people or party.

Atlanta, Ga.

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The Constitution had as well make an honest confession that the South's political policy is suicidal—that it is wrong, fundamentally wrong, and will have to follow and not lead, until it can grow a set of statesmen whose minds are large enough to legislate for all the people. No race hating people have ever lead anywhere long: for the reason that their propaganda has always been false and deceptive, and as soon as the people had time to find them out and to survey their selfishness, they relegated them.

The South has been kept down because it has been engaged in holding the Negro down. The South has lost much of its energy, much of its resourcefulness and millions of opportunities to rise to a place of super-prominence, economically and politically by holding the Negro down in the ditch. If the South would get up and give the Negro an opportunity to follow as it climbs, in less than a decade it would see a different class of statesmen at Washington.

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Atlanta Independent 11-27-24

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And then, in 1924, due to conflicts of convention thought, a fatal compromise was effected by which the party sought to be radical and not imbedded in the old traditional time and again.

And

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# "STOP FOLLOWING--LEAD"

In a leading editorial Sunday, our esteemed contemporary, The Atlanta Constitution, made a desperate appeal to what is left of the Democratic party in this country, to lead in matters of statesmanship and stop following the vagaries, isms and scisms of the eastern and western fanatics, but to return to the old way that produced a Jefferson, a Jackson, a Carlisle, a Cleveland, a David Bennett Hill, a Crisp, a Gordon, a Brown and many other illustrious southern statesmen who made the South famous in the Halls of Congress, and who wrote their names among the immortals of the earth.

But in order to accomplish this much desired end, and to restore the Democratic party to its rightful place in a world democracy, the Constitution in common with Democratic survivors, must first confess honesty with themselves. The party must be re-baptized in the principles of equal justice and equal opportunity to all men. It must consecrate its soul, if it has one left, to fair play, to a free ballot and a fair count, to industrial, economic and political equality for all the people.

Atlanta Independent 11-27-24

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Attempts, after the Cleveland administrations and before the Wilson administration, to subordinate the democratic party to wild-cat schemes, unsound in principle and not imbedded in the old traditional principle or theory untried in practice, met signal failure time and again.

There was no attempt to barter or compromise with any principle or theory of the democratic party sought to

Will upstanding democrats whose party principles are democratic fundamentals—sit idly and see this thing done?

**The South, the anchor of the democratic party, should again develop a leadership in seeing that this thing is not done.**

Significant to this thought is the following extract from a recent editorial in the old rock-ribbed democratic News and Courier, of Charleston, in discussing "the precarious situation which the section has come to occupy politically":

"Is it strange that it should be treated by the rest of the country as such a negligible factor? What is it contributing today in the way of political thought? What political leaders has it who possess weight or authority beyond their own state? What constructive policies are its people ready to fight for with the brains and zeal that made them a power in the old days?"

That is the situation in a nutshell.

The home of Jefferson and Jackson and Madison and Calhoun and Marshall and Monroe—the galaxy of great American democrats who made the party a sacred and priceless heritage—the home of party leadership—has sadly developed into party followers, and thus permitted the western radicals not only to take the leadership of this great party of the South, but to plan now to sink it forever into the morass of westernism.

It is the day and the hour for democratic leadership of a constructive, forceful kind **direct from the home of democracy.**

We have followed the rainbow's end to our sorrow.

## DAVIS SPEAKS.

John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President, in replying to his formal notification for the Presidency Monday, made a clear-cut and forceful address. The speech consisted mainly of a declaration of war on the Republican party as well as enthusiastic upholding of the record of his own party. With vivid words, masterful language, and terse phrase, Davis sounded the keynote of the Democratic campaign—unyielding, aggressive warfare carried straight into the camps of the enemy.

Washington Eagle

On the racial issue in America, Davis registered his opinion in non-commital language: "No disaster that the mind can picture equals in its hideous possibilities the coming in this country of a separation of its citizenship into discordant groups along racial or religious lines." This as well as his other statements in this respect amount to little more than vague reminders that a race problem exists.

8-16-24

The biggest issue in the present campaign is not specifically mentioned in the speech. The Klan, notwithstanding the havoc it is causing in many State elections, is unnamed and the little reference made to it is indirect and very general.

It is evident that an issue which threatened disruption in New York was not to be permitted to revive ni Clarksburg.

It is true that the vague manner in which the race question was handled will hardly have the affect of reassuring the Negroes who may have thought of supporting the Democratic ticket.

But it can fairly be said that the speech of Davis was an effective one and met the expectations of those who follow Democratic leadership.

# LEADER OF NEGROES TO WORK FOR DAVIS

### William H. Lewis, Former Assistant Attorney General, Renounces Republican Party.

### ACCUSES IT OF 'KU KLUXISM'

### For Democratic Nominee Because He Has Taken a Stand Against the Klan.

William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and one of the leading negro citizens of the country, came out yesterday for John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, and attacked the Republican Party as "the party of Little America and Ku Kluxism."

N.Y. Times

Mr. Lewis, who was graduated from Amherst College and Harvard Law School and who was a famous football star while a student, announced his renunciation of the Republican Party in a statement made public at the Democratic Eastern campaign headquarters, in the Hotel Belmont. "As a colored American citizen, I propose to work and vote for John W. Davis because his record shows him to be a man of humanitarian instincts, of broad and universal sympathies," he said.

"As a colored American, I propose to vote for Mr. Davis because he is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, the greatest menace to American democracy today. It has raised the standard of religious bigotry, race hatred, and is striving with might and main for the control of the American Government, to administer it in the interest of one group of Americans. It is aimed first at the negro, then at the Jew, then at the Irishman and the Catholic, and finally it has set its hand against all foreign born, as if any man had the say as to the race in which he should be born, or in what country.

8-31-24

"There are colored men now living who remember the Ku Klux Klan of another day. It came into being to put the colored voter and citizen out of business. Intimidation, coercion, riot and murder, were there not? Fifty years ago the Democratic Party was the Ku Klux party. Today the Republican Party is the Ku Klux party.

"The debate of the Ku Klux Klan in the Democratic Convention was the most refreshing and wholesome thing that has taken place in American politics in a quarter of a century. Mr. Davis has taken his stand upon that issue, and I propose to stand with him.

"The Republican candidate for President has said nothing up to now as to whether he stands for the Klan or against it. Is the Republican Party afraid to take a stand against the Ku Klux Klan? Is it still the party of Lincoln, of Grant and Roosevelt?

"I see no way of putting down the Ku Klux Klan except through the instrumentality of the Democratic Party. All that has been accomplished in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas has been the work of the Democratic Party. I propose to join with the great majority of Americans, including the Irish Catholic, the Jew and the foreign born, not only in the interest of self-preservation, but in the interest of my country."

DALLAS TEX NEWS
JULY 17, 1924

# NEGROES BARRED FROM PRIMARIES

### SUPPLIES BEING PREPARED FOR DEMOCRATIC VOTING JULY 26.

Under the provisions of the so-called white man's primary law, enacted by the last Legislature, negro voters will not be permitted to take part in the Democratic primary July 26, Earl E. Hurt, chairman of the Dallas County Democratic executive committee, ruled Wednesday.

The provision of the law is specific. After explaining who is qualified to take part in the Democratic primaries the law adds: "However, in no event shall a negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic party primary election held in the State of Texas, and should a negro vote in a Democratic primary election such ballot shall be void and election officials are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same."

Poll tax lists being prepared in the office of the County Tax Collector, to be sent to election officials before the primaries, indicate whether a qualified voter is a white person or a negro, it was said at the Tax Collector's office. Election officials will be able to check back from the lists. Poll tax receipts also indicate the race of the holder.

Election supplies, including boxes and ballots, will be sent out to the election officials July 22, Robert S. Quillen, secretary of the Dallas County Democratic executive committee, said Wednesday. Preparations for getting the boxes ready were started Wednesday.

Instructions for conducting the election will be given Saturday morning at a meeting of the presiding judges for the election, called by Chairman Hurt. Announcement to the various polling places will be made at the meeting, which is to be held in the court chamber of the Criminal District Court No. 2, Judge Pippen's court.

Political – 1924.

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# Another Democratic Bishop To The Fore

Washington, Jan. 28.— Following in the wake of the meeting of the Democratic National Committee, which successfully auctioned the National Convention to the New York bidders, comes a colored bishop, who, failing to profit by the mistakes made by the late and lamented Bishop Alexander Walters, issues an appeal to the voters of our group to desert the Republican party at the coming national election. Unlike the modest and learned Bishop Walters, whose splendid church work in the A. M. E. Zion organization gave him the respect, the good will and the following of thousands of colored people, this new Democratic torch-bearer, Bishop George Alexander Maguire, of the African Orthodox Church, nearly four years old and with nearly two thousand members, decorates himself with the regalia of his office, a large cross of gold and a red rabbi, attends the sessions of the nullifiers of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and, after the show is over, has the droll effrontery to give out a statement to the effect that "The Democratic party's platform always has been enough for out feet' and that "There never has been a time since we came into possession of the rights of men when we could not have entered its portals and found warrant for doing so." 1-31-24

Having directed his attention more to spiritual than to political affairs, the good bishop has failed to familiarize himself with the national policies of the party for which he is beating cymbals, and it is the general opinion that our clever but misguided Democratic friend of of Indianapolis has influenced the bishop by the projection on a sensitized plate of an enlarged image of a Negro Democrat wielding national power,—the same optical illusion that broke the heart of Bishop Walters, nearly destr Major Patterson's usefulness to race, and made misanthropes out of other ambitious and intelligent race men, who, in their eagerness to be of service, overlooked the important fact that whenever the Democratic party is in power it is ruled with an iron hand by the "Negro baiters" of the "Solid South." But whether in or out of power, this controlling element of the national Democratic organization, with utter disregard for party success or for the advice of northern leaders, preaches the doctrine of hate on all occasions and further emphasizes its deep-seated prejudice by the introduction in Congress of bills, the enactment of which would retard our progress and make us serfs in this land of our birth, whose institutions we love.

Bishop Maguire, whose name is slightly misleading, should have made a trip through the South, either with or without his cross of gold, before issuing his appeal. He should not have assumed that conditions in New York or Chicago are typical of those obtaining in other sections of the country; and while in Washington he should have secured copies of some of the offensive bills that have been introduced by his Democratic friends. Equipped with such information it is reasonable to believe that the hypnotized bishop would come out of his trance and confine his Democratic activities to local Tammany affairs. Party evils, not unlike church evils, should be corrected from within rather than from without; and it is exceedingly unfortunate for the African Orthodox Church that the good bishop has permitted himself to be led astray by a bunch of practising politicians, whose chief purpose in life is to connect with a payroll. The good bishop should keep in mind the old saying that "It is better to seek the fountain than to follow the stream," especially if the stream is polluted.

# Colored Democrats Issue Address to Voters

The National Negro Democratic Conference Committee, reaffirming the loyalty and allegiance of the militant Negro Democracy in the leaders of our National Democratic party, commending their idefatigable efforts to perpetuate the principles of true Jeffersonian Democracy throughout the world, hereby appeal to the reason and intelligence of the Negro voters of the country, admonishing them to jealously protect and safeguard their constitutional rights and priviliges by giving careful consideration to the exercises of their suffrage in the coming national campaign.

If ever the time has come for us, as a self-supporting and law abiding element of the body politic to assert our independence of thought and action, it is now. We have long ceased to be the "wards of the nation." We are truly free men and should be strong enough in the exercise of our manhood rights to cast aside the schakles of political servitude with which we have been fettered for several generations. 1-19-24

We are mindful of the obligations which we might owe to the Republican party of a past generation, but the slavish fealty to the cause of the Republican party for over forty years, in spite of rebuffs, insults and affronts has certainly paid any debt, real or imaginary, tenfold. In this respect the race is entitled to a clean bill of health.

With control of all the branches of government for over a generation the Republican party, rather than lend a helping hand of encouragement, has used the Negro as the great football of our American politics; has played upon the ignorance and superstition of a great number of our people by cleverly arraying the masses against their best interest in those sections of the country where they must of necessity live and have their being. And today we see the great Republican party brazenly, openly, defiantly trafficking in the traducing the Negro's civic and sivil rights as one of the means of regaining control of the Covernment.

We appeal to our people to throw off the yoke of political bondage for all time. We can reasonably feel proud of the part we have played in the making of this the greatest country on earth. Our achievements in in science, in literature, in economics, in agriculture, on the battlefields in defense of our flag, yea, in everything tending to make this happy land for the habitation of men entitles us to the same rights and privileges that are guaranteed to all men by the Constitution.

We ask no favors because we are Negroes, we want no special privileges. We want fair play; we want opportunity; we demand justice. We should, therefore, exercise the rights which we now possess, with care and caution, looking more towards the material than the ephemeral objects to be attained.

We call attention to the attitude of the present administration towards labor and the laboring man. As a race we are an essential element in the labor field, and what benefits one must benefit the other.

We have no apologies or excuses for our Democratic allegiance.

The Democratic party's platform has always been broad enough for our feet; its founder was the author of our inimitable Declaration of Independence—the charter of our civic liberty. There never has been a time since we came into possession of the rights of free men when we could not have entered its portals and found warrant for so doing. If this were not so, then our freedom and citizenship were meaningless terms.

We appeal to the Negro voters to give careful consideration to the principles advocated by the contending political parties, keeping in mind the failure of our false friends to keep faith with us in the past.

Respectfully,

The National Negro Democratic Committee.

Oscar H. Waters, Chairman.

Alexander Manning, Secretary.

# REPUBLICANS RAPPED BY NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Washington, January 16.—A plea for the negro voters of the country to "give careful consideration to the exercise of their suffrage in the coming national campaign" was issued here today by the national negro democratic conference committee.

The republican party, the appeal said, "has used the negro as the great football of our American politics" and today "is brazenly, openly, defiantly trafficking in and traducing the negro's civic and civil rights as one of the means of retaining control of the government." 1-17-24

Oscar H. Waters, of New York; P. Hampton White, Harry E. B. Davis, Bishop George A. McGuire, Rt. Rev R. B. Robinson, Virginia; Alexander Manning, William Banks and Percy A. Brown signed the appeal.

# DEMOCRATS BLAMED FOR SEGREGATION AGITATION

## Ministers Still Unconvinced That City Administration Is Behind Move of the Real Estate Board

## UNION IS RE-ORGANIZED

## Interdenominational Ministers Body is Revived in Order to Be On Guard 1-17-24

The Democratic administration in the City Hall is being blamed for the agitation to revive the segregation law in Baltimore.

Altho there has been no official statement of the mayor or other city officials on the proposal of the Real Estate Board to set aside separate sections of the city for colored and white, ministers who talked with Mayor Jackson Saturday, are inclined to hold them responsible for the segregation agitation.

Forty ministers from all denominations headed by Rev. C. H. Stepteau and Rev. W. W. Allen, called on the mayor Saturday and filed their protest against segregation in any form. The mayor accepted the petition, declared would peruse it at his leisure. He informed the delegation that no measure had been passed by the city council, none had been proposed, and that the matter so far had just been talk. The mayor also declared he would consider the proposition of the Real Estate Board to appoint a committee of white and colored people to discuss segregation.

### No Compromise

Leaving the City Hall, ministers declined the offer of Frank J. Hudson, white, attorney for the Madison avenue Improvement Association to have colored and white agree on certain restricted parts of the city.

Rev. G. F. Bragg declared: "We will not stand for segregation in any form. Every Negro in Baltimore is willing to spill every drop of his blood if necessary."

**Special Meeting Held**

Ministers of the city heard the report of the committee sent to the City Hall at an interdenominational meeting at Union Baptist Church at noon Monday. "If Mayor Jackson approves a segregation ordinance," Rev. W. J. Winston, pastor of Wayland Baptist Church declared, "then the 10,000 Negroes who voted for him in the last election are to blame. The mayor is not fair if he favors segregation."

Rev. J. A. Callis also scored the Democrats when he declared, "When this law came up before we had representatives in the City Council. We have none now. Some of you did it, you who voted the Democratic ticket."

The petition left with the mayor was signed by the following ministers:

Revs. C. H. Stepteau, P. J. Jordan, Junius Gray, A. J. Greene, A. S. Briggs, E. S. Williams, James Lee, R. W. Jefferson, A. L. Gaines, Ernest Lyon, Bishop John Hurst, Revs. Frederick Douglass, W. W. Allen, G. F. Bragg, W. W. Colbert, W. H. Manokoo, W. H. Hayy, C. G. Cummings, S. H. Brown, W. Sparks, J. H. Taylor, M. H. Davis.

**New Union Formed**

On Thursday, Rev. J. H. Taylor, Rev. W. J. Winston, Rev. Fred. Douglass, Rev. A. J. Greene, Rev. Junius Gray, Rev. C. H. Stepteau, Rev. W. H. Cargo, Rev. G. F. Bragg and Rev. W. H. Manokoo, met at Psalmist Baptist Church to perfect a constitution for an interdenominational ministers' union which will continue the fight against segregation. A committee of ladies from the church, consisting of Mrs. Aggie Riley, Mrs. E. Johnson, Mrs. Mamie Green, Mrs. Jane Shields, Mrs. Elizabeth Washington and Mrs. Eva Quees, served luncheon.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
JANUARY 17, 1924

## APPEALS TO NEGRO VOTERS.

**National Conference Committee Denounces Republican Treatment.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.—A plea for the negro voters of the country to "give careful consideration to the exercise of their suffrage in the coming national campaign" was issued here today by the National Negro Democratic Conference Committee.

The Republican Party, the appeal said, "has used the negro as the great football of our American politics," and today "is brazenly, openly, defiantly trafficking in and traducing the negro's civic and civil rights as one of the means of retaining control of the Government."

Oscar H. Waters of New York, P. Hampton White, Harry E. B. Davis, Bishop George A. McGuire, the Right Rev. R. B. Robinson, of Virginia, Alexander Manning, William Banks and Percy A. Brown signed the appeal.

Louisville N.C
Courier
FEB 14 1924

# Negro Kept Promise Voted for Wilson

Wilmington, Feb. 7.—The story of how he kept a death bed promise made to the Rev. Joseph Wilson that he would cast the father's vote for Woodrow Wilson if he was ever nominated for the presidency, was unfolded here today by David Bryant, negro servant in the family of the late president, when the latter's father was pastor of the First Presbyterian church here.

"I have prayed God that my son may hold high office among men," Bryant said the Rev. Dr. Wilson told him, "and God has answered my prayer. If ever he is nominated, I want you to promise to cast my vote for him."

When Wilson was nominated in 1912, Bryant said, he fulfilled his pledge to his former master by casting his ballot for Woodrow Wilson in preference to Taft and Roosevelt.

Bryant attended the inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as governor of New Jersey and twice as President of the United States.

## WOODROW LSON.

THE United States never had a more cultured President than Woodrow Wilson. He was undoubtedly a passionate literary man. He majored in history and social and economic sciences. There was a certain sentiment of religion that ran through him that dignified his statecraft. His sentences were lofty and his preachments idealistic. Far from being practical, he was stately and assumptious. A habit of using his pen and typewriter to make his analysis and form his public statement, prevented him from seeking the counsel of others and too long a schoolmaster, he went to Washington untaught in the experience of dealing with political peers and thus missed much that he might have accomplished including his League of Nations idea. 2-14-24

The country never rejected the ideal of Wilson for peace, but the country was led by the nation's political leaders to reject Wilsonism, by which was meant his schoolmaster methods, which became dubbed as autocrati Much b tterness usually grew between him and all great minds near him. It would seem that the greatest infirmity of Mr. Wilson's mind was his very ability to ignore the other man.

The colored people never trusted him after he betrayed Bishop Alexander Walters in a pre-campaign promise to give that which he termed "ungrudging justice" to the race. To add insult to injury Mr. Wilson not only was not interested in the blacks, shown by his silence on the injustices which the race suffered and by his segregation connivance et cetera, but when the colored man whom the white race had set up as our chief man passed off the stage amid the mourning of millions, he was the only prominent national official practically, who ignored the event in the discourtesy of oblivious silence.

But withal, Mr. Wilson was some sort of a Christian, though as provincial as the southern Presbyterian parsonage in which he was born. He was never able to outgrow his prejudices nor expel the bitterness which arose when he differed with another.

He was fortunate though; for his name will always be a symbol of Americanism in Europe during the world war. Americans will never forget his letters to the Imperial German Government and his sparring preachments among the allies for an international peace plan. His name will hang in the hall of the great by luck and by his fine words.

Woodrow Wilson

Entombed in the vault in Bethlehem Chapel of Washington Cathedral is all that was mortal of Woodrow Wilson, war-time President of the United States. Already, winged couriers have borne to every continent of the earth the intelligence that America's Commander-in-Chief during the world conflict has crossed the bar.

Norfolk Journal and Guide

Once more there is exhibited that outstanding Christian characteristic of Americans that enables them to blur partisan differences, soften class and racial bitterness and join in a universal concord of lofty tribute and sublime reverence to the memory of one of its illustrious sons who has claimed company with the dead.

Elected to the presidency on a Democratic ticket in 1912 upon an erratic turn of political events it was not given to him to preside over the destines of this nation but a short while before contemporary events so shaped themselves as to obscure all political alignments and unite the American people in a common cause against a common foe with Woodrow Wilson entrusted with the unprecedented task of guiding the nation thru a seething cauldron of international enmity. Today, in his death, the hearts of his countrymen beat, "well done, thou good and faithful servant." Upon the altar of world benevolence and international goodwill he laid down his life.

When colored Americans dig into the record of Woodrow Wilson, the President, they find but little there as his contribution to the conservation of their citizenship; they find but little there as his contribution of opportunity to his countrymen in black, but they do find there a brilliant legacy of momentous service to his country of which the colored race is an integral part and share in common the blessings that flow from the great deeds of the nation's heroes. 2-9-24

The most notable recognition Mr. Wilson accorded our group during his career in the White House, was the establishment of the Bureau of Negro Economics with Dr. George E. Haynes at its head, and the creation of the post of special assistant to the Secretary of War, to which he appointed Dr. Emmet J. Scott. Both of these men rendered invaluable service to their race and country. Mr. Wilson could have done more, but it is to be remembered that he was a product of contemporary civilization which withholds from the Negro a full opportunity and public men move in the ways of the times of which they are a part. Then there was manifested in Woodrow Wilson the qualities of patriotism, devotion, courage and statesmanship that men admire in men, differ as we may with their policies. In serving his country, he served us too. His death we mourn.

Political–1924.

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

MONTGOMERY, ALA. Journal.

MAR 21 1924

# DEMOCRATS WILL SEEK NEGRO ELECTION AID

**Movement of Coming Campaign Said To Have Tammany Hall Origin.**

**TOM SMITH SLATED AS HEAD.**

**Conference Here In June Expected to Settle Policy As To Colored Voters.**

Baltimore, Md., May 13.—Plans are on foot to organize Negro voters to support the Democratic ticket in the coming Presidential campaign. The movement, it is said had its inception in Tammany Hall and will be developed in all close States which have a Negro vote of considerable proportions.

Those who are reported to have charge of the project here are reticent, as they say plans have not matured yet and it would be unwise to give out information in advance. It is said that Tom Smith, well known as a colored leader who has trained chiefly with the Democrats in Baltimore, will be the head of the local organization in effect if not in name. For some time he has been in touch with the leading representatives of his race in the Tammany wigwam and he was in conference last night with a number of local Negroes who are supposed to be influential in politics.

**Conference Planned.**

Present plans contemplate a conference here some time in June when preparations for the organization will be made if it is deemed advisable. It was intended originally to hold the conference this month but the death of Charles J. Murphy, Tammany chief, caused delay in all Tammany's enterprises.

Richard Croker, it is said, first conceived the idea that it would be possible to enlist a large number of Negro voters in the Democratic party. The idea was developed by Murphy to the extent that, it is asserted, the Tammany Negro organization at some recent elections has thrown one-third of the vote of that race in New York to the Democratic candidates. This, it is said, has had what the Negroes consider the very practical effect of getting about 1,000 of their people jobs under the municipal government.

**Democratic Vote Recognized.**

Politicians of both major parties agree that a considerable number of Negroes voted the Democratic ticket in Maryland last fall, notably in Baltimore and Southern Maryland. In recognition of this, the Democratic Legislature last winter authorized Governor Ritchie to appoint a commission of both races to study the needs of the Negroes in Maryland, with particular reference to such matters as may be affected by legislative enactment. This commission is to report to the next General Assembly in 1927.

Those interested in the plan to organize Negroes here in the interest of the Democratic party say the principal support of the movement is expected to come from those of the race who now are classed as independent.

Washington Herald 5-13-24

## *FAVOR POLITICAL PRESIDENTS*

Political presidents please a majority of the United States senators. This was demonstrated by the defeat of the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment, the adoption of which would have limited the nation's chief executive officer to one term.

It is hard to understand the mental process through which the majority of the Senate reached the conclusion that the American people should not have the opportunity of approving or rejecting this amendment. In recent years the people have given much thought to this subject and there has appeared a well-defined public opinion in favor of a limitation on the term. One of the impressive arguments has been that the adoption of the amendment would have the effect of reducing politics to the irreducible minimum and of enabling the president to act on all public matters without thought of his own political future.

No one doubts that politics is receiving major consideration at the white house now. The president is a candidate for reelection. His thoughts naturally are on his political future. It is natural that politics should enter into his official acts. The appointment of W. L. Cohen, negro, as comptroller of the port of New Orleans serves quite well as an argument in favor of the limitation. Cohen was opposed by the people of Louisiana and the South. But a political faction which exerts some influence in the north and east forced the appointment. If the president had not been involved in a political fight and had not been looking forward to his political future he probably would have given greater consideration to the wishes of the people most directly affected by the appointment.

A president under the present system spends much of his first term equipping himself for service and building up an organization for a campaign for a second term. If the constitution allotted a term of six or seven years to a president and prohibited him from succeeding himself the president would be more attentive to the nation's business and less attentive to the nation's politics.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood, candidate for president, has urged the adoption of a constitutional amendment limiting the term of the president. As the democratic nominee, he would make this issue in the national campaign.

**LACK OF PRIMARY INTEREST IN THE PRESIDENCY.**

In Alabama's Presidential preferential primary of March 11 there was a very small vote polled. Likewise in Georgia's primary on Wednesday, it appears that only a fraction of the voters thought enough of their opportunity to take part in choosing the Nation's Chief Executive to take the trouble to go to the polls. In neither State was the weather chargeable with the small vote, nor was there any particular rush of farm work. While interest had not been worked up to a pitch amounting to furor, there had been no little newspaper and other publicity and speakers had contributed somewhat to bringing attention to the primaries in the two States. It follows that the voters must have lacked interest in voting direcly for a candidate for nomination for the greatest office in the land.

Montgomery Advertiser 3-21-24

The fathers of the republic did not deem it advisable for the people to vote directly for President and Vice-President. And in nominations for the offices there was no direct expression by voters until within the last few decades. Now perhaps a majority of the states have preferential primaries such as mentioned above. Nominations by conventions proved more or less unsatisfactory for County, State and Congressional offices, so the primary came into favor in the hope that it might work better than the old plans of nominations by caucus or convention. While we were procuring the direct action of voters on other offices, we took the Presidency in as an incident; here in Alabama since there were to be no conventions for other purposes we decided that primaries should include the Presidency as well.

The first candidates for President to be voted for in a primary in Alabama were Governor John A. Johnson, of Minnesota, and our long-time favorite, William Jennings Bryan, now of Florida, who opposed each other before the Alabama voters in 1908. Since then the Democratic voters have one time expressed their choice through a convention, but it may be said that Alabama democracy stands committed to Presidential primaries.

Do the voters really want a primary for President? If the answer were requested of that little handful of people who think and act intensely on all public matters an affirmative would be forthcoming. The question need not be asked of the voters; so to do would be a waste of effort; for they have answered this month in Alabama and in Georgia.

National politics is a subject of intense interest with our people as a whole about as often as we have the mumps—once in a life-time. Mexico is not the only country that ever had war as a result of an election. Our beloved nation shed priceless blood as a partial result of a Presidential election. And in at least one election since 1860 there was almost universal interest in the campaign and its result, although there was no danger of bloody strife. But widespread interest in the Presidency as manifested at one of the most important opportunities for its manifestation, the primary, has never come to Alabama.

We have no better method of expressing our choice in the nomination than the primary, indeed, none so free from objection. But most of our people do not care for it enough to use it, unless we hang up the offices of constable and sheriff in the same contest, and then the primary becomes worth-while. We think enough of local government to vote for local officers; which reminds us that a few years ago suggestion was made that postmasters be made elective. If this innovation should come, and the nominations should be made along with that of Presidential candidates, we would see what is required to bring out voting interest. But

we will not likely vote for postmasters, and so will have to move along with only a few of us interested in choosing forty delegates for President.

# COURT HOLDS WHITE PRIMARY LAW VALID

## Ruling by Judge West Bars Negroes From Participating in the Democratic Primaries, and Sustains the Law Passed by the Recent State Legislature.

Federal Judge Duval West last Saturday upheld the white man's primary law, barring negroes from the Democratic primary elections in Texas.

This decision, coming on the heels of the recent meeting of the Bexar County Democratic Central Committee, has added another wound to the already brused and partly broken body of the political machine of this county.

The white man's primary law came into existence as a direct effect of the negroes overunnnig the Democratic Primary in Bexar County in 1922. They were permitted to vote here though barred in most other counties by action of the county committees.

The law consists of two short sections, one prohibiting negroes from voting in the Democratic Primary and the other requiring election officials to eject any vote cast by a negro.

Judge West in his decision, quoted the law at length and held specifically that the Texas law does not deny the privileges guaranteed under the 14th and 15th amendments to the United States Constitution.

He expressed high appreciation for the manner in which the case had been presented, referring especially to the elaborate and able briefs of authorities presented by attorneys for the state. Going further, the decision reads:

"There can, therefore, be no question that the State has the power and authority to pass laws of that character, nor is any doubt of it raised by the pleadings or argument here, the only question presented being as to whether or not the State had the right and power to pass an act which, as plaintiff contends, had the effect to deny and abridge his right to vote because of his race or color. The decisions of the various States passing upon and interpreting the extent to which they may go in limiting the rights of voters is in more or less conflict, and the reasoning of the great lawyers and judges upon each side of the controversy are enlightening and fairly well balanced. There seems, however, to be no dispute as to the definition of a "primary election." A Louisiana case, State vs. Mitchell, 46 So., 435, declares "A primary is nothing but a means of expressing party preference, and it would cease to be that if by the admission of outsiders its result might be the very reverse. If, therefore, there coud not be a primary under our Constitution without the admission of outsiders, the consequences would be that a primary would be impossible.

"It is also held that the Legislature has the power to regulate Primary Elections, and prescribe party tests. This is held in Party vs. Uhl, 103 Pac. 188. The Primary Law of California was held valid, and further that the Legislature had authority to prescribbe tests, both as to electors and as to candidates for office. The Court says "The power of a political party to prescribe such tests cannot be doubted, and if the party can prescribe such a test, so also can the legislature. Any reasonable test of party affiliation may be required by the Legislature. Many cases are cited in support of this principle. A reference to the Digests, Corpus Juris and CYC give members of citations in support of the point. In direct line with these authorities is the case of Coy vs. Schneider, 218 S. W., (Tex.) 479. Also Waples vs Moor ost, 198 (Tex.) p. 5.

"The balancing of authorities, and the weight of authority, if in doubt is settled by the Supreme Court of the United States in Newberry vs. State, 41 Sup. Ct., Report 469. It was there held that primary elections "Are in no sense elections for an office but merely methods by which party adherents agree upon candidates whom they intend to offer and support for ultimate choice by all qualified electors. It therefore, may be considered as determined that that the State of Texas was within its powers in providing its tests of qualification of Democratic Electors, and in providing by its articles that negroes were not permitted to vote in a Democratic Primary Election it was within the due exercise of its police powers which was reserved to it.

"The Fourteenth Amendment guaranteeing privileges and immunities which the States are forbidden to deny or abridge, are such as depend immediately on the Constitution of the United States, and which refer to citizens of the United States in that relation and character, and not such rights as accrue from State citizenship: Sec. 11 Corpus Juris, p. 802; in re Slaughterhouse cases, 16 Wall. (U. S.) 36: 8 Cyo, pp. 1037-38, and authorities cited. Privileges and immunities are only such as owe their existence to the Federal Government, its National character, its Constitution, or its Laws; Railway vs. Egger, 252 U. S., 553; Owmby vs. Morgan, 256 U. S., 24. From the allegations of Plaintiff's petition it is apparent that the immunities and privileges which he claims are denied him, is his right to vote in a Democratic Primary Election. The authorities quoted amply demonstrate that the Constitution of the United States did not intend to include such a right in the words 'Privileges and Immunties.'

"It is, therefore, held that the Act excluding plaintiff from participating in a Primary Election, such as is in issue by this petition and this motion, does not deprive the Plaintiff of any rights guaranteed him by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States; and that consequently the Act in question does not violate any of the provisions of the Constitution mentioned."

C. G. YOUNG, 623 North 14th St.
E. J. MAHER, 1405 College Ave.
FRANK BERTRAND, 1817 Kansas Ave.
LEO BURKE, 635 Washington Pl.
RICHARD KNOTT, 2113 N. 21st St.
EDWARD HEBERT, 1720 Converse Ave.
MAURICE MORTON, 9199 N. 9th St.

The East St. Louis Negro men and women voters will be forced to vote for self, home and the continuance of their citizenship next Tuesday. The Negroes canot and will not vote to advance and strengthen the Ku Klux Klan, and if reports be true, every Negro man and woman that votes the **East St. Louis Township Non-Partisan Ticket** next Tuesday will be indorsing Ku Klux Klan rule for East St. Louis.

Apparently throughout the State the Negroes are confronted with this same danger if they be loyal to their G. O. P. socalled friends. On April 1st not only Peoria Negroes, but great Republican leaders of the white race as well stand ready to repudiate their ticket and go into the polls and register their opposition to the rule of the Invisible Government and the Peoria Negroes to the very man and woman will vote for the protection of self, home and citizenship.

We cannot afford to stay away from the polls and lose the chance to protect our home, citizenship and self.

## The Only East St. Louis Township Ticket the Negroes Can Vote With Safety to Their Homes and Citizenship, Tuesday, April 1st.

### East St. Louis Township Democratic Ticket:

FOR CHIEF SUPERVISOR
**Vote for One**
STEPHEN HYNES, 1479 Henrietta Avenue.

FOR ASSISTANT SUPERVISOR
**Vote for Twelve**
E. L. HARVEY, 1036 Piggott Ave.
R. T. LEE, 1601 Gaty Ave.
WALTER GAMLIN, 407 N. 18th St.
WM. KNAUS, 425 Columbia Pl.
PAT SULLIVAN, 424 Trendley Ave

We must vote. A prominent Negro leader said to our representative at Peoria the other day, "I am going to vote the Democratic ticket for Supervisors from top to bottom and so are all my family and close friends and all the Negroes I have talked with."

Peoria has no danger to compare with East St. Louis. Peoria has had no race riot and had its Negro women and children murdered and burned like so many rats to say nothing about the defenseless Negro men who, with innocent mothers, wives, sisters and children, gave up their lives in 1917 because of race prejudice, which is the foremost propaganda of the Ku Klux Klan. East St. Louis Negroes have had an experience of lawless Race conflict engendered by prejudice, and that one exhibition of the fury of prejudice will be sufficient to keep the East St. Louis Negro men and women from voting a **Non-Partisan Ku Klux Klan Ticket**, as is branded and so-called Non-Partisan Supervisors' Ticket that the East St. Louis Negro voters are being solicited to support next Tuesday.

### POLITICAL "SCHOOL" NORTH—DISFRANCISEMENT SOUTH

(Lincoln News Service.)

NEWARK, N. J. April 29.—It is stated that Negro migrants, who have settled in New Jersey, but who are not familiar with the ballot, because of its denial to them in the South, are to be given instruction in the mysteries of voting by the state organization of democrats This announcement carries with it, of course, the presumption that the "student" voters will stand by the democratic party. This is somewhat of a traversty upon a situation which is well understood because of the uniform disfranchisement of Negroes in the southern states. A pledge to the democratic party to elect its candidates means nothing more nor less, of course, than the lection of national democratic candidates who must, before receiving the nomination, subscribe to the continuance of "grandfather' clauses and "constitutional" tests, which are used as a bar to colored voters throughout the South. The "school" theory is patently ridiculous and does not bespeak good faith.

Political - 1924.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# DEAN PICKENS FLAYS "BOSSES" AS HE QUITS HARLEM CONGRESSIONAL FIELD TO PREVENT FUTURE ALIBI

## Advancement Association Secretary Bitter and Sarcastic in Declining to Accept La Follette Nomination for National Legislature

Editor New York News:

Some of my true friends and al of my false ones will want to know why, in the face of repeated requests from both white and colored groups, urging me to be a candidate for Congress from the 21st New York district on the LaFollette ticket, I have hesitated and finally decided to do so. I will endeavor to answer both the friends and the "friends."

One of my chief motives is to show up the Republican double-crossers and liars who have "named the first colored man for Congress since the days of reconstruction," and so on and so forthly. For it is my opinion that they mean only to "name" this Negro, but have not the slightest idea of sending him to Congress. They have learned that all they need is a "name" and a sham to catch the great mass of unthinking Negro voters, who swarm like flies into the alligator's mouth.

Of course, my opinion will not keep them from sending a colored man to Congress, if they mean to; but I mean, they do not mean to. If they do it I will be man enough to walk right up and say: "Well, I was mistaken." And I will be pleasantly surprised at their honesty—or at the accident that happened to them. I think the white Republican bosses mean only to corral the gullible Negro vote—for very present purposes. And I think that the Negro Republican sub-bosses are (some of them) honest, but have not the acumen to see the trick.

These sharks have already done just about all they ever meant to do; they have "designated" a Negro for Congress, but now they will not only not elect him, but they may not even nominate him, but may slaughter him in the primaries. Meanwhile they have given Mr. Coolidge, the head of the party, a splendid chance to start a lot of campaign bunk about "the door of hope for the Negro," without mentioning the flaming sword of hell that circulates in that door to keep the Negro from coming in. Some have even doubted whether the man whose letter Mr. Coolidge was answering really exists. I want to say that he actually does exist, for he is the same 100 per cent. nut who read an article of mine in the New York Tribune a few months ago and then wrote impertinently: "You talk like a white man. And I would like to know whether you are one or not." This is the same fellow who has given President Coolidge the chance to say the only thing that any President of any party could ever say, if he said anything at all, namely, that whom the people may send to Congress is none of the President's business. Of course, the President was talking to Negro voters rather than to this letter-writing crank when he spoke of the Negro's services in "war" and the "constitutional" rights of the Negro, and so on. Everybody knows already that the Negro, for example, has the constitutional right "not to be lynched," but why, in the name of Abraham's God, didn't the Republican party pass the Dyer Anti-Lynching bill, so that this right could be made something more of a fact? Rights do not save anybody's life, so long as those rights are merely dormant in Constitutions, or barked from every platform in party campaigns. "Constitutional rights" must become statutes of law and acts of administration.

The President is doubtless honest enough in his feelings and expression, but, wittingly or not, his good letter will only aid the little liars of his party in fooling the duller-minded Negro voters. Why, if the Negro should be elected to Congress, the most surprised people in the nation would be the manipulating little bosses who "designated" him.

That is why, and just why, I have refused to run on the progressive and liberal ticket. The refusal may help to rob these double-crossers of the chance to fool the Negro voter again in 1926 by saying: "The only reason we couldn't elect our colored man before was because that other colored man was running," and so on. We want them to have a fair chance to expose their own perfidy.

Therefore, although I have been named and designated and really nominated by several independent Negro groups and by some of the liberal party organizations of white people, I have "declined," "resigned" or "withdrawn," or whatever the parroting politician calls it in his lingo.

But in resigning a position I do not resign the fight. I am in that to stay. For some day the increasingly intelligent Negro vote is going to stop chasing pretty bubbles—and little bags of campaign boodle.

WILLIAM PICKENS.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 21, 1924

## DAVIS REPLIES TO NEGRO.

### Writes Color Will Not Bar Any From Appointment to Office.

Eugene McIntosh, Executive Leader of the Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, yesterday made public correspondence with John W. Davis on the subject of the acceptability of Negroes for public office. McIntosh asked Mr. Davis to elaborate on his statement in his speech of acceptance that he would set up no standard of religious faith or racial origin as a qualification for office.

"Since the National Democratic Party in the past has not seemed to favor Presidential appointment to office of colored citizens," the Bronx man's letter read, "may I not ask you directly this question: If being a colored citizen would be a bar to Presidential appointment by you if elected President?"

Mr. Davis replied:

"My acceptance speech meant exactly what it said. In making appointments I shall consider only the ability of the applicant and his fitness for the position which he wishes o occupy."

# KLAN PRESS EXPOSE OF "RED" DRIVE FOR NEGRO MEMBERS IS CONFIRMED

## Jew Writer for Chicago Newspaper Confirms Propaganda by Submitting Facts; Declares Such Movement Now On Foot In U. S.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Propaganda among the negroes is one of the most dangerous activities of the "Reds" in the United States. The official Klan organ of Illinois has reported that "classes" are conducted in Chicago's west side lofts, where girl followers of the Communist movement meet young negro "prospects" as social equals for the study of "Red" literature. It has charged repeatedly that the "Reds" are attempting to incite the negroes to action against the government as well as to a demand for social equality with white people.

That these charges are based upon facts, and that the propaganda is inspired and financed by the leaders of the movement in Russia is revealed by Donald Day, brilliant young correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, in a copyrighted dispatch to his paper from Riga, Latvia.

**Facts Presented.**

"America's new immigration law was denounced at the meeting of the Third Internationale, now in session in Moscow. The proletarian representatives of all countries unanimously passed a resolution introduced by Comrade Isaac Ampler, of New York, advocating unrestricted immigration throughout the world.

"Ampler is not only a high Communist official in the United States but is also American correspondent for Rosta, the official Soviet telegraph agency. Ampler succeeded in entering Russia a week ago through the co-operation of Communists working on German liners between New York and Hamburg. He evaded America officials aboard the steamer, traveling with Jackson, negro delegate, from Hamburg to Petrograd.

**Garvey Praised.**

"Ampler and Jackson both addressed the congress, paying high tribute to the work of Marcus Garvey, 'emperor of Africa,' who according to Ampler, developed a wonderful colonist movement similar to the Zionist movement among American negroes. But, said Ampler, Garvey, like the Jewish Zionist, was unable to persuade members living in the United States to return to Africa.

"Jackson reported that if Moscow would advance sufficient funds, Garvey's race conscious organization could easily be converted to class conscious proletarians, obeying the Communist Internationale's orders. American negroes, according to Jackson, are destined by history to become the advance guard for a Communist revolution.

## WHAT A NEGRO SAYS

If you were asked to name the ablest Negro in the United States you might hesitate for, unfortunately, a Negro's ability often is hidden and covered. Newspapers and magazines do not offer him their columns, and organizations of propaganda do not sound his praises. A Negro to become popularly known as an able citizen must be possessed of extraordinary ability. To climb to any rung in the ladder of success he must exert twice the effort of his white competitor.

But if you possessed wide knowledge of the Negroes of the Nation you would admit that few are more intelligent, more able than William H. Lewis of Boston, college and university graduate, former United States District Attorney, and admittedly an authority on constitutional law.

What this man thinks of politics should interest you.

He has been a Republican always and he has served that party well. But yesterday he called at the headquarters of John W. Davis and offered his services to him.

He said that in politics he has no personal ambition—and those who know him best realize the truth of that statement—but he sees in politics and in intelligent political effort an opportunity to aid his race. He says that John W. Davis and his party today offer opportunity to the Negro, while the Republican party offers nothing but a continuance of the vicious persecution of the klansmen.

When a leader like William H. Lewis says this, political history is being made.

Review the story of national elections since Lincoln went to the White House and ascertain how many Republican Presidents could have been elected without the Negro vote! McKinley and Roosevelt only would have been Republican predecessors of Woodrow Wilson, had it not been for the Negroes who faithfully voted for the party that had promised their race so much and produced so little.

Today the Negroes are turning away from the party. They know that it is not the party it claims to be, and they see through the mask. Their turning away means that the Republican organization faces a loss greater than that La Follette can cause.

Without the Negro, without the farmer, without labor, how can the Republicans snatch victory?

## DAVIS AND COLORED APPOINTMENTS?

Eugene McIntosh, colored Democratic leader of the Bronx, with courage and timeliness, rises to ask the leader of his party, John W. Davis, what assurances have colored Democrats that he will appoint colored men to office if elected to the presidency. Mr. McIntosh wants to know if Mr. Davis includes colored Americans in his scheme of Democracy. He pauses for a reply. All colored America awaits. Mr. McIntosh writes an open letter as follows:

N. Y. News

New York City, August 13, 1924.

Hon. John W. Davis,
Candidate for President,
Murray Hill Hotel, New York City.

8-23-24

Sir—In your speech accepting the Democratic nomination for President, which I read with great interest, I, as a colored man, am particularly interested in your declaration which reads, "Into my hands will fall, when I am elected, the power to appoint thousands of persons to office. When that time arrives, I shall set up no standard of religious faith or racial origin as a qualification for any office."

As you omitted the word "color," which is usually included in the phrase "Without regard to Race, Creed or Color," and since that the national Democratic party in the past has not seemed to favor presidential appointment to office of colored citizens, may I not ask you directly the question, If being a colored citizen would be a bar to presidential appointments by you if elected President?

Such a question, I realize would be out of place and insulting if the colored citizen did actually enjoy all the rights and privileges as the white citizen. But since every honest soul must admit that he does not, I am sure that you will receive the question and answer with candor and promptness.

Being mostly wage earners, I hold that the masses of colored voters should be in the Democratic party. But most important is that they should be in any party only on exact terms of equality of opportunity.

With great respect and admiration, I am,

Sincerely yours,

EUGENE McINTOSH.

Would you do it? Will you do it, Mr. Davis?

Political — 1924

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# GEORGIA NEGROES ARE NOT DENIED RIGHT AT POLLS

## Congressman Upshaw Answers Charges Flung at State by Maryland "Wet"

Atlanta Constitution

## POURS VERBAL FIRE ON HEAD OF HILL

1-4-24

## Offers Comprehensive Program to Congress to Stamp Out Traffic in Liquor in U. S.

**SAM SMALL PRAISES SPEECH BY UPSHAW.**

The following telegram was received by The Constitution last night from Sam W. Small, of Washington, concerning Congressman Upshaw's address in the house yesterday:

"Congressman Upshaw had a very full hearing before the house Thursday afternoon, with extended time in which to conclude his speech that was heard intently, frequently applauded and at its conclusion received plaudits from both sides more prolonged than any since Coolidge delivered his message in December. It was a distinct ovation to a plucky man who had boldly met every challenge against the constitutional loyalty of the south and the right of the people of America to have their fundamental law fully and rigidly enforced."

Washington, January 3.—(Special.)—Sitting in a chair before the house and leaning forward on his crutch, Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, in a dramatic speech Thursday, answered the charges made by Representative Hill, of Maryland, avowed "wet," that Georgia is violating the fourteenth amendment by "2.75 per cent suffrage."

Upshaw declared that every negro who wants to vote in Georgia can vote, and presented facts and figures to show that the qualifications for an elector are lower in Georgia than in many northern and eastern states, and that in many instances northern congressmen were elected on a smaller total vote than were polled in many districts in the south.

He also took frequent shots at Representative Hill for his advocacy of light wines and 2.75 per cent beer, dubbing the Maryland representative a "radiant and resourceful republican from 'boozy' Baltimore." Hill sat on the front row before Upshaw, smiling broadly throughout the lengthy address, and leading the frequent applause, sometimes clapping vigorously alone when Upshaw aimed a sally at him.

**Galleries Packed.**

The Georgia congressman had a large audience, both in the house and in the galleries. He had been given 45 minutes to speak. He secured unanimous consent to speak 40 minutes longer after an objection from Representative Dyer, of Missouri, had been dropped at the request of Representative Hill who wanted to give Upshaw "all the time he wanted." Upshaw was compelled to sit during his address on account of his fractured rib, which is still giving him much trouble.

Upshaw devoted much of his speech to an attack on Hill and a plea for upholding the Volstead act. In answer to Hill's recent reference to the arrest of a booze ring with headquarters at Savannah, he said "all men know that there are conscientious violators of the law—all law—in every state."

"But is this Georgia rum ring, operating in the largest seaport of America, next to New York, any different from the rum ring which was recently unearthed in Boston, another in New York and New Jersey, and another with wholesale defiance of the law in Philadelphia, and even in Baltimore?" Upshaw asked.

**Why That Ride?**

"Verily, people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If Mr. Hill is 'deeply peeved' over violations of the Volstead law, why did he ride on a white charger at the head of that liquor parade in Baltimore, followed by thousands of foreigners of unpronounceable names demanding the repeal of the Volstead law and the 18th amendment?"

"As a final word on the Georgia situation, I remind the gentleman from Maryland, and all others who would unite in his indictment against my state, that he failed to bring out the facts concerning that very rum violation in Savannah, that Judge Barrett, a sterling democrat, who was appointed to the federal bench by the fair-minded and lamented President Harding, imposed more than $150,000 in fines and more than 20 years of imprisonment on those violators that were captured in our Georgia city. Come on, Baltimore, and show a similar wholesome record!"

**Franchise Not Infringed.**

Turning to the Georgia electoral situation, Upshaw said:

"Let me here stress the fact that every negro voted who wanted to vote, just as every white man voted who wanted to vote, but those who did vote left several thousand white and black behind who did not care to qualify or vote, adding their quota to the more than 50 per cent of the nation's indifferent population who do not vote at all. If 5,000 or 6,000 negroes had presented themselves at the polls in Atlanta, qualified on the same basis on which their white neighbors had qualified, they would have voted, without any sort of restraint.

1-4-24

"Gradually the southern negro is rising in educational qualifications and ideals, and he will testify by the million now, that as a class he is not kept from voting except as the white man is kept from voting—by educational indolence and unpatriotic neglect.

**Wets Are Side-Steppers.**

"Finally, on this rather unpleasant theme that has been forced upon me, I remind the friends of liquor who sidestep the main question because they are unable to defend their devilish darling, that there is a vast difference between the potential and inherent weight with which the eighteenth amendment was adopted and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments found their way into the constitution. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were born amid the unhappy acrimonies of sectional passion and forced into the constitution at the end of federal bayonets."

Speaking of the appeals for "liberty" by the wets, Upshaw declared:

"The difference between their concept of 'liberty' and mine is this: I think liberty can be preserved in the duly enacted constitution and in the loyal hearts of sober American citizens, and they think liberty 'can only be preserved in alcohol.'"

**Calls for Abstinence.**

Upshaw reiterated his appeal that President Coolidge require total abstinence of all officials.

"President Coolidge has done beautifully as far as he has gone, but there is so much drinking devilment going on among officials that the friends of national sobriety are anxious to see him begin a holy crusade by breaking every jug and bottle in official Washington, by using the executive guillotine on the head of every drinking official including army, naval and cabinet officers."

In discussing liquor used and abused by foreign legations and embassies, Upshaw said: "The flagrant abuses of diplomatic immunity on the part of many of the attaches of foreign legations and embassies puts into italics the necessity for revoking a privilege that should never have been allowed under our national prohibition law. I am introducing a bill to relieve them of their bacchanalian temptations in our prohibition land. It is demoralizing to see truck loads of liquor transported through our streets while many foolish Americans look on and say 'It is not fair to allow foreigners to revel in liquor that is denied to us by our constitution.' As long as this immunity continues these abuses will occur. The capital of this prohibition nation can gloriously get along without the liquor drinking functions in these foreign posts among us which tantalize and demoralize our political and social life.

**To Offer Program.**

"To meet the needs of the present moral crisis, I offer a rum-proof, booze-tight,' clean-up program, a part of which I have introduced, will soon introduce, or will have introduced by others—a part of which I have urged on executive consideration and for all of which I will fight, God helping me, till I fall in my tracks for the redemption of America and America's glorious leadership in the redemption of the world.

"First: Let congress clean around its own door by passing a resolution declaring persona non grata to the floor of the house any member found under the influence of liquor in the capitol or house office building, or known to have liquor illegally acquired in his office.

"Second: Immediate deportation, without grace or privilege of returning to America, for all aliens found guilty of violating the prohibition law.

"Third: Withdrawal of citizenship from all United States citizens who go to any foreign country and engage in smuggling liquor into the United States.

**Make Buyers Guilty, Too.**

"Fourth: Make buyer of liquor equally guilty with seller, and imprisonment plus fine imperative in all cases.

"Fifth: Confiscation of all liquor in bond with fair payment by government, a special commission being appointed by the president to appraise value of said liquor.

"Sixth: Stop all manufacture of intoxicants by private concerns, the government manufacturing and distributing such alcohol as may be necessary for medicinal and scientific purposes.

"Seventh: Independent bureau for prohibition enforcement with commissioner having full power and amenable only to the president.

"Eighth: Put all prohibition enforcement officers, except the head commissioner, under civil service with all political influence absolutely prohibited in making appointments.

**Use Army and Navy.**

"Ninth: Require pledge of total abstinence from all federal appointees, including consular and diplomatic representatives abroad, cabinet officers, army and naval officers, and the executive guillotine for all such appointees who are known to drink the liquor outlawed by our constitution.

"Tenth: Employ the army and the navy, if necessary, to prevent liquor smuggling and otherwise aid in prohibition enforcement.

"Eleventh: Withdrawal of charter from all national banks and prosecution of all other banking institutions that extend financial aid to bootleggers or receive deposits from those known to be engaged in the illicit liquor traffic.

"Twelfth: Let the state department respectfully request that all foreign governments discontinue sending to this country diplomatic and consular representatives who exert a demoralizing influence upon our official and social life by dispensing from their residences and offices intoxicating liquors prohibited by our laws to American citizens.

**Abstract of Address.**

Maintaining throughout a spirit of contagious good-humor which made his shafts of sarcasm and argument easier, at least, for the opposition to endure if not enjoy, the Georgian offered at the beginning a general apology for preceding his subject of national sobriety with a discussion that had about it a complexion of sectionalism.

"I am not to blame," he said. "I call this house to witness that during my nearly five years in congress I have never precipitated an unworthy sectional issue on this floor. I love always to put the emphasis on the national verities that unite us rather than those that divide us; but this time I have been challenged by Mr. Hill, The Chicago Tribune, and a number of other northern papers to explain the discrepancies between the general election votes north and south. These fellows make me think of the first picture that I ever saw in an almanac. An Irish washwoman turned from her board and said: 'Mike, Mike, stop scratching yer head!' Whereupon Mike answered: 'I won't do it Ma'am, they commenced on me first.' I was behaving beautifully, but the gentlemen from Maryland and these blindly ignorant northern papers have been pelting me with stones ever since I began a year ago to fight under the slogan 'Sober Leadership and a Whole Constitution' and I am compelled to say to them, as the little fellow said to the minnow he had caught from the limpid brook: Hold easy, little fish—I will skin you just as easy as I can, but you've got to be skun."

The Georgian then poured something very like an avalanche of facts and figures on his opponents, showing that the requirements for suffrage are higher in some northern states than in Georgia, North Carolina and other southern states, and that in many instances northern congressmen were elected on a smaller total vote than were polled in many districts in the south. In the St. Louis district, for instance, of Congressman Dyer, author of the anti-lynching bill, only 27,000 voted in round num-

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bers, while in a democratic district in the same state, over 100,000 were cast, and in the districts of Stedman and Doughton in North Carolina, 54,000 and 55,000 votes were cast respectively—more than Mr. Hill, in Baltimore, Mr. Madden, in Chicago and Speaker Gillett in Massachusetts received. In discussing a like discrepancy in several republican districts in Michigan, the Georgian in thorough good-humor said: "Let those dear solicitous Michigan republicans get together and weep over these shocking discrepancies, but for goodness sake don't charge it up to the intimidation of Georgia democrats."

Naturally the republicans had "dry grins" while the democrats applauded.

With almost startling bluntness Congressman Upshaw declared: "The south does not violate the 14th amendment, and I dare any man on the floor of this house, or any editor in the union to give a single bit of evidence to the contrary."

He then quoted Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and also the supreme court decision in the famous Slaughter House case, to prove the 14th amendment did not permit congress to take action against an occasional sporadic case of election interference by individuals or even a small rioting group—the opposition must be the result of state action against the negro, "and" he declared proudly, "No such instance exists."

The speaker declared it to be utterly unfair and absolutely dishonest to try to prove intimidation from general election figures, "for," said he, 'the primaries settle practically all elections in the south, and there is not enough partisan opposition to bring out the vote in the general election." "Gentlemen," he declared amid much merriment, "surely we are not to blame because we do not grow republicans down south. Some of them are nice people, but they are simply not indigenous to our soil." "Every negro votes who qualifies and wants to vote on the same ground that white citizens qualify and vote, and it is only a desire to defend Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Boston jugs and bottles that could have introduced the old discredited and disgraceful 'bloody shirt' argument into a great moral question in—is great hour of national fellowship."

**Bootleggers and Patrons.**

Speaking of the much heralded Washington list of "gilded guilty customers" in a recent raid he declared: "Suppose they were German spies in wartime, those names would be published. A man whose distorted patriotism would put an alien flag over your home and leave you in peace with your family is an angel of light compared to a blackhearted bootlegger who would put dollars in his pocket, or ballots in his box by debauching your children and mine. He will lie—he will steal—he will murder, and every man and woman, high or low, who patronizes that villain is a partaker of his hellish crimes."

The Georgian declared with fiery indignation and the spirit of the political prophet: "The people of America are so aroused over this the biggest question before the nation, that there is not the ghost of a chance in either party for a "damp candidate on a 'damp' platform." "We women," he said, "simply won't stand for any man who personally drinks or who fought the 18th amendment. Such candidates might as well 'go way back and sit down.' President Coolidge has done beautifully as far as he has gone," said the Georgian, "but there is so much driking devilment going on among officials that the friends of national sobriety are anxious to see him begin a holy crusade by breaking every jug and bottle in official Washington, by using the executive guillotine on the head of every drinking official, including army, naval and cabinet officers."

**Would Banish Liquor.**

In discussing liquor used and abused by foreign legations and embassies, Mr. Upshaw said: "The flagrant abuses of diplomatic immunity on the part of many of the attaches of foreign legations and embassies puts into italics the necessity for revoking a privilege that should never have been allowed under our national prohibition law. Recent investigations have convinced me that some of these diplomats would be heartily glad to be relieved of the expense and all their other troubles and responsibilities from liquor immunity. I am introducing a bill to relieve them of their bacchanalian temptations in our prohibition land. It is demoralizing to see truck loads of liquor transported through our streets while many foolish Americans look on and say: 'It is not fair to allow foreigners to revel in liquor that is denied to us by our constitution.' As long as this immunity continues these abuses will occur. The capital of this prohibition nation can gloriously get along without the liquor-drinking functions in these foreign posts among us which tantalize and demoralize our political and social life. We love the fellowship of other nations, but we have a right to respectfully invite all drinking foreigners to stay away from America while we are engaged in the mightiest moral battle that any nation has ever known."

*FULTON'S REAL PRIMARY.*

Yesterday's primary election in ulton county might well be taken s a model for all the other counies in the state.

The largest vote ever cast in the ounty was polled yesterday, the voting booths of every precinct being crowded from opening to close. Every man and woman in the county who had a right to vote and who wanted to exercise that right had an opportunity to do so.

A careful record was made of every voter, every ballot was numbered and checked by the voting list, and every box was fairly and honestly manned. If there was a representative expression of the people it was that of yesterday's Fulton county primary.

Not until our state primary law is so amended as to bring about a like result in every other county in the state will the people be satisfied with the method of primary expression, especially in the matter of the choice of county officers and presidential candidates.

Only a few years ago the same complaint existed about the looseness of the state primary system controlling the nomination of senator, governor, state house officers and members of the legislature. Every county acted its own way, both as to the method of expression and on the date of its voting, and there was endless opportunity for political juggling.

Public sentiment would stand for it no longer, and finally Cecil Neill, then a member of the house from Muscogee county, and now its speaker, solved the problem by securing the enactment of a primary law under which the then existing evils were remedied, and there has since been no ground for complaint about the state primary.

But the evils of the county system, unaffected by the new state primary law, grew steadily worse. Entrenched county officers in many counties forced snapshot primary action a year before their terms expired, and it often happened that such primaries were travesties.

A few months ago, under the brilliant leadership of Chairman G. E. Maddox, the state democratic executive committee, in ordering the presidential primary for this year, urged all counties to fix their primary action for county officers on the same date, thus obviating the necessity for an additional election, and by consolidating the two primaries—just as the regular election is consolidated—assuring a representative expression.

Fulton, and many other counties of the state, promptly acted on the suggestion.

Other counties which had already called snapshot county officer primaries refused to change the date, even though to induce them to do so the state committee had fixed the presidential primary for an unusually early date.

In such counties yesterday's presidential primary was more or less of a travesty. In every county where the county officers were nominated yesterday and presidential preference was also expressed, the vote was as thoroughly representative as it was in Fulton.

Speaker Neill, realizing the growing evil of the present system, has declared his purpose to push a further amendment to the state primary law at the approaching session of the general assembly which, if enacted, will consolidate all county primaries and the presidential primary on the same date.

A relief brought about by such a measure will equal that secured for the state primary by the original Neill measure, which was perfect as far as it went, but which, unfortunately, did not go far enough to throw the same safeguards around the county system as were provided for the state system.

There is not a human being in Georgia—except possibly those who might be selfishly interested in perpetuating the trick snapshot primary—who should not support the Neill measure.

It appeals to every one in Georgia who stands for fair play and a representative expression at the ballot box.

# UNDERWOOD ADVOCATES RACIAL EQUALITY

## According to Speeches, He Sees No Reason Why Southern Metropoles Should Not Have Negro Postmasters — "No Racial Discrimination" Means Negro Physicians Attending White Women in Federal Institutions.

Mr. Underwood is still stumping the cross-roads of the country in search of the Holy Grail. Valiantly he rides forth on his weary nag of anti-Ku Kluxism. He waves aloft the broken hilt of Buchanan's political sword. His Gordian Knot is the Political Pie and he is turned "Jack Horner" in search of the Presidential Plum.

Alabama's ambitious senator stakes the success of his Presidential campaign on two cardinal issues. The first one is as old as politics itself. He holds out to the voting public the much used and water-soaked angle worm of Reduced Taxation. Ever since voting became a habit the promise of reduced taxation has been the bait of ambitious politicians.

The other plank in his platform is one "vehemently denouncing the Ku Klux Klan as a wicked organization, antagonistic to fundamental American principles and subversive of American institutions." In choosing the point for launching his attack upon the Klan his sense of discreet delicacy is commendable. He went to Boston!

"I had things I wanted to say and I though Boston was a good place to say them," he told an enthusiastic Irish audience.

**THOSE INTERESTED.**

It should be interesting to note that among other speakers of that date, in Boston, were Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, ex-Governor James M. Cox, Governor Edwards of New Jersey (a confirmed political tool of the liquor interests), and the notorious "Boston" Curley.

In his speech before the Boston gathering Mr. Underwood was asked: "How much of a figure will the K. K. K. cut in the Democratic nominating convention?"

"That's hard to tell." he answered.

"My position on the Klan is well known. I do not expect any support from that organization. I declared against them in the Texas campaign, and I have repeatedly said that I am against any secret organizations in politics, and I am opposed to any RACIAL or religious discrimination in our government. How powerful the Klan is remains to be seen."

Southerners will be especially interested in his VOICED OPPOSITION TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN OUR GOVERNMENT. Why have the Southern States voted the Democratic ticked so consistently for the past fifty years? Why are Southern States referred to, politically, as "the Solid South?" There is but one answer—THE NEGRO. The excessive negro population in the South makes racial discrimination a necessity. The South CAN'T AF-

FORD to have her appointive offices filled with blacks.—The Searchlight.

Democratic.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

# CONVENTION'S MOST THRILLING MOM

## Debate on the Klan Plank Stirred Deep Passions and Led to a Scene Unique in Nation's Political History—Baker's Rousing Plea for League

By ANNE O'HARE McCORMICK

THE peak of the Democratic drama came long before the end. The high note was struck at the one session of the convention when the muddy depths were stirred and delegates and spectators wrestled together with elemental passions. After a storm like that, almost unique in political history, everything else was flat and becalmed. The nomination, when it came, hinged and turned on the issues of that meeting, but the real battles were discovered and fought in the swift and vivid eight hours between 6 o'clock Saturday night and 2 o'clock Sunday morning of the first week of the convention.

N. Y. Times

The sober interpreter of that session has not yet been heard. Just how much of the drama was staged and intended, and how far the situation got beyond the control of those who lit the flame without realizing how inevitably fire burns may some day be told or accurately guessed. Just now it is enough to predict that the debates of that session will vitally affect the future of the Democratic Party, and will start controversies in every village forum in the country that will determine the outcome of the present campaign.

7-6-24

When everything else about the Democratic conclave of 1924 is forgotten, when the platform is sawdust and the standard bearer is history, the story of that night will be remembered. Baker's poignant plea for the "deserted" League of Nations will go down in the record with Bryan's Cross of Gold speech in 1896, and the debate on the Klan issue will be recalled when Government corruption and the soldiers' bonus are wiped off the slate. It was political melodrama with a thrill never achieved on Broadway, and human drama in which every one of the twenty thousand people packed in the convention hall was an actor.

The thing began tamely enough with the reading of the party platform, which was followed as perfunctorily as readings of party platforms usually are. In politics, where we stand is important only as the preliminary to where we go. Delegates and galleries listened politely to Chairman Cummings's lengthy declaration of party principle and interest, but they manifested the same indifference that will probably be shown by the country at large to all but the two planks regarded, at least here and now, as the two real issues of the campaign. And by the time the first of the two was debated it was evident that there were not even two issues—there was only one.

### The Opening Act.

At 6 o'clock, when the Chairman announced that there would be two hours of debate on the League of Nations and two hours on whether or not to name the Ku Klux Klan, the audience, crowded tighter than in any other session of the convention, settled down for the big act of a show that yielded few other high moments. They were out for thrills, and they got them; but it was soon apparent that it was not the League of Nations for which they were ready to shout or shiver.

They were unexpectedly thrilled by that issue, not by the vision of world confederation, but by the sheer passion of the plea for the minority plank. Not until Newton D. Baker mounted the platform and almost literally threw himself against that encircling apathy, like a bolt of lightning let loose and electrifying the stagnant atmosphere, was the crowd quickened and shaken by the first breath of the Wilsonian fire and idealism that blew upon this convention.

Mr. Baker's speech was far more than the high mark of oratory struck in the assembly. It was a spiritual experience, the moving and almost painful spectacle of a man baring his soul before his fellows. No published reports of what he said can reproduce the accents in which he said it, and no effort he has ever made before, clear and convincing as he usually is, prepared his hearers for the strangely exalting power of his torrential pleading.

### Mr. Baker Moves the Crowd.

It was a scene those who saw will not soon forget. A solid wall of people, bending and breathless, every eye focused on the little lawyer in a black coat, pale-faced, disheveled, exhausted, a man driven and desperate, begging for help in a great and losing fight. He invoked the ideal and the non-expedient in a political court, and the crowd rose to him on a wave of emotion. He dragged the whole earth, the heavens over the earth, and the spirits of the dead into a circus tent hung with bunting and Chinese lanterns and packed with vote-getters.

For an hour he changed the bunting to banners, the mah jong lanterns to stars and the vote-getters into souls struggling for brotherhood. He tore the referendum plan of the platform into tatters with destroying and passionate logic. The human walls of Madison Square Garden lifted at his words; the convention knew a moment of non-political greatness as they responded to his charge. He reminded me of the little bronze Donatello David which by some strange perversity of fate has strayed into the basement of the convention hall or into the restaurant. I saw it somewhere, a lost and lonely battler with giants.

While he spoke, and after he was done, Mr. Baker received so remarkable an ovation that it looked as if he had accomplished a whole le conversion. Apparently he convinced everybody. He gave the convention its one hour of exaltation and of splendor. He was cheered to the echo. And he did not change a vote! The crowd thrilled to him; they believed what he said. Left to the galleries, the minority report would probably have carried. But the delegates, also believing what he said, did not believe what he said would get votes.

He retired, a haggard hero, and with him, less heroically, the League of Nations was pushed off the stage of practical politics. It may return. Anything is possible in a party campaign. But it makes its dramatic exit from the present scene when Mr. Baker staggers away from the microphones of Madison Square Garden with the rejected covenant clutched to his heart.

### Klan Issue Dominant.

The League of Nations was almost a personal issue; it became large in the convention only because eloquence made it so. The Klan issue turned out to be universal. Its injection suddenly turned loose, where a moment before had been cheers for world brotherhood, the most profound and primitive prejudices that from the beginning have darkened the backgrounds of human history. It scratched the surface of civilization and showed how thin that surface is. For a while the glaring lights were neither lanterns nor stars; they were flares in a jungle, a jungle full of crouching hates and yelling savages.

It is impossible to actualize for any one not present the sinister spirit that came to life in the crowd during the long and bitter balloting following the fanfare of arguments for and against naming the Ku Klux Klan in the platform plank proclaiming religious freedom. Undoubtedly there were many in the convention and in the galleries who were for or against the amendment without being for or against the Klan. But nobody would have thought so. The cleavage was sharp, deep and uncompromising. To be in that crowd was an experience fantastic and nightmarish, one of those bad complexes induced by lobster à la Newburg at 2 o'clock in the morning.

Perhaps that was it. Perhaps the crowd was suffering from a temporary attack of bad-air poisoning and moral indigestion. Perhaps noise and oratory had made them a little mad. It was after midnight, and no one had stirred for six overwrought and overstimulated hours. During the balloting I circulated from the boxes to the galleries, and while I cannot expect any one to believe what is incredible to myself, I can testify that feeling by that time had reached a bitterness that might have exploded at a word into violence and bloodshed.

### American Tolerance Strained.

I witnessed dozens of verbal duels so impassioned and beyond reason that one moved in terror of a rain of blows or bullets. No one who shuddered over that yawning pit of bigotry could doubt that a political issue which could be twisted into a religious issue might easily start, even in America, a warfare so dividing and delirious that the very shadow of it, stalking along those packed tiers, was a spectre of despair.

I looked in vain for that jolly, good-tempered, typical American crowd that had squatted so hilariously on the sidelines during the first days of the convention. Where now was that democratizing influence of the Democracy that had made us all hold conventions in little groups, wherever we happened to be, Illinois instructing Florida, Ohio crowing over New York, the Dakotas comparing fertilizers, political and other, with the twanging wisdom of Maine? Where was the fellowship that had made us share sandwiches, and treat one another to ginger pop, and shout impartially over every entry, partly for pure love of circus and partly because we were so willing—for a while, and so long as it didn't amount to anything—to give every man his chance?

Could these sullen, angry, passionate faces be the same as the friendly ones? Could these howling barbarians be the picnicking children of yesterday? Could intolerance so primal and menacing boil under the skin of America?

Unbelievable as is the black magic that turns thousands of ordinary citizens into fanatics, and in the name of religion invokes a frenzy of ungodliness, it is magic practiced so often in the story of mankind that the scene in Madison Square Garden last Sunday morning should be an everlasting warning to those who witnessed it. It may not be doubted, after that spectacle, that if religious bigotry becomes in this country a political issue, nothing on earth can stop it from being as devastating and destructive to the Republic as such reigns of unreason have been in other countries.

Those who insisted that the Klan should preserve its hooded anonymity on or in the Democratic platform won their fight by a hair. The division shadowed the dull days that followed, and robbed the candidate of the full flavor of his triumph.

Whether the storm has disrupted the party is yet to be seen; it has certainly proved that any man, whatever his persuasion, assumes a terrible responsibility when he throws a firebrand like this into American politics. In any review of a convention that was certainly the most uncontrolled and wide-open to discussion in our political history, that unhappy drama of human passion stronger than party allegiance remains the most notable and portentous episode.

VICKSBURG, MISS., POST
JULY 9, 1924.

## Dr. Ward Heads Vets Tuskegee Hospital

Washington, July 9.—Dr. Joseph H. Ward, a negro of Indianapolis, Ind., was today appointed acting commanding officer of the United States Veterans Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., by Director Frank T. Hines, of the United States Veterans Bureau. Ward's appointment brings the hospital under the administration of a complete negro personnel.

## Democrats and Negroes

There is a great amount speculation as to the final outcome of the effort now being made by the Democrats of the

# ENTS

North to cause a movement of the Negro of that section of the country to their standard. The latest action in that regard is the intention to run a Negro as a candidate for the position as representative in opposition to Martin B. Madden who has been the Republican standard bearer for the past years. Dallas Express

Some alarm for the ability of the Negro voters to stay hard by the standards of the party in view of the fact that another Negro is in the running on another ticket is being felt by party leaders.

Democratic alignment on the part of Negroes in America is to some unthinkable at this time because of the fact that that party has been responsible for so much of the unfortunate legislation and disfranchisement of their group. The fact that the Democraic party has its stronghold in the South and that its leaders of that section have been those who have in the past launched such vitriolic attacks against the race at every opportunity gives reason enough for the feeling that there can never be any real progress made by that party in the ranks of Negro voters. It is hard to feel that even in the North where there has not been so far the same kind and amount of prejudice that has characterized the South, that there could be any real benefit to come from any alliance with that party. The feeling that all good Democrats are "dead" Democrats will tend to prevail for some time to come. 7-19-24

But the continuation of efforts along the lines indicated by this latest move of that party in the North will do much to change that attitude. It is a fact that the Negroes of this country are coming to a realization of the fact that men and not parties are the things to be studied and relied upon. And the willingness of any party to give more recognition to the race in the affairs of the party will result in more of good than can now be said.

Those who contend that there should be a division of the voting strength of the race between parties will no doubt have their desires fulfilled before they are aware of it. It can be confidently expected that in this campaign in Illinois, in spite of the fact that all who think, know that the nomination of a Negro for the position now held by Madden is only a move for the division of the vote in that section, there will be many who will vote for Dickerson, the nominee for purely racial reasons. And that is perfectly natural. And, there can be no condemnation of them for this action.

The time must come in our political life when we will think and vote not so much for purely sentimental reasons as for the actual benefit that the use of our suffrage in the way in which it is used will bring. If it is more beneficial for our group in the North to vote the Democratic ticket, if it brings to them more of benefit than the voting of the Republican why is it unthinkable that they should vote it?

Of course the time will never come in the South in the near future when such a course will be possible. The lines of political demarkation as yet are too tightly drawn to allow any such happenings. Unless the choice of the Negro is made between the Republican and some of the other parties which as yet have not proven attractive in their platforms, there must be the same adherence to the G. O. P. That has characterized our voters in the past.

Such a condition is not the most unfortunate that could be imagined if it can be realized that more of benefit may be derived from it if the methods used in that adherence are of such sort as to bring more opportunity of active participation. The old methods as far as the South and of Texas particularly are concerned have been proven nearly worthless. They belong to a day gone by forever. They must be changed radically. To wait and almost beg for the recognition that rightfully belongs to us is not necessary. We have the power to change that condition if we can but summon the necessary nerve and sacrifice to the extent that is necessary.

Editor Richardson in an editorial of a few weeks ago struck the right note when he suggested that if greater participation was wanted efforts to gain it would be necessary is the only way that it could be obtained; that is, by entering actively into all of the conventions from precinct to country and by actual out-voting obtain greater control of them. Then begging and pleading would not be necessary.

So it must be. Both North and South there must come a greater study of conditions as they affect the race politically and action taken that holds the greatest promise of success. Democrats may be supported when such support argues for greater racial benefit. The G. O. P. can be the choice when such support indicates a condition changes for the better. And it must not be longer considered unthinkable that the Negro cannot change his political affiliations

## Philadelphia Bank President And Republican Leader Henry Comes Out For Democrat Nominee

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. July 22—(Special to Pittsburgh American)—Edward W. Henry, for a number of years an attorney in Clarksburg, W. Va., and now president of the Negro Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia, declared today, according to the New York World:

"John W. Davis is a man of destiny. He is bound to win. He has been my friend for years, and I am for him for President of the United States because he fought to keep Jim Crow laws and grandfather clauses from being put on the statute books of West Virginia.

"Colored people helped to elect him to the legislature and then sent him to Congress from the Clarksburg district that has always been normally Republican. We never regretted our action."

**This stand of Henry, one of the best known Republicans of his race, probably will cause his resignation from the Republican Club, the National Lincoln League and Steering Committee of the Conference of Colored Republican Voters, in which he has labored all his life.**

"If John W. Davis still stands where I know he did in the old days, I will take the stump for him all over the United States and Island possessions," said Henry.

Major R. R. Wright, President of the Citizens' and Southern Banking Company, one of the largest Negro banks in the country, recalled today that Mr. Davis had been extremely kind and painstaking in enabling him to hear a particular speech of David Lloyd George in Parliament, and in introductions to leading personages of the Continent, including Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, General Pershing and President Poincare.

**"Mr. Davis was the first conspicuous laywer to pass on the constitutionality of the Dyer anti-lynching bill, fostered especially by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," said Major Wright's son, who is editor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church weekly publication.**

# DEMOCRATS TO CAMPAIGN FOR NEGRO VOTES

### John W. Davis To Stress Question of Liberalism in Speeches

### KU KLUX AN ISSUE

### G. O. P. To Be Arraigned For Sidestepping This Question

Washington, D. C., July 15.—The general disposition at the headquarters of the Democratic party is to wage an intensive campaign all along the line and appeal to every element of the electorate. Pro-American 7-18-24

It is noted that there has been a strong tendency among colored voters toward the Democratic party, especially in the last congressional campaign and in recent municipal elections, and a strong appeal will be directed to them in the national campaign this year.

John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States, will stress the question of liberalism in his speaking campaign, and that is expected to influence the colored voter toward the Democratic party.

The Republican party will be bitterly arraigned on the klan question. The Democrats plan to emphasize the anti-klan plank in their platform and point to the side stepping of that issue in the Republican platform.

Liberalism, carrying with it necessarily a certain amount of independence—a breaking away from reactionary interests, old customs and methods—is believed by Democratic leaders here to offer inducements to the colored voter for the reason that the Republican party has too long regarded him as a political chattel and only thru liberal policies and a measure of independence can the colored voter be freed from this political servitude and become a real influence in politics and the affairs of government.

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# Democrats Out "Nigger" Republicans

The Democrats are about to grow something new under the sun, to write a new slogan on the moon—a Negro representative for bourborn democracy. That is, Negroes to represent white Democrats in Congress and state Legislatures. Truly this is something new under the sun. A new battlecry for the Solid South.

Under the leadership of the Constitution and various other southern papers, the Republican party has been denounced from Dan to Bethsheba for electing Perry Howard and Henry Lincoln Johnson National Committeemen. The Republicans have been cursed out and denounced as being a Negro party, charged with having deliberately chosen between northern Negro votes and southern white votes and that the South would make its choice.

The Atlanta Independent 6-26-24

What is the Constitution going to say, now that in the first Illinois district, the Democratic party, under George Brennan, state leader, has nominated a son of ebony, a Hamite for Congress, to represent a white constituency, to displace Martin Madden, Chairman of the appropriation committee, with a Negro? Can the Constitution stomach this dish of crow? The table has been set with "nigger" meat by northern Democrats. In the center of the table is an old Negro named Jim Democrat, taken to New York by McAdoo followers to flavor or season the dinner prepared by northern Democrats for their southern brothers, whom they know and feel will vote for anybody whose face is white and named Democrat. Will our neighbor, the Constitution, eat?

Illinois gives place upon the table to Earl B. Dickerson, a Negro for Congress, nominated by white constituency. Al Smith puts upon the Civil Service Commission, Ferdinand Morton, of New York. Morton is a Negro and passes upon the qualifications of white men and women to hold civil service jobs in New York. Out in Indiana, Tom Taggart, big boss, puts two sable sons of Ham on the Democratic ticket. Down in New Jersey, militant democracy nominates a Negro for the Legislature. Out in Chicago, the Democratic mayor who entertained Pat Harrison, has appointed a half dozen Negro Assistant District Attorneys to prosecute white folk. Now what is the Constitution going to do about it? Will it denounce the party? Will it split militant democracy or not? Can southern democracy any longer denounce the Republican party for flirting with Negro representatives and inviting them to places of honor and trust in the party councils and in public office, so long as northern Democrats hob-nob with, hug and kiss and socialize with northern Negroes?

Our information is, that Jim Democrat, the old Cobb County Negro, stops in a white hotel among the McAdoo delegates. Our further information is, that Negroes are daily socializing, conferring with and having a good time with the Democrats in the great convention city, New York. But the thing that puzzles us most, what is our little contemporary at Cordele going to do about it? It was pulling its hair, renting and spitting out its teeth because the Republican National Convention at Cleveland seated the Lincoln Johnson delegates. It roundly denounced the Republican party and called Henry L. Johnson a mullet head leader. What is it going to call George Brennan and the Illinois delegation to the New York Convention for nominating Earl Dickerson for Congress? Not a single Negro was on the delegation. Every man who voted for Earl Dickerson was a white man. Now what is our esteemed contemporary going to say about it? Is it going to vote the Democratic ticket? Since the Democratic party has out "niggered" the Republican party and is guilty of the same unpardonable sin for which southern Democracy has condemned the Republican party, southern Democracy is left without a party and must join the Socialists or some other misguided aggregation of demagogues or eat "nigger" meat for dinner.

The pride of the Democratic party must be solely distressed. Their affliction must be great. Their misery must be unbearable. The party in the North nominating Negroes from constable to Congress to represent white folks in Congress. In a wealthy district like the First Chicago district whose wealth is only out-ranked by Wall Street in New York, nominates an ordinary "darkie" to represent the white wealth, character and respectability of the Democratic party in Illinois.

In New York, where there are millions of the most wealthy and intelligent Democrats anxious to serve their country, Tammany Hall picks up Ferdinand Morton and makes him a member of the Civil Service Commission to pass upon the qualifications of white folk, and elects Negro councilmen and aldermen to represent a white constituency. What is the Constitution, the Telegraph, the Chronicle and our little Cordele neighbor going to do about it? Will these dishes set upon their stomachs or will they vomit and expel from their systems the despised and hated Negro? With a Negro leading the McAdoo force as sponsor, Negroes running for Congressmen on Democratic tickets, Negroes filling offices of policemen, aldermen, councilmen, representatives, attorneys, deputy sheriffs, as part of the Democratic administration in the North, won't southern Democrats bolt the New York ticket?

It looks to us like the Democrats have deliberately chosen between northern Negro votes and southern Democracy and it is up to Hon. Clark Howell and the southern press to take its choice between northern Democracy and swallow the Negro or join some other aggregation of wild-eyed, long-haired statesmen who have remedies for all human ills except the elimination of the Negro from politics.

It seems to us that a new issue has arose between the two great parties—a fight for the Negro vote and the Democrats who are the aggressors in this fight are laying a foundation for far more than they think. They are bringing the Negro into politics in such way as the Negro himself invites, and as will impede the triumph of Democracy in the future. Truly this is something new under the sun. Democrats subscribing to Negro leadership.

## A BLACK DEMOCRAT WHO MAKES NO APOLOGIES.

**Ferdinand Morton is a Negro and a Democrat and he makes no apologies for his political allegiance. Rather in a letter to one of the National Democratic leaders he makes clear his reason for his adherence to that party and in that letter says so many really profitable things that we reproduce some of them for the benefit of those who are inclined to think politically.**

The Dallas Express. 7-5-24.

**Says Mr. Morton in the course of his letter which is too long to be reproduced in its entirety:**

**"If the republican party, should nominate a man whose candidacy held out some substantial hope to us, I should deem it my duty, to my race and my country, to do my humble part toward bringing about his election.**

Dallas Texas.

**There is, however, a reason even stronger why I shall, within the State of New York, support the democratic nominee for president, in the event of the nomination of President Coolidge. Tammany Hall will support the democratic nominee, and will expect our aid. Tammany Hall richly deserves any aid which we can give. That organization, under the leadership of the late Charles F. Murphy, has accorded to the Negro in this state complete political and civic equality. By so doing Tammany Hall has demonstrated that the Negro question, so-called, is, in the main, only a moral question—whether the nation shall do the right by the Colored citizens. The nation is strong enough to do so if only it wills to do so. The elevation of the Negro in New York to a plane of political and civic equality was made possible chiefly through the moral courage of Charles F. Murphy. In that lies a valuable object lesson for us. We must put our faith in men, and not in parties.**

**We shall never make effective use of our suffrage until we learn that, so far as our constitutional rights are concerned, parties mean nothing. Nationally we owe allegiance to neither party. Which ever party controls the national government, we are lynched, disfranchised, jim-crowed, put in peonage, and the fruits of our honest toil filched from us, The national democratic party is openly contemptuous of our rights; and the republican party, with a hyprocrisy as vile as that of Uriah Heep, pretends friendship for us, so that our vote may keep it—the party which now disgraces the memory of Abraham Lincoln—in corrupt control of the national government.**

While it is true that nationally we owe allegiance to neither party, we should, of course, be in a much better position if our vote were divided between them. I think it the duty of the younger voters of our race, for the sole purpose of dividing our vote, to give their suffrage to the democratic party.

At the coming election, we can give the victory to either party. I hope that at its convention my party will prove that it is worthy of victory. It can do so by courageously reaffirming the principles upon which this republic was founded, and upon which alone it can endure, and by nominating as the party's standard bearer an honest, courageous man who has proved himself true to America's finest ideals. If the democratic party does that, then the doom of racial and religious hatred, bigotry and intolerance is sealed; and the party and the nation alike will achieve the greatest triumph since the election of Abraham Lincoln.

These sayings contain much political philosophy that is good. Our only contention concerning it is that the writer does not show much of the ability to think clearly on his subject when he can believe that the Democratic party which has been the agressor in all of the campaigns of legislation for the complete relegation of the Negro to the rear of American affairs can be the party which will be either able or willing to grant to him the things that he feels that his race needs. The Democratic Party will never reverse itself as long as the South is as it is and with all due respect for our brothers who have joined it we feel that they hope not wisely but too well.

## THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND SENATOR UNDERWOOD

The Democratic party, the oldest political party in America today, has its greatest opportunity to prove its vision, bravery and political strategy. It has never had opportunity as good to establish its recognition and support of constitutional government as is presented today. If the party makes a clean breast of the dominant issues, calling things by their proper names, using language that cannot be misunderstood, it will go to the people strong and fit for the leadership of the nation.

The New York Convention has already expressed some spectacular manners and the speeches and resolutions thus far have been favorable to the nation's interest. It seems that there is a tendency to clear the track and establish greater confidence. When the convention assembled this week or when the Republican convention closed it looked as if the only thing the Democrats could do would be to meet, memorialize the great hero—Woodrow Wilson—attack the Republican party and nominate the easiest possible man to be named and adjourn the meeting. But as the convention moves forward to its objective it is taking on form of seriousness and expressing itself on matters that will surely awaken the conscience of the electorate.

For the Constitution of the United States to be in full force and effect, both parties must sanction fundamental laws, and greater recognition for the constitution and fundamental government must eminate from our Southern states and fostered to successful conclusion by men who represent the South in its better and more constructive expression.

The Democratic National Convention now in session is directing its interest to constructive matter and moving along lines that will naturally bring attention from every section of our country and from that suspicious group who believe that there could come no good out of Nazareth. The South has its greatest opportunity. It may never have a chance again such as is now offered. If it is wise and constructive it will seize this opportunity and make for itself a bigger and better place in the nation. It has the leadership in Oscar W. Underwood and he has the confidence of a large element of the American citizens without regard to section or party.

Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama is the best of the South's early productions. He is the most fundamental and clear visioned statesman that the Democratic party has today. He should receive the consideration of his party and certainly the full and continuous backing of every Southern state. If Mr. Underwood were in the North, in the East, or in the West, there would hardly be a man in his party who would offer opposition with any thought of success in combatting his power or influence.

Every real citizen regardless of color admires a brave man, respects a brave man. Every human being with the slightest intelligence and heart culture loves the man who is opposed to injustice and disruption of decent society. Mr. Underwood has no doubtful position. The nation knows where he stands on invisible government. He has made his position plain, and if the national convention of the Democratic party ratifies an Anti-Ku Klux plank in its platform, Senator Oscar W. Underwood will no doubt be the standard-bearer. And if he is, he will win the position on the merits of his contention and will stand before the nation as the clearest and bravest statesman of his party and equal in bravery and statesmanship of any one in the nation.

It takes no little man to stand where Oscar W. Underwood stands in the nation today. He must love his country; he must love law and order; he must believe in visible government as the fairest and best to maintain progressive society and stimulate the constitution of the United States.

These words are not expressed out of any special feeling for Mr. Underwood because he happens to be from Alabama and an Alabama Senator, but they are said in the light of his proven ability and because he has chosen the better part for the American people. At this hour and time such a citizen and statesman is needed to speak fearlessly, sensibly and bravely. Whatever might be said to the contrary, the Democratic party would prove wise and forward-looking if Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama were selected as the standard- bearer. This is not to say he would be elected, but the party would have a better guarantee.

# No Colored Delegates At Democratic Convention

### Nationally Known Characters From Several Parts Of The Country Are Spectators. Colored Man Receives Medal Of Honor In Big Convention Parade Of New York City Employees.

By Chas. T. Magill
Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 2.—Democracy, that is, the National Democratic Party, had its inning here. Writing the convention from a Race point of view, the convention could be described in a few words; there were no colored delegates in attendance. While there were none of our delegates "among those present," there were a number of nationally known characters in New York for the convention.

Peeking into the transformed barn like Madison Square, one is forced to mark the striking contrast to Convention Hall in Cleveland where the Republican Convention was held. In Madison Square there is a vast sea of white faces. In Cleveland there was a goodly sprinkling of colored faces. But Madison Square Garden has long since taken on the "Southern" aspect that holds good during the Democratic Convention, for it is in possession of Tex Rickard the fight promoter whose home is in Texas and who has long exerted a remarkable influence to the detriment of Negro boxers in the State of New York.

Out of the small army of delegates gathered here for the big Democratic show, there may possibly be one, Dr. Paul Collins, who will sit as an actual delegate and vote as such. Dr. Collins, who hails originally from California, is a practising physician in New York State with an office in Harlem. He was selected as an alternate delegate from the 21st Congressional District, the heavy colored Harlem District, to Murray Hulbert, president of the New York City Board of Aldermen. President Hulbert was scheduled to leave Saturday for Europe in the interest of the Olympic games. Should the convention drag along, Dr. Collins will take Hulbert's place and for the first time in the history of American politics, a colored man will cast a vote in a National Democratic Convention.

**The Out-standing Feature**

Perhaps the out-standing feature of the whole convention is one which most of the people of our race probably missed. That was the pinning on the breast of a colored man an honor medal, won for bravery. This occurred during the gigantic parade of New York City police, firemen and street cleaners. Each of these departments have a separate yearly parade but as a fitting convention show, Mayor Hylan decreed that the three would combine this year. Police, firemen and members of the Street Cleaning Department who distinguish themselves during the year are rewarded with medals of honor and these are pinned on them by the mayor on the annual occasion of that department's parade.

Accordingly, the mayor proudly pinned medals of honor on men of the police and fire departments. When the heroes of the Steet Cleaning Department came, four of them, one of the heroes was a colored man, Howard Burgundy, 1744 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn. While driving his horse near a hospital in Brooklyn, recently, Burgundy discovered the place on fire. Ringing in an alarm, he manned a hose and fought the fire until the firemen arrived. He then assisted the doctors at risk of his life in removing patients. By his prompt and timely actions no lives were lost. Without his action, many lives would certainly have been lost.

One of the outstanding characters present for the convention is Titus Alexander of Los Angeles. Out in his home city, Alexander is one of the most respected citizens and a prosperous business man. His home newspaper thought so well of him that on the front page of a recent issue, they carried his picture in a six inch, double column cut. Here in New York, the special duty of Alexander has been to be the door man in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where the headquarters of the National Democratic Convention is located. Thost who have had the occasion to come in contact with the big Californian have remarked on the intimacy he has displayed with the big figures in the Democratic Party. Yet, Titus is just door-man, after all.

Then there is the Chicago party People are naturally attracted to con-

Political – 1924

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

## A Lesson From The Howard and Cohen Matters

From *The Washington Tribune*

To the thinking Negro, the Cohen incident and vote on the point of order against Howard University's appropriation in the Senate furnishes conclusive evidence, if any were needed, that Negroes should split up their votes.

The case of Walter Cohen demonstrates that we need more Negroes connected with the Democratic party. It is stated that he was defeated by a vote of 37 to 33; and the report went out that no Democratic voted for him. Upon investigation it was learned that Mr. Cohen's friends who were anxious to put him over, did not seek any support from the Democratic Senators. They were so completely dyed-in-the-wool Republican that the could not face a Democrat to ask him for his vote for Mr. Cohen.

Such Democratic Senators as Bruce from Maryland, Nealy from West Virginia, Copeland from New York, Edwards from New Jersey, Bayard from Delaware and Ralston from Indiana are amenable to Negro influence, in fact owe their present positions largely to Negro voters; and if they were properly approached, they would almost certainly render a service in such cases as Cohen's.

The vote for the Howard appropriations also brings to light the fact that we have some friends in the Democratic party. Time after time, on various points of order, against Howard University's items these Democrats supported Howard. This is also true of the Farmer-Laborites, Socialists and Non-Partisan Leaguers.

The time is far past when the color of a man's skin should reveal his politics. A black skin should not mean "Republican" and we are glad to say that it does not always and everywhere do so. The Negro is supposed to be free, and as a free moral agent he should think for himself; have his own opinion about education, religion, prohibition and politics. He should be a Socialist, a Democrat, a Farmer-Laborite or a Republican, according to his way of seeing the political and economical conditions of the country and their requirements.

## NEW JERSEY COLORED DEMOCRATS HOLD BIG MEETING IN NEWARK

Preston News Service.

NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—A meeting of the advisory committee of the New Era Colored Democracy of Essex County, Inc., was held last Friday night at the office of the president, William B. Brandon. Plans were made preparatory to a monster meeting of the organization the latter part of this month at which time definite arrangements will be made for the coming campaign. Mr. Brandon announced that there is a very strong desire on the part of Colored Democrats for a colored candidate on the Democratic ticket, and it is one of the matters that was given serious attention.

An educational campaign is being planned to be conducted among Negro voters of the county and state. Among other things discussed was the inactivity of the State Assembly on measures looking toward the curtailmen of the Ku Klux Klan organization in New Jersey.

### MISSOURI DELEGATES SQUABBLE

ST. LOUIS, MO., Mar. 19.—Not less interesting than the Reed and McAdoo struggle to capture the Missouri delegation to the National Democratic Convention, is the fight now being staged by our leading colored male and female republicans, each of whom are ambitious to attend the National Republican Convention as a delegate-at-large. Among the most prominent of those mentioned in this connection are J. Silas Harris, Aaron Malone, J. H. Bradbury, J. R. A. Crossland, C. G. Williams, Miss Bertha Buckner, Miss Minnie Crosswaite, Fred Dabney, B. F. Bowles, C. H. Browne, Homer Phillips and L. A. Knox. As the republican state convention does not meet in Springfield until April 27, it is thought that there is ample time to considerably reduce the size of the slate by the well-known process of eliminating those whose party records in local as well as state affairs will not stand an X-ray exposure. All kinds of charges of party irregularity are being circulated and it is beginning to appear that the only peaceful way of settling the matter will be to unite and name one of the ladies.

# Decrease of Negroes In Dixie Shakes Grip Of Democratic Party

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
APRIL 6, 1924

## White Citizens Who Dreaded Accusation of Casting a "Black Ballot" Now Able to Vote as Republicans Without Fear in Several States

By Ben Colby

CHATTANOOGA.

In the midst of movements which are believed to be heralds of great changes in the American political and economic structure, there is perceived one which eventually may prove a considerable factor in the political life of millions of people living below the Mason-Dixon line, in that group of states familiarly known as the "solid South." In fact and in a degree, it may develop as a determining influence in the approaching Presidential election.

One great element that, unobtrusive and in many cases unrealized, has helped to tie the South hard and fast to the banner of a single party, which happens to be the Democratic party, is lessening steadily, and since 1910 has lessened more than during any period since the Civil War.

This element is the numerical strength of the black race, which in two states until recently, has been greater than that of the white race, and has amounted to a large proportion in every Southern state. This numerical strength is declining rapidly, and its decline should aid in the slow process of liberating the political voice of the South—a section whose interests have been disregarded to a great extent by both parties, one reckoning it had nothing to gain and the other that it could not lose.

Granting that a large part of the Southern people vote Democratic from principle, there are yet two factors unrelated to principle which have kept the vast section tightly wedged in the Democratic column. These factors are heritage and the presence of ten million negroes—potential Republicans. These negroes, in many places voiceless and voteless, are yet, by and large, Republican in sympathy and, wherever possible, in vote. Because the negro inclines toward the Republican party the converse is taken for granted, and it is assumed that Republican success will mean political influence for the negro. The truth of this varies in the several states, but under present conditions one party must be the party of the white man, inevitably, especially as there exist only two major parties in this country.

Sixty years, the period which has elapsed since the Civil War, is a long life for an inherited political complexion. The Southerner who proudly proclaims that he is a Democrat because his father before him, and his father before him, was a Democrat, is fast disappearing. But there still exists the second basis for a single-party South, the basis of race. The average Southerner probably never eralizes this basis, but it is fundamental.

The racial appeal, in all times and under almost all conditions, usually has been the strongest. The Southerner has voted the Democratic ticket knowing that he was voting the "white man's ticket." In no Southern state other than Tennessee and Kentucky could a man vote Republican without it being said that he cast a negro vote. Tennessee and Kentucky really are border states, and took on this political disposition during the Civil War. Their mountain population is overwhelmingly Republican and always has been. Their negro population is small.

There are few persons who have an accurate conception of the numerical position which the negro has occupied and still occupies in the Southern states east of the Mississippi River. The New Englander who would scorn the suggestion of voting any ticket because it was the "white man's ticket" might take a different attitude if outnumbered three to two, as was the white man in Vicksburg, Miss., in 1910. Although the black populace was voiceless and voteless, it constituted 57.9 per cent of the total population. It was and is potentially Republican to almost the last man, although the negro percentage had reduced itself to 50.6 in 1920.

In 1910 Mississippi and South Carolina actually had numerical negro majorities, and all the other Southern states had heavy percentages of negroes, Louisiana ranking third with 43.1 per cent.

Until these conditions are changed, until the percentage of blacks in the total population is reduced to half what it is now, the South will be solidly Democratic. What are the possibilities of this?

The proportionate decrease of the negro race in the South, in proportion to the total population, during the decade 1910-'20 was greater than at any similar period in history, and this has reached an even greater degree since 1920. No figures are available since the census of 1920, but it is probable that the negro majorities that have existed in South Carolina and Mississippi for half a century have been wiped out. During the 1910-'20 period the negro percentage of the total South Carolina population dropped from 56.1 to 51.4. In the same time the Mississippi percentage dropped from 56.2 to 52.2. The drop since then cannot be judged accurately, but it probably has been proportionately greater. In Mississippi so great was the movement of negroes from the state during this decade that, although the white population increased by 8.6 per cent, the negro population resulted in a total decrease of 7.4 per cent.

While South Carolina and Mississippi are the only Southern states that have had actual majorities of negroes, the proportion of blacks in other states has been such that they have exerted a profound influence on politics, and in these states also the proportion of negroes is decreasing rapidly. Not only is this decrease caused by Northern migration, but also by the lessening of the death rate among Southern whites without a corresponding lessening among negroes, according to the 1920 United States Census report.

The white race in the South is growing more rapidly than the negro, while at the same time there is a great influx of whites from the North and a quickened movement for a more even distribution of negroes over the country.

The Southerner will deny indignantly that the negro has anything to do with his vote. Yet every man in the "solid South" group of states in 1910 knew that if he voted the Republican ticket he voted for the party

which was the champion of a black citizenry which ranged from 20 to 55 per cent of the entire population.

Year by year the Southerner comes a little nearer to voting according to belief. The decrease of negro population will aid him.

# NEGRO DEMOCRATS IN 19TH A. D. IGNORED IN CAYUGA CLUB EAT

Negro Democratic leaders of the 19th Assembly District are reported to be considerably chagrined over the manner in which they were treated at the Cayuga Democratic Club of the 19th A. D. on Monday night. They were given a cordial welcome to the club to receive instructions as to Tuesday's Primaries but they were coolly and quickly ushered out after instructions had been imparted and so were not permitted to join the dinner which was served immediately afterwards to all the white politicians present by the Club's Negro steward.

A number of colored men and women workers were present under William Banks, leader of the colored Tammany, but it is alleged that not one was asked or permitted to remain for the dinner.

As soon as the necessary orders had been given, the colored workers were given a handshake, a pat on the back, and informed in so many words that their presence was no longer desired. It was equivalent to saying to them: "We have your votes cinched; we control Morton, he controls Banks, and Banks controls you."

It is even asserted that Leaders Allen and Matthews are quoted as saying that "We would like to have you move from the District, but as long as you will remain we will use you and your votes."

Further information is to the effect that as soon as the colored Tammanyites had departed, the white captains went on down stairs and seated themselves around the table and were served dinner by the steward, himself a colored occupant of the wigwam.

# NEGROES TO ORGANIZE TO HELP DEMOCRATS

## *Washington Leaders Decide to Call a National Convention to Meet May 27.*

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At a meeting of the Executive National Negro Democratic Committee in Washington it was decided to hold a National Democratic Negro Convention in Baltimore May 27," to organize for the purpose of rendering aid to the National Democratic Party in the coming election."

The Executive Committee's announcement reads:

"The Democratic Party is sure of victory this Fall because honesty will be the big issue, and the Republican Party certainly cannot boast of that. The colored voters of the country will support a progressive candidate who has the welfare of all the people at heart, and they can only look to the Democratic Party to give them such a candidate.

"The Republican Party has never fulfilled its promises to the negroes, who have been their faithful allies since 1872. The negro voters will now look after their own interests, believing that their political rights and privileges will be recognized by the Democratic Party which the Republican Party has always promised but has never performed.

"The so-called grand old party is not the party of Grant, Sumner, Chandler and men of that class, but is today composed largely of the representatives of special privilege, and, so far as the negro is concerned, composed of such lily whites as Bascom Slemp, the Secretary and mouthpiece of the President. We negroes want clean, honest Government and strong, upright men like our outstanding Democratic leaders, who can win."

The announcement is signed by Oscar H. Waters, Chairman, described as "publisher of The New York Democrat, the only negro Democratic daily paper in America;" Bishop R. B. Robinson of Virginia, Executive Secretary, Percy A. Brown, John Banks, Charles Puleston and Walter Robinson.

# *Surrender of Georgia Democracy To the Realm of Invisible Government Proven by Official Klan Document*

## Letter of Instruction by State's Grand Dragon Called for the Program as Carried Out at the State "Mass-Meeting" in Atlanta, and Assured Local Officials That New National Committeeman, Demanded, Would Protect Klan Interests at New York Convention.

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON.

Ominous echoes from the "democratic" mass meeting, held in the Lyric theater in Atlanta Wednesday, under the misnomer of a "state convention," continue to resound throughout Georgia, and from among the strongest of Mr. McAdoo's supporters.

Invisible government from which evolved the list of delegates to the state "convention" hand-picked by Hollins N. Randolph, Miller S. Bell, Thomas J. Hamilton and their confederates, behind locked doors in the Kimball house, without communication with, **or communication permitted,** with other members of the Georgia McAdoo campaign committee, or even of the Georgia McAdoo executive committee and without consulting with county McAdoo leaders—**was carried into every county in Georgia in which the Invisible Empire has an official,** and the delegates affiliated with that secret political regime in Georgia were thus **instructed,** from the headquarters in Atlanta, to be at the convention, **even if necessary at the expense of the secret organization,** to vote against the time-honored democratic principles of district conferences, and for a national committeeman who, the instructions alleged, **had assured the Invisible Empire that he will protect the interests of Invisible Government at the New York national democratic convention.**

Such a bold stroke at breaking down democracy has perhaps never been attempted before since America became a republic, and since the Magna Charta of political liberty was written by Jefferson.

Such a secret, cabalistic body-blow at free speech, at the fundamentals of a representative government of the people, has never been before made in Georgia, nor in any other state in this country of democratic institutions.

**ROLL CALL QUICKLY ABANDONED.**

It will be recalled that at the convention—or "mass meeting," for it had not one iota of regular or conventional proceedings—the roll call of delegates was begun and only one response—an alternate—came from the first three counties.

The cabalists quickly abandoned that proceeding, and accepted the credentials report, **without reading or reference,** by a viva voce vote.

It will be recalled also that upon motions put mainly by Mr. Dunning, (of Fulton, a delegate from Chatham) the "chief of staff of the Grand Dragon of the Realm of Georgia," who sat beside Randolph and his fellow cabalists, **all roll call votes were shut off,** debates or speeches or motions of other than representatives of the Invisible Government were eliminated, and the voices of the very few Georgians who attended this meeting—other than the representatives summoned to duty by the Grand Dragon—**were silenced.**

And thus the high-handed, unheard-of, unthinkable proceeding progressed—until the program of the representatives of the Invisible Empire was put through by **the rising votes of scores packed into the hall without credentials, and without any legal voice in the proceedings.**

The reason for all of this may be summed up in the instructions that went out to the Exalted Cyclops—or head of local klans—of the Invisible Empire—from the Grand Dragon of the Realm of Georgia, a copy of which is before me, the mimeograph original having been brought to The Constitution office by a member, and indeed an official, of the Invisible Realm, **who unhesitatingly and voluntarily declared it a stench in the nostrils of true Klansmen, who did not indorse even the suggestion of Invisible Government, the political dictation of the Imperial Castle, or as a democrat, the abject and outrageous surrender of that party (as in Georgia) to any secret political machine.**

**GRAND DRAGON SENT OUT INSTRUCTIONS.**

The copy of this letter of instructions to "Exalted Cyclops" of Georgia, made from a mimeographed letter, signed by "Nathan Bedford Forrest, Grand Dragon, Realm of Georgia," and alleged to have been received by the official in question on the 12th of April, follows:

**"You are hereby INSTRUCTED to con the list of delegates named to the state democratic convention from your county and ASCERTAIN THE NAMES OF KLANSMEN APPEARING THEREON AND ISSUE TO THEM THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS: No district caucus will be held prior to the convention. Such caucus will take place at the convention AS PROVIDED IN THE PROGRAM. It is the earnest desire of Mr. McAdoo that his friends elect Major John S. Cohen as national committeeman. Major Cohen is a high-class Christian gentleman, a member of the North Avenue Presbyterian church of Atlanta, AND IN EVERY SENSE IS ACCEPTABLE TO US, AND WE ARE ASSURED THAT IF HE GOES TO NEW YORK THE KLAN'S INTEREST WILL BE ABLY PROTECTED. Therefore, before electing a man for district delegate THE KLANSMAN VOTING SHOULD ASSURE HIMSELF AS TO THE STAND SUCH DELEGATES WILL TAKE WITH REFERENCE TO MAJOR COHEN AND CONSEQUENTLY THE INTEREST OF THE KLAN. You will impress upon the Klansmen delegates the absolute necessity for their attendance at the state convention. THOSE WHO FOR FINANCIAL REASON WOULD BE UNABLE TO ATTEND SHOULD HAVE THEIR EXPENSES PAID BY THE LOCAL KLAN. This is a time when every one must do his bit and the Klan expects that every man will do his duty.**

**(Signed)**

**"NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST, GRAND DRAGON, REALM OF GEORGIA."**

**THESE INSTRUCTIONS EXPLAIN EVERYTHING.**

It must be agreed by everybody, of all faiths, and political and fraternal affiliations, that this is quite illuminating——

This letter, indeed, speaks for itself and needs no comment.

It illustrates beyond further discussion the present political situation in Georgia, **explains the manipulations of the secret cabal in the hand-picking of the delegates; the attempted abrogation of the preconvention district conferences; the flat refusal of any roll call vote of delegates; the packing of the convention with men who voted but legally had no voice; and the surrender, for the time being, of the democracy of our fathers to the autocracy of secret government, and to the dictation of cabalists who would assassinate the rights of free people.**

It may be explained that the new national committeeman, who is thus alleged to have agreed to protect the interests of Invisible Government at the New York convention, will have nothing whatever to do with the 1924 convention, and will begin to function in his new position only after the adjournment of that convention.

Political - 1924.
Party Affiliation.

## NEGRO LEADER FOR DAVIS.

### Roscoe Conkling Bruce, Republican, Quits Coolidge Over Klan.

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a negro graduate of Harvard, and a lifelong Republican, announced yesterday that he would support Davis against Coolidge because of the Ku Klux Klan issue.

Mr. Bruce is the son of Blanche K. Bruce, former United States Senator from Mississippi. After being graduated from Harvard, he became director of the academic department of Tuskegee, Ala. Later he went to Washington, D. C., as head of the colored schools, for many years holding the position of Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools. He now lives in Prince George County, Maryland.

"The Ku Klux Klan is after the black man and he knows it," said Mr. Bruce. "So, he is going to stand with those who unmistakably repudiate this form of lawlessness. Mr. Coolidge said no word when his word might have helped. His method was shown in the Boston police strike—to sit on the fence until the cat called Public Opinion has made its decisive jump, and then to announce and sonorously support the principles of that jump until the unwary imagine the praise belongs to Mr. Coolidge himself rather than to the cat! But, if I may draw upon the folk lore of my people, I would say that not every shut eye is asleep. To make public opinion is better than to exploit it."

# JUSTICE HOLMES WRITES OPINION IN TEXAS CASE

On last Monday the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the decision of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the Democratic executive committee of Houston and the judges of election from holding a strictly white primary.

**Grave Question**

In the opinion, however, the court says that "If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance it would present a grave question of constitutional law."

Three specifications of error were assigned by the plaintiffs in their appeal to the Supreme Court. They were, first, that the Court of Civil Appeals erred in dismissing the case because the election had passed; second, in refusing to restrain the case and adjudicate the questions of law raised, and, third, that it errerd in not holding that the plaintiffs had the right to vote in the primary election.

**Opinion**

The plaintiffs in the case are G. N. Love, W. L. Davis, J. B. Grigsby, William Nickerson, Jr., Newman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack. It was argued before the Supreme Court by Attorney R. D. Evans, of Waco, Texas.

The opinion of the court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes, is as follows:

"This is a bill in equity alleging that the plaintiffs are qualified electors residing in Houston, Tex., and of the Democratic political faith; that on January 27, 1921, the city Democratic executive committee of Houston made and published a rule that Negroes would not be allowed to vote in the Democratic city primary election to be held on February 9, 1921; that the Committee and Judges of Election threatened to enforce the rule, contrary to the Constitution of the United States; and praying an injunction to restrain the Committee and Judges of Election from carrying out their threats. The bill was filed on February 3, 1921.

"On February 5, 1921, it was demurred to generally, the demurrer maintaining that the rule did not infringe the Fifteenth Amendment. On February 7, 1921, the demurrer was sustained and the bill was dismissed with costs. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Civil Appeals, but that court held that at the time of its decision, months after the election, the cause of action had ceased to exist and that the appeal would not be entertained on the question of costs alone. It therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

"Error is assigned here on the ground that the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the discrimination which was made the basis of the complaint, and that the decision denied the plaintiffs their constitutional rights.

"When as here there is a plain assertion of federal rights in the lower court, local rules as to how far it shall be reviewed on appeal do not necessarily prevail. Davis v. Wechsler, 263 U. S. 22, 24. Whether the right was denied or not given due recognition by the Court of Civil Appeals is a question as to which the plaintiffs are entitled to invoke our judgment. Ward v. Love County, 253 U. S. 17, 22.

"If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance it would present a grave question of constitutional law and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way of taking it up. But that is not the situation. The rule promulgated by the Democratic Executive Committee was for a single election only that had taken place long before the decision of the Appellate Court.

"No constitutional rights of the plaintiffs in error were infringed by holding that this cause of action had ceased to exist. The bill was for an injunction that could not be granted at that time. There was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed.

"Decree affirmed."

Democratic.

NEW YORK CITY SUN
OCTOBER 20, 1924

# DEMOCRATS ARE NONE TOO SURE OF TENNESSEE

## Leaders Admit Danger of a Repetition of G. O. P. Victory in 1920.

## DAVIS TRYING TO STEM TIDE

## Begins Tour of the State To-day in Hope of Offsetting the Republican Advantage.

By MAURICE JUDD.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 20.—This State is another danger spot for the Democrats this year, and it would not be a tremendous surprise if the Republicans should repeat their victory of 1920, when they won the State's twelve electoral votes by a majority of 12,000. John W. Davis and the Democratic national leaders are worried, as was plainly evidenced by Mr. Davis's two-day tour of the State, starting to-day, and the State Democratic leaders frankly admit the danger to their cause. Ordinarily Democratic candidates do not waste valuable time just before the election on such a strong Democratic State as this, and there is no question that this year Mr Davis has been very properly advised that if something is not done he will fail to carry the State.

In the end the Democrats probably will win, but just now they are having the scare of their lives and have awakened from their usual lethargy for an intensive drive to get out the votes on election day which they think will carry them over the top. But they have none of the oldtime confidence and cocksureness and readily admit the present weakness of their position.

**La Follette May Poll 30,000.**

Several factors contribute to the strength of the Republicans. Senator La Follette, for instance, will get in the neighborhood of 30,000 votes, about four out of five of which will come from the Democratic stronghold in western Tennessee, where the white Democratic vote is gotten out and the negro Republican vote suppressed. Considering that the average majority by which Tennessee has gone Democratic in the last twenty-four years is around 20,000, it will be evident at once that this loss of votes to La Follette may just about put the Democrats on a parity with the Republicans.

The Klan vote is another element of weakness for the Democrats. Some estimates put the Klan strength here as high as 40,000 votes, which probably is too high. A more accurate statement would be about 25,000 votes. The Klansmen among the Democrats, all of whom were strong for McAdoo at New York, are still much inclined to oppose Davis, and it will take a great deal of persuasion to get them to vote for Davis this year and in some instances to get them to the polls at all.

**Efficient State Government.**

Add to all this a most capable State management by the Republicans under Hal H. Clements, understudy of Joe Brown of Chattanooga, who wrested the State from the Democrats in 1920, and it is not hard to understand why Mr Davis put Democratic Tennessee on his list for two days of speeches.

State Senator Haston, commanding the Democratic forces in the State, admits many of the weaknesses of the Democrats, but does not believe they will amount to so much as others think. He believes that western Tennessee will go so strongly Democratic as to overcome any other advantage the Republicans may have and also insists that the Dortch voting law, extension of poll tax requirements to the women and requirements that poll taxes be paid sixty days before the election will disfranchise many of the voters on whom the Republicans are counting for a majority.

The Dortch law is unique among the various laws of the nation, intended to disfranchise negroes and the poorer classes of whites. Under this law the names of all persons to be voted for, national, State and county, are printed on one long ballot about four feet in length. No party emblems are placed on the ballot at all and the voter must go through this list and pick out by name the candidates for whom he intends to vote and must mark his "X" after each name. One cannot, as in nearly every other State, mark an "X" after the eagle or the rooster and vote a straight ticket. He must vote for each candidate individually.

**How the Dortch Law Works.**

This of course was intended to disfranchise the negroes and the poorer classes of whites, and so it has worked but not just as the Democrats would wish it. It seems that the Republican sections of eastern Tennessee (the State, by the way, being officially divided into the three geographical divisions of east, west and middle, practically three States in one) long ago conducted campaigns for more and better schools, and as a result have less illiteracy than there is in west Tennessee, a typically southern section. The result of the Dortch law is, therefore, that it has disfranchised more voters in west Tennessee than in east Tennessee, but this will not affect the election so materially as had been expected, because the disfranchised ones in west Tennessee never were permitted to vote in large numbers anyhow, and if they did vote their votes were as a rule not counted.

In the 1920 election the requirement for payment of a poll tax was not by law extended to women. The result was that while the Republican women of mountainous east Tennessee voted the Democratic women of west Tennessee did not. So the poll tax requirement was extended to the women and thousands of them in all parts of the State did not vote in the State election of 1922.

**Poll Tax Paid by G. O. P.**

The Democrats also found that the Republicans under the old law had been providing $2 bills in great quantities for the payment of the poll tax for Republican voters just before election, so the Democrats passed a law that in order to vote a voter must have paid his poll tax sixty days before election. The efficient Mr. Clements, Republican State chairman, met this move, however, by seeing to it that a large pool was raised some two months or more ago from which the poll tax of poor but worthy Republicans was paid.

This three-in-one State is politically unique. In and east of the Cumberland Mountains, which forms east Tennessee, live many of the real pioneer families of the nation. They never held slaves in ante-bellum days and they therefore sided with the North in the civil war, just as did their neighbors in eastern Kentucky and southwestern West Virginia. To their number after the war were added merchants, shopkeepers and manufacturers from the North to exploit the resources of the region, a prosperous lot, who always have been Republicans. East Tennessee, therefore, is so strongly Republican that a Democrat has no chance there, and charges have been frequent that the Republicans stuff the ballot boxes in important years and show any majority required for the particular political contingency of the year.

Middle Tennessee lies between the Cumberland Mountains and the Tennessee River and is Democratic, but not strongly so. It is very much like Kentucky, which borders it on the north.

**Western Part Democratic.**

West Tennessee, lying between the Tennessee River and the Mississippi, is as much Southern as the States of Mississippi and Arkansas and votes just as they do. It of course brings in hand-

some majorities for the Democrats and more than offsets, as a rule, the Republican vote in east Tennesseee. It is hard in some sections of west Tennessee to get Republicans to serve at the polling places, and the charge is frequently made that the election officials of some precincts when they go to lunch on election day take the ballot boxes with them and very carefully substitute Democratic votes for Republican votes if there are any, and at the same time cast Democratic votes for all their neighbors who for various reasons have not yet come to the polls. It is a convenient and handy way of carrying an election, yet it is not much worse than the practice that sometimes prevailed in east Tennessee, which was illustrated by the hardy mountaineer who drove seventeen miles to vote for Warren G. Harding, notified election officials that his wife and seven sons and daughters were busy back on the farm and persuaded the board to let him cast their votes.

Indications are that the fight here is one of organization, and organization alone, and that the side which gets out the vote on November 4 and which prevents the other side from doing too much stealing while doing plenty of its own, will win the election.

## Democrats Did Some Strange Things In The Last Campaign

Whatever else may prove to be aftermath of the political campaign which has become history, two facts stand out in bold relief and are bound to have a lasting influence upon the politics of the country.

1. The Democratic National Convention took a decided stand against discrimination in American citizenship on account of race, religion and nativity. Then the candidate on the Democratic ticket for President went out in the open and endorsed the position of the Democratic Convention and enlarged upon it, "getting down to brass tacks," as the saying is, calling a spade a spade.

2. Then the Democratic National Committee established a well appointed bureau in the headquarters, in New York and Chicago, fully in charge of our men and women, and sent out speakers in all directions to place the position of the Democratic platform and candidates squarely before the voters of the race. Everywhere in the North and West, Democratic candidates for office visited public meetings and made a direct bid for support by our group.

On top of it all, Mr. John W. Davis made a personal appeal to several audiences under the auspices of race leadership, notably when he appeared in Liberty Hall, in New York's Harlem, and 6,000, Afro-Americans jammed into the hall and quite as many could not get in and stood on the outside. Mr. Davis made a square-toed appeal for race votes, and, in stating his position on questions vital to the race, he received "thunders of applause."

The JOURNAL AND GUIDE submits that the Democratic party did some strange things in its National Convention and during the progress of the campaign which must have far-reaching influence upon the partisan politics of the future.

## REAL AMERICANISM.

"For thirty years," said Dr. WILLIAM J. THOMPKINS, a Kansas City Negro, presenting to JOHN W. DAVIS a loving cup from Missouri Negroes, "I have seen you stand at the bar of justice pleading for a square deal, not for alms, not for special favors, but for equal opportunity for the black folk to be men."

"Human equality, personal liberty and popular sovereignty" are the ideals of the 100 per cent American, according to Mr. DAVIS. These ideals include, as a matter of course, sentiment for square dealing with the various races which constitute the American people. As to what is square dealing in this or that matter honest men may differ, but there can be no true Americanism upon a basis of race hatred or an attitude of intolerancy toward those elements of the population whose religious doctrine is different from that of the individual who holds himself out as a 100 per cent American. Americanism, someone said recently, is sentiment for the welfare of the nation, and not sentiment for a denomination. It is, additionally, sentiment for mankind and not for one race or one creed.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
DECEMBER 6, 1924

# POLITICAL UNDERTOW

By Charles Michelson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It might not have been supposed that the Democratic campaign fund was big enough for a scandal, but for a time last week it looked as if a horrid one lurked in it.

Thomas Fortune Ryan for twenty or thirty years has been the angel who shed the most feathers for the Democratic cause, yet when the contributors to the campaign fund for 1924 were published his name was missing. Another Ryan, John D., the mining man, led the list with $55,000. All the Democratic National Committee, its men servants and maid servants, knew that Thomas Fortune Ryan had come across with two checks of $25,000—an unforgettable happening, because at the time of the advent of these twin bursts of sunshine from the gloomiest of financial skies the heralds sang and hosannas went up.

Yet here were the lists published and no mention of the source of the great effulgence. Three darkling suspicions promptly were broadcast: First, that the Democrats had really a vastly larger campaign fund than they confessed to and were holding out on Congress, to which they had to report; second, that a mysterious reason existed for concealing Thomas Fortune Ryan's part; and third, that Mr. Ryan himself had camouflaged his contributions under other names. Republican Congressmen were already preparing to expose the hellish subterfuge when somebody examined the report. There they were: Thomas Fortune Ryan, $50,000; John D. Ryan, $5,000. All that had happened was that somebody in copying the list for publication had lumped the Ryans and forgotten the bigger one.

Doubtless all the men whose names are opposite the big amounts are right now bracing themselves for another touch, for Chairman Shaver has announced, as precedent to any thought of retirement, that he means to see that the deficit—a bagatelle of two or three hundred thousand—is taken care of. Fancy the thrill there is in yielding big checks to pay for a lost campaign! No invitation to an intimate White House luncheon; no back-slapping congratulations; no compensation but the consciousness that he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.

The Democratic Party is still looking for Mr. Shaver's successor as National Chairman. The knowledge that the debt will be out of the way makes the post more alluring. Gilbert Hitchcock of Nebraska, who last week seemed to be the favorite, is dwindling in prominence of mention. Just now Senator Carter Glass is in the ascendant. He used to be a McAdoo man, but the Madison Square Garden Convention burned up that friendship, so he qualifies as a neutral—an indispensable qualification, for so close is the division between McAdoo and anti-McAdoo in the National Committee that nobody with a conspicuous taint in either direction has the ghost of a chance. Another entry is Edmond H. Moore of Ohio. He was an Underwood shouter last July, but as Underwood is out of the next race that might not bar him. Ex-Gov. Cox, Presidential candidate of four years ago, is also being weighed. He came in at the zero hour of the New York Convention to straighten out the deadlock and so made a start as a harmonizer. None of these men have as yet let it be known that they would take the fascinating job. It is a simple task—nothing to do but put in eighteen hours or so a day reforming shattered ranks, straightening out feuds, raising money enough to keep going, electing a Democratic House and Senate two years hence and then doing the same thing under double pressure for two years more, with the cheering prospect of being dumped out when somebody is nominated for President and decides he wants his next-door neighbor to lead the final battle, for which all the rest is preparation. For diversion from the routine of the office there is the excitement of stepping on premature booms lest they gain such headway as to deadlock another convention, and doing the stepping so softly that the elements behind these booms will not be incited to rebellion.

The gauntest spectre that confronts the prospective Chairman is that of McAdoo. Apropos of him a strange story comes out of the West: There are being started clubs all over the country in his interest. Many of his former supporters have received invitations to join and contribute. Somebody in California is said to have asked the former Secretary of the Treasury about this evidence of his reputed continued candidacy and his alleged reply was: "When they get numerous enough I will prepare a form letter on which will be but three letters, G— t— h——!" The circumstance that Mr. McAdoo is a non-swearing Episcopalian is not the only one that throws doubt on the accuracy of this.

Crossing over to the other side of the political fence, we have the contrast of a landscape without doubts or conundrums. Chairman Butler in his new Senatorial clothes has calmly taken Senator Lodge's seat actually as well as metaphorically, while all the other infant Senators crept humbly to the rear row. He has likewise planted himself on the Republican Steering Committee, to which no new Senator ever vaulted in modern times. Next session he is going on the Foreign Relations and the Finance Committees. He will see to it that nothing develops in the legislative halls to hamper or make hard the path of his candidate for 1928.

Senator Moses has gone to Connecticut to captain the fight for the election of Senator Brandegee's successor. No chances are to be taken of a setback that would tarnish Mr. Coolidge's prestige so soon after election. So all the Republican spellbinders who are loose have been ordered there to make speeches for Lieut. Gov. and Gov.-elect Bingham—Wadsworth, Watson, Willis and Fess from the Senate, and, if they can get them to go, Borah and Secretary of State Hughes. That's a whole lot to be dumped on a banner Republican State to insure the election as Senator of a man who has just won the Governorship.

Moreover, the Democrats are reading into Mr. Coolidge's recent message a recommendation of a force bill to guarantee that the Southern Negroes shall be protected in their right to vote. The Ku Klux was enlisted during the campaign just passed and the colored brothers in Indiana, Ohio and some border States were alarmed; hence the declaration of sympathy with their political aspirations. It isn't very definite, but it is there and may serve to keep the dark voters contented until another election comes around. It will probably get nowhere, as a similar threat has been hinted every time the Republicans had a good majority in Congress, and every time the Southerners have found enough Republicans who sympathized with them to lose the bill in committee or otherwise abort it. The Republican Congressmen from the lower latitudes in the big Middle Western States, where the recent influx of cotton hands has been greatest, are not comfortable about this clause in the President's message. They are under the guns; they come up for election in two years and they know that if their districts get the notion that there is to be a serious attempt to give the Negroes political power the whole white population down there will turn Democrat, and that means the end of the incumbents.

Life for a Congressman under a Republican President who means to succeed himself and looks at things from New England angle is not all beer and skittles—whatever skittles are.

Political—1924

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

ventions. Maybe that is why such distinguished characters like Major Adam E. Patterson, and Mrs. Patterson, J. Wahl and others from the Windy City came on for the big show. Major Patterson is an assistant corporation counsel of the City of Chicago. Wahl is a democratiec leader there. In so far as the actual workings of the convention went, they cculd as well stayed in Chicago, but they were here and New York was right glad to see some of the high lights in Colored Chicago's democracy.

7-4-24

Of course, Tom Smith of Baltimore was here. What would a Democratic Convention be without good old Tom, Baltimore's best known and likeable character? That is, what would Tom's constituents in the Mound City think of Tom if he was not out of the city during the hectic times when a Democratic standard bearer is to be chosen. Not that Tom has anything to do in New York, certainly not. But everybody who is anybody anywhere in the United States

# RACE URGED TO SUPPORT THIRD PARTY

## N. A. A. C. P. Convention at Philadelphia Adopts Such Resolution

(By Ike Murray)

A dispatch from Philadelphia dated June 30, says that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, holding in session in that city, has passed a resolution urging colored voters of the country to disregard party choice and support the third party movement as the opening inducement toward the "political and economic emancipation of the Negro."

7-5-24

Sometime ago, the Republican Party served notice on the Colored voters that their services were not especially valuable politically speaking, and that the "lily white" policy would hereafter be the one followed, if they intended further to identify themselves with it.

In sections where colored voters are given the right to endorse their political preferences, the Democratic Party, having seen this advantage, is offering many, and sundry inducements for the race to forsake its old family tradition and cast its votes in the direction most profitable.

To what extent this important resolution adopted in Philadelphia the other day by the N.A.A.C.P. will influence the colored vote next November, at the polls, is not known or can any prediction express a safe opinion as to the probable result, yet it is a well known fact that the colored voters are holding their ears close to the ground and catching what ever advice they can that means to them political prestige.

Both parties are in the throes of a violent partisan upheaval, seething at times with the bitterest acrimony, and whether or not, strict adherence to a third party deal, by a race wholly disfranchised in some parts of country, would help matters in this respect, is a question for the future not to ignore.

The one hope is, and it cannot be shattered by the wiley intrigues of austere politicians, that political freedom is no longer in abeyance, but on the upward march.

# SPRINKLING OF COLORED FACES AT MADISON SQ.

By CHARLES T. MAGILL

NEW YORK, N. Y., July 2.—(By A. N. P.)—Democracy, that is the National Democratic Party, had its inning here. Writing the convention from a Race point of view the convention could be described in a few words; there are no colored delegates in attendance. While there are none of our delegates "among those present," there are a number of nationally known characters in New York for the convention.

Peeking into the transformed, barn-like Madison Square Garden, one is forced to mark the striking contrast to Convention Hall in Cleveland where the Republican Convention was held. In Madison Square, there is a vast sea of white faces. In Cleveland, there was a goodly sprinkling of Colored faces. But Madison Square Garden has long since taken on the "Southern" aspect that holds good during the Democratic Convention, for it is in possession of Tex Rickard, the fight promoter, whose home is in Texas, and who has long exerted a remarkable influence to the detriment of Negro boxers in the State of New York.

Out of the small army of delegates gathered here for the big Democratic show, there may possibly be one, Dr. Paul Collins, who will sit as an actual delegate and vote as such. Dr. Collins, who hails originally from California, is a practicing physician in New York State with an office in Harlem. He was selected as an alternate delegate from the 21st Congressional District, the heavy Colored Harlem District, to Murray Hulbert, president of the New York City Board of Aldermen. President Hulbert is scheduled to leave Saturday for Europe in the interest of the Olympic games. Should the convention drag along over Saturday, Dr. Collins will take Hulbert's place and for the first time in the history of American politics, a Colored man will cast a vote in a National Democratic Convention.

One of the out-standing characters present for the convention is Titus Alexander, of Los Angeles. Out in his home city, Alexander is one of the most respected citizens and a prosperous business man. His home newspaper thought so well of him that on the front page of a recent issue, they carried his picture in a six inch double column cut. Here in New York, the special duty of Alexander has been to be door man in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, where the headquarters of the National Democratic Convention is located. Those who have had occasion to come in contact with the big genial Californian have remarked on the intimacy he has displayed with the big figures in the Democratic Party. Yet, Titus is just door-man, after all.

Then there is the Chicago party. People are naturally attracted to conventions. Maybe that is why such distinguished characters like Major Adam E. Patterson and Mrs. Patterson, J. Wahl and others from the Windy City came on for the big show. Major Patterson is an assistant corporation counsel of the City of Chicago. Wahl is a Democratic leader there. In so far as the actual workings of the convention went, they could as well stayed in Chicago, but they were here and New York was right glad to see some of the high lights in Colored Chicago's democracy.

Of course, Tom Smith, of Baltimore, was here. What would a Democratic Convention be without good old Tom, Baltimore's best known and likeable character? That is, what would Tom's constituents in the Mound City think of Tom if he was not out of the city during the hectic times when a Democratic standard bearer is to be chosen.

**Harlem Headquarters Lively**

**The local headquarters in Harlem, at 235 Seventh avenue, has been the rendezvous of all the big guns all week. It is at that place where Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, of New York City, holds sway. Outside, wherein, is housed the United Colored Democracy of New York City, a beautiful display greeted the eye. Bunting, flags and other decorations transformed the simple looking building to a grand gaudy place. A series of receptions have been held there for the Democrats of our race who have come on for the convention. At one of them, J. A. Norris, Philadelphia leader of Colored Democrats, was the main speaker, pledging his party to work faithfully for the election of New York's popular Democratic governor, Al Smith, should he get the nomination.**

# GOP Regards Col'd Voter As Its Heritage

## INDIFFERENT TO RACE'S RIGHTS

CHICAGO, July 2.—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Did you ever run into a hornet's nest? The experience, to say the least, is invigorating, and not soon to be forgotten? One may be basking in the sunshine of sweet memories and delightful anticipations, only to be rudely awakened by the mad dart of the fiery hornet, by instinct with a vengeance, set to protect his baliwick.

7-4-24

Democratic strategy has awakened Republican indifference, and the Colored voters are in the position of the proverbial hornet's nest—being the said nest—with the Republicans the hornet, and the Democrats, the barefooted boy who is scampering over the farm, and with the poke of a long stock, seeks to discover "What's on the inside?"

Republicans regard Colored America as their rightful heritage. It is like a man having so much of everything that he feels it unnecessary to bother, and then some day he awakens to the fact that what he is supposed to have has slipped away. Thanks to eight years of Woodrow Wilson and an attempted Lily White policy of the early Harding regime, the "always certain and dependable" Colored vote was well on the road to "Nevermore" in the Republican party. Unselfish leaders—not always political—came out boldly denouncing the trend of events. Newspapers from one end of the country to the other, called the G. O. P., as conducted, bitter names, and on and on rose the tide of opposition.

Democrats in big centers took advantage of this disaffection. Tammany, under Ferdinand Q. Morton and his associates in New York, made a practical appeal to the racial voters, and got away with it. They nominated a man for the legislature, and elected him. The late Tammany leader Murphy, talked with the present Chicago leader, Brennon, and told him the fun he was having appealing to the Colored vote. Brennon sat up and "took notice," with the results that the Democratic party went after the Colored vote in the Mayorality campaign, as it had never done before in Chicago, and got away with it. Patterson, Grey, Dickerson, and others, were given outstanding positions in the city government.

Now comes Brennon, waiting until the psychological moment in New York during the Democratic national convention, and announces that the regular white Democratic nominee for Congress from the First District—which is four to one Colored—has withdrawn on account of his health, and that Attorney Earl Dickerson will be named to take his place. That announcement means that Congressman Martin B. Madden will have the bitterest fight of his entire career in order to hold his seat as a member of the United States Congress. All political observers declare that Brennon is playing the "cleverest game of his life." Dickerson is an unusually high class, intelligent, popular and successful man. He has that which promises to elect Calvin Coolidge, personal appeal. Party appeal will mean nothing to the majority of the voters in Chicago, when it comes to voting for a man like Dickerson. Congressman Madden and his co-workers will have to dig down in the library of politics and bring out some new leads. This will be done, but the hornet's nest has been stirred up. It would, indeed, be the darnedest irony of fate if the next colored Congressman, since the passing of the late George H. White, of North Carolina, in 1901, should be a colored Democrat from Chicago. Taggart, of Indiana, while the Ku Klux Republicans failed to nominate a colored man for the legislature in Indianapolis, has placed one on the Democratic ticket in Indiana. The question is on which is the more preferable, a Negro Democrat or a Ku Klux Republican? Indiana will give the answer to that little question.

7-4-24

In the meantime the Republicans, nationally, under Chairman William M. Butler and Secretary Roy O. West, with their grand galaxy of associates, and facing the issue seriously. They are not scoffing at either advice or suggestions. They are listening to the words of the most humble citizens on the way to bring back the straying sheep to the fold. They are not start-

ing with the hand wave of indifference, no, no. They are accepting the situation just as it is—the hardest fight in the history of American politics. That's the fact. The national Democrats during the Cleveland campaign in 1884, and again during the Wilson first campaigns of 1912, made a strong bid for Colored votes, and got them, to a considerable extent. Those, too, were the days of party fealty. It took nerve, then, to be a Democrat, even white in the North, but conditions have changed materially. Republicans have learned wisely and well that "Sure, I must fight if I would reign; increase my courage, Lord."

## RACIAL CONSCIOUSNESS vs. PARTY LOYALTY

According to a press dispatch from New York, it was announced that the Democrats of Chicago, would run a Negro for Congress in the first Congressional District of Illinois, now represented by Martin B. Madden.

If this be true, it is a master stroke of the Democrats. More than seventy-five per cent of the population of this district is colored. They are supposed to be loyal to the Republican party. One Negro leader is reported as saying that Martin B. Madden could have the nomination and election from that district as long as he wanted it. Washington Tribune

The Democrats realize that they would lose the district at any rate, if they were to run a white man against Madden. Hence in order to possibly turn the colored voters from the Republican party in this district and give the Negro recognition for his vote all over the State, they will nominate Earl B. Dickerson, assistant corporation counsel of the city of Chicago. 6-29-24

The question naturally arises will the Negroes of the First Congressional District of Illinois place race pride or racial consciousness above Republican loyalty? In the person of Mr. Dickerson they will have the first opportunity in more than a score of years, to be represented in the Congress of the United States. Not only will it be an honor to the Negroes of Chicago, but an honor to more than 12,000,000 Negroes of this country, to have a man of the race elected this fall to the 69th Congress. If Mr. Dickerson runs this fall, every Negro voter in Chicago's first district should be early to the polls and cast a good solid vote for him as their representative and win a victory that will be nation wide.

# DEMOCRATS FAIL TO INTEREST RACE LEADERS

New York (K. N. F. Service)—Word has just been received that the convention of Negro Democrats, was held in Harlem last Tuesday under the chairmanship of Oscar H. Waters, who according to the daily press was personal attendant to the late Charles F. Murphy, four years ago at the Democratic convention in San Francisco. How this should, or why it should fit him for the above position was not stated.

Michigan State Herald 8-27-24

The Negro convention took place in St. Mark's hall one of the smallest in the Greater City. No great amount of space was needed, however, as there were less than two hundred present. 6-28-24

As far as is known at this writing, the Negro delegates to the National Democratic convention, convened in Madison Square Garden, have not arrived.

ALBANY N. Y. TIMES UNION
JUNE 20, 1924

# ALBANY COLORED DEMOCRATS FOR "AL"

**Dennis J. Jackson, of the Idle Hour Democratic club, is back in Albany, after attending a convention of colored Democrats in New York city and reports that the colored Democratic vote there, a sin Albany, is for Governor "Al" Smith.**

**"Mr. Morton, Democratic leader in New York city, told me that every one has 'Al' Smith at heart," Mr. Jackson said today. "He also asked me about Albany and I told him there was a remarkably strong Smith sentiment here. I have received an invitation to return to New York for the Democratic convention next week and if possible, I will try to take down a delegation of loyal Albany Democrats."**

## Republicans Here See Loss of Thousands of Followers Because of Klan Issue.

## HOPE COOLIDGE WILL ACT

## Shaver Goes to Washington, Leaving Gov. Smith to Work Out His Own Itinerary.

With the Republicans greatly perturbed over the silence of President Coolidge on the Ku Klux Klan issue, the Democrats, following up advantages won through the recent anti-Klan victory in Texas and the unqualified denunciation of the hooded brotherhood by John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee, in his speech at Seagirt, N. J., will make a stroig bid for the negro vote, usually Republican in a national election, in all the Eastern States.

furtherance of that purpose a o division is to be created at the astern headquarters of the Democratic National Committee in this city. A politically prominent negro from this city will be appointed today to take charge of the new bureau.

As far as the Democratic Party is concerned this departure is rendered possible this year only through the injection of the Klan issue and the prompt manner in which it has been met by the Democratic nominee for President. Not only in this State, but in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts there are thousands of negro voters who have migrated North. Many of them were driven out of the South by fear of the Klan. The Democrats are prepared to take every advantage of this situation. 6-27-24

**Republicans Realize Peril.**

Republicans were not slow to sense the peril to their party's prospects involved in the contemplated Democratic campaign. There are approximately 100,000 negro voters in this State and about 75,000 cast their votes in New York City. In recent years, even without a Klan issue, the Republicans have found it difficult to keep this vote in line. With the Klan as an issue their difficulties are multiplied. Hence Republican leaders are anxious to have the President come out with a forceful repudiation of the hooded organization.

Meanwhile, regardless of whether the President meets the challenge of his Democratic opponent, the Republican leaders are agreed that the situation demands an outspoken disavowal of the Republican State platform of any sympathy with or tolerance of the Klan and its practices. The form this denunciation is to take has not been decided but has been a topic of discussion among the leaders now preparing for the State Convention to be held next month.

Not only are the Republicans faerful of Democratic inroads on the negro vote. They have evidene of a considerable defection by negroes in favor of Senator La Follette and the third party. The Wisconsin candidate was the first among the Presidential candidates to come out in denunciation of the Klan by name. In this State the Socialists, aligned in support of La Follette, included in their State platform a similar denunciation.

**Negro Clergyman for La Follette.**

The Rev. James T. Simpson, a negro clergyman who served as an army chaplain with the American Expeditionary Force, at one time Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Nineteenth (Manhattan) District, said yesterday La Follette had won thousands of negro votes through his stand against the Klan. Mr. Simpson is President of the Central Harlem La Follette-Wheeler Club. He said the most influential of his people were supporting the third party.

Herman Bernstein, in a statement last night, came out strongly for John W. Davis and predicted his election on the strength of his pronunciamento against the Klan. Mr. Bernstein said:

"William G. McAdoo lost his greatest opportunity because of his failure to disavow and denounce the Klan. I advised him to do this several days before the convention, but he thought it wiser to wait a little longer. John W. Davis will be elected because of his fearless stand against the Klan. America really wants to rid herself of this cursed problem of religious and racial hate and strife.

"I shall support John W. Davis for the Presidency because he is, by intellect and training, of true Presidential calibre; because he is a genuine liberal, a man of vision and wide horizon, a cultured statesman who believes in open diplomacy and who knows that the secret machinations of the old-type politicians caused the horrors of the war and some of the ruinous consequences of the peace; because he is a man of deep sympathetic and intelligent attitude toward labor, his understanding of America's responsibilities at home and abroad, and his courageous stand against the Klan, will win for him the support of all those who love America and who desire to see America retain her noblest traditions of liberty and justice, and become an even greater and stronger moral fortress in a world torn by intrigue and strife."

Among the callers at Democratic national headquarters in the Hotel Belmont was Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama. He predicted that John W. Davis would win.

Clem L. Shaver, Democratic National Chairman, left for Washington last night without conferring with Governor Smith in regard to his prospective speaking tour for the national ticket. After he had departed it was learned that the Governor would be left largely to map out his own itinerary. This probably will mean that Governor Smith will confine his campaign for Davis to States which were lined up for him at the national convention and where the Democratic leaders have exacted promises from him that he would give them a lift during the campaign.

Political—1924 I.
Party Affiliation. Democratic.

# Says Klan as Led By Evans Is Breeder of Intolerance

## Quinby Asks Questions Concerning Finances and Political Affiliations and Purposes of Secret Order. Deplores Religious Issue in South Carolina.

To the Editor of The State:

I have read with some amusement, also with much regret, some of the news items and letters appearing recently concerning 100 per cent. Americans, religious and fraternal differences, etc.

Personally, I do not trust the Roman Catholic church, while the same time some of my best friends are Roman Catholics. My reason for this statement is that the Roman Catholic, church as a whole, has a history which all may read and which does not inspire confidence in the minds of a people who are and who intend to remain free.

My friends who are Roman Catholics are my friends because I know them and from experience I know that they can be depended on. They are Roman Catholics by birth or by inclination, and while members of the church are not the church.

The Roman Catholic church will always arouse the suspicions of those of other denominations until it makes certain fundamental changes in its rules and regulations.

Most people do not stop to consider these facts and I have heard persons bitterly denounce Roman Catholics who, when reminded of their freindship with certain members of this church, consider what they have said and finally decide that it is not the individual but the system that they oppose.

A man who places his denomination above every other consideration is not a good citizen, whether of the United States or of any other country, regardless of this denomination, whether it be Roman Catholic, Methodist, Baptist, or any of the others.

The first duty of man is to God, but many persons can not differentiate between God and the church with which they are affiliated. Religion, which should be the greatest consolation to man, the one solvent which should bring us closer together and which if allowed to have full sway, would establish successfully the brotherhood of man and materially hasten the establishment of the kingdom of God on earth, has been perverted by doctrines, creeds, denominations, theology, mixed with various 'isms and ologies, the whole thoroughly seasoned by intolerance, which is the seasoning added by the devil to make the mess palatable, and as a result today we have many men of many faiths, all believing that they are right, and that most of the others are wrong.

The natural result is that religion is at a low ebb, while intolerance is rampant. And that is what the devil desires.

If you want to judge a man, forget his denomination, study him and his character. If he measures up in every way to your standard of what a man should be, forget that he is a Protestant, a Jew or a Roman Catholic and treat him as you would like to be treated. Also remember that few of us are perfect and try to be as charitable toward his faults as you would wish him to be to yours.

The Ku Klux Klan, it is said, is doing more to arouse this spirit of intolerance than any other one agency. I do not admit this to be a fact. But it seems that H. W. Evans, imperial wizard, in a public address, gave good grounds for this statement.

It seems that he openly denounced the Roman Catholic, the Jew and the negro, putting them all in the same class, and pronouncing them all equally undesirable.

However, I know that many men went into the klan before Evans had anything to do with the klan, and they did not believe that the klan was intended to stir up any religious or racial trouble.

Now if a man is a klansman, according to the ideals of Evans, he is just as undesirable as a citizen as Evans claims that the others are. The klan seems to have two purposes, one being to make all the money possible for a few men, based on statements in the past, and to acquire a political domination of the country, just as they claim the Roman Catholics are trying to do.

Now what is the difference between a man taking orders from the pope in Rome as to how he shall vote, and taking orders from a former dentist in Texas?

Any man who affiliates with the present klan is supposed to submit, in the question of voting, to the will of Evans, if Evans sees fit so to order him. Some will deny this, but I have it on good authority, so much so that I told the agent of Evans who brought this point up to me, even quoting the obligation to prove it, to tell Evans to remove himself to a warmer climate.

Now if a man submits to orders from Evans or any other klan official as to how he shall vote, is he a 100 per cent. American?

I know that the klan is trying to enter politics in South Caarolina, but it has not been welded together sufficiently to make it absolutely effective. Furthermore, I understand that for some reason this state is not a very fertile field for their endeavors.

It might be because we want to know what is going on, especially as to what is done with the money. For I have never seen a klansman yet who could answer that question. And I have never yet seen a financial report that would be accepted in any other organization.

There have been charges of graft almost ever since it started, and according to the leading officials these charges were true as to the others, but not as to themselves. Yet no one knows how much money has been taken in, how much has been paid out, nor what it has been paid out for.

Therein lies the explanation for the present wave of intolerance which marks the work of the klan. Get the people stirred up, get them to cussing one another out, get an organization to fight what you have got the people cussing and the money will pour in and nothing will be asked as to what will be done with it.

Of course the average member is but a pawn in the game, but he has $10 in cash and maybe he can be induced to pay dues for several years, therefore he must be kept wrought up.

As anti-klan organizations are springing up to fight the klan and as similar organizations are being brought out, it would not surprise me if the business men at the head of the klan were not secretly financing some of the anti-klan organizations. Possibly in the near future the various organizers will get together, form a special corporation and Wall street will be selling the stock of "Intolerance Fraternal."

The whole thing is but a money making and political scheme, with the klan at present favoring the Republican party, in return for protection furnished it by Republican officials now in power. At least that is the way it has been explained to me and I have quite a fund of information which bears out that statement.

"Man's greatest foe is error" and error or ignorance can not exist except in darkness. Intolerance is an outgrowth of ignorance. Let people know and understand one another and intolerance vanishes. We need, not 100 per cent. Americans, but 100 per cent. Christians. When we have those, we do not know or care if they be Roman Catholics, Episcopalians or some denomination not yet founded. For a Christian is a church member more by form or custom than anything else. While quite often a church member is just that and nothing more, and never understands what Christianity really means. JAMES L. QUINBY, JR.

Graniteville.

## NEGROES AND THE HOOSIER KLAN.

The Executive Committee of the National Negro Press, in session in Indianapolis, has learned enough from personal observation and personal contact with the political situation in Indiana to justify its charge that the Republican Party there "has seemed to have chosen the open road with the Ku Klux Klan." The Secretary of the committee . . . "found during our stay in Indiana that practically all of our Republican friends in the State are affiliated with the Klan." Because of these conditions, challenging concealment, the committee recommends that Negroes vote against the party that makes common cause with their enemies.

No other course was open to self-respecting men. Not only has there been an offensive and defensive alliance formed between the Republican Party in Indiana and the Klan, but the outstanding leader in the unholy combination was chosen to frame the platform declaration at Cleveland on which President Coolidge runs. He clearly served a double purpose in that role. He was the agent of the bigots as well as the representative of the party, and the result is shown in the meaningless character of the plank on racial and religious liberty. Having performed his service for the Klan he has since been in conference with the President, just as he was in conference with him just before the miserable bargain between Klan and party was made.

If President Coolidge himself is unfriendly to this combination he has made no sign. He runs in Indiana with the sanction and approval of the Klan—because of his silence which, popularly interpreted, means consent.

This phase of the situation is not touched upon by the committee—and it is the most sinister of all.

## PRESIDENT, NORTH AND KLAN.

The letter of President Coolidge in reply to the protest of one of his supporters, who is presumably a Klansman at heart if not in fact, falls far short of being a denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan. It is a denunciation of the proposed political proscription of a Negro on the ground, as the President puts it, that the Constitution guarantees equal rights to men regardless "of race or color." Had the President wished to go on record four square against the Klan he would have added "religion" to "race and color," but he stopped short—and there is significance in the omission.

It was evidently votes in November and not the vicious principle of the Klan that moved him to protest and the publication of his letter. There are States in the North where the Negro is the backbone of Republican strength. The colored voters are the shock troops in Indiana where the President's party, with the acquiescence of the President, has formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the Klan for the sake of votes. The possible effect on the Negro voter there was an afterthought. The situation is serious. With the amalgamation in Indiana, and with Slemp, Commander-in-Chief of the Lily Whites of the South, serving in a confidential capacity with the President, it was necessary to do something to satisfy the Negro voter, and to persuade him to keep on voting for Lincoln even though in Indiana the Fiery Cross has all but taken the place of the eagle on the ballot.

It is time for the Americans politically proscribed by the Klan to rid themselves of the fallacious notion that the sheeted brotherhood is a Southern affair. The daily papers tell a different tale.

It is in the North, in Republican strongholds, that the killings are reported, that the branding of enemies of the Klan is being done, that the men in hoods are being mobilized by thousands on the hillsides, and the Fiery Cross is flaming on the hill tops.

Nowhere in the South is anything to approach the activities of these bigots in Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois and Maine.

There is more Klan activity in New York to-day than there is in Mississippi.

It is in Indiana, boasting of the premier membership in the Klan, that the Republican Party has been taken over bag and baggage. In Ohio there is a disposition to challenge the boast of the Hoosier State. And in Maine, as remote as possible from the South, the men of the pillow-slips and the bed-sheets have taken over the party of the President and are planning, as in Indiana, the capture of the machinery of the State Government.

*The menace of the Klan is in the North.*

It is most impudent and active in the Republican strongholds of the North.

And it is more sinister in the North because it strikes at the civic and religious rights of more people in the North than in the South.

It is a pity that the President, in protesting against the proscription of a Negro, did not avail himself of the opportunity to place himself on record, four square, without equivocation, on the issue of the Klan to which he looks for victory for himself in Indiana.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 13, 1924

## Davis Is Too Late

WE have read with some amusement the attempt of Mr. Davis to surmount the breastworks of his Klan ridden party and shout his personal antagonism against the hooded gang. It sounds like real "stump stuff" used about the middle of a campaign to arouse a lagging interest.

But Mr. Davis forgets. He is talking outside of Madison Square Gardens. His party went on record with its platform at Madison Square. By a 4.3 vote the Klan took the Democratic party, for better or for worse. Mr. Davis will not like to review the record of his party, perhaps, but the record is there for all who care to read. Pittsburgh Courier 8-30-24

Of course, Mr. Davis is entitled to denounce the Klan. His personal views are manly, but no more manly than the views of the better minds of real Americans. Mr. Davis is right with the Negroes on the Klan. They have denounced the very same organization,—long before Mr. Davis did. But Mr. Davis never was recorded as denouncing the Klan until HE HAD TO DO IT to save the face of his Klan ridden party. Mr. Davis is late. Why did he not find time and inclination, as well as courage, to denounce the Klan last year when it was trying to break up the Negro Pythian encampment just out side of the Long Island District where Mr. Davis resides? That would have been a fitting and proper denunciation.

But Mr. Davis did not then think of votes, white or black. He was not interested in the Klan as a force calculated to kill the very party Mr. Davis now leads. Mr. Davis is now trying to denounce the Klan as something evil because he does not want the people to remember that the hellish Klan literally took the Democratic Party body and soul at Madison Square Garden to the tune of 4.3 votes.

Mr. Davis must remember that Negroes and real Americans stand together on the Klan. They have stood together on the Klan ever since its poisonous head was raised by Simmons in Georgia. Mr. Davis is late joining the great throng of "American Respectability". And even if he does wish to climb on the Wagon, he must remember that he must leave his party in the mud, miasma and mire, where it was buried by the Klan at Madison Square. Mr. Davis will find out that he may denounce the Klan for himself, but he can NEVER DENOUNCE it for himself without, at the same time, denouncing his party. The Democratic party IS the Ku Klux Klan by the records.

## THE KLAN PARTY.

If there has been any doubt that he republican party has swallowed the Ku Klux Klan as a secret political organization, hood, gown, fiery cross and all, that doubt has been definitely removed. The organized republican party in this country today is the klan party.

Chairman William M. Butler, of the republican national committee makes the fact clear in his statement that the "klan is not an issue," without criticism of its political activities; and to a direct inquiry as to whether republican speakers and candidates would avoid all future reference to the klan, he evaded an answer except indirectly in the statement, "Our candidates will discuss the issues."

This is tantamount to saying, in view of his earlier remark, that the republican candidates, from the president down, will make no reference to the klan and to that end cement in the nation an alliance that is outstanding in a great many states, notably in Indiana, Oklahoma, Ohio, Illinois and some of the eastern states.

Chairman Butler, who was the personal selection of President Coolidge and is his only campaign spokesman, has by this brief but significant statement, studiedly issued, practically admitted that President Coolidge will make no reply to Mr. Davis' direct challenge, thereby straddling the klan issue in a designed effort to ride the negro vote through the Dawes Augusta speech, in which he slapped the klan on the wrist, and to ride the so-called klan vote through direct political alliances.

Therefore, the republican organization in this country, which has talked much of the party's allegiance to the constitution, has notoriously become the Invisible empire's party.

As further evidence of that fact United States Senator Harrold, republican, of Oklahoma, has openly and defiantly admitted a klan combination in that state to defeat Walton, the democratic nominee, and in Kansas Wednesday the democrats denounced the klan and the republicans, with characteristic design, defeated a resolution of the same intent.

And thus it is everywhere. There is no further argument on that score.

The republican party is now the klan party!

# LOVING CUP IS PRESENTED TO JOHN W. DAVIS

### Democratic Nominee For President Receives Token

# COOLIDGE PLEDGES RIGHTS TO NEGROES

### President Again Declares His Intention to Safeguard Their Constitutional Rights.

### PRAISES THEIR PROGRESS

### He Sends Message for the Approaching Convention of National Negro Business League.

*Special to The New York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—The White House gave out for publication today a letter written by President Coolidge in which he reiterates his recent tributes to the progress of the negroes of America and emphasizes his announced but not declaration of policy giving the negro full political rights. There is no reference in the letter to protection guaranteed to American citizens by the Constitution and the laws.

The President's letter was sent to Dr. Robert R. Moton of Chicago, President of the National Negro Business League, to be read at the sympathetic attitude shown by the acceptance address for which he reiterates his recent tributes

## From Mo. Negroes. Dr. William J. Tompkins Of K. C. Is Spokesman

Quite a nice sprinkling of colored people mingled with the vast crowd at the Nelson farm last Monday to witness the opening of the democratic campaign in Missouri.

The principal speakers on this occasion were Dr. Arthur W. Nelson democratic candidate for governor of the State and the Hon. John W. Davis, the democratic nominee for President of the United States.

Judging from the immense crowd, women, men and children, one would consider it an easy bet that the State would go democratic in November by 50,000 majority.

### Of Interest to Negroes

It seemed quite fitting that a group of colored people should be on hand as a part and parcel of whatever was done or said on an occasion of this kind. And while it was a busy day yet the management had time and a place on the program for the Negroes of the State to have a word. This honor fell upon Dr. William J. Thompkins of Kansas City, who on behalf of the Negroes of the State, presented as he stated, to "The next President of the United States," a token of the appreciation of the invaluable service rendered the colored race in an official way by Mr. Davis.

The token was in the form of a silver loving cup with appropriate inscription as follows:

"A token of appreciation presented to the Hon. John W. Davis by a grateful people, the Negroes of Missouri, on his visit to Missouri, Sept. 15, 1924, for his matchless efforts in fighting the cause of human rights of the Negroes of West Virginia and the nation."

The cup bore the great seal of Missouri, encompassed by two palm leaves, significant, Dr. Thompkins explained, "of the additional peace and happiness which have been brought to the Negro race through Mr. Davis' untiring efforts."

At the top of the cup was the figure of Winged Victory holding the laurel wreath of achievement.

In acknowledging the token, the democratic nominee said that the colored people of the nation were entitled to every right of citizenship as other citizens as provided by the constitution of the United States and expressed his gratitude for the kind expressions coming from the Missouri Negroes.

Political - 1924 II. Democratic.
Party Affiliation.
8-22-24

Its text follows:

White House,
Washington, Aug. 14, 1924.

My dear Dr. Moton: The approaching annual convention of the National Negro Business League is of particular interest and note, because it will mark the quarter centennial of this organization. In addressing to you for the convention my felicitations and good wishes on this occasion, I wish particularly to pay tribute to the league's founder and your distinguished predecessor, the late Booker T. Washington. His vision of the problems of the colored people was indeed that of a seer, and your league is one of the monuments to his life work.

Only a few weeks ago I had the pleasure, at the Commencement o Howard University, of reviewing briefly and inadequately the material evidence of the progress of the colored people. I shall not now recapitulate what was then said, but I wish to tell you of the deep impression that was made upon me by my studies of the negro race's achievements.

In the accumulation of wealth, establishment of material independence and the assumption of a full and honorable part in the economic life of the nation, it may fairly be said that the colored people themselves have already substantially solved these phases of their problem. If they will but go forward along the lines of their progress in recent decades, and under such leadership as your own and many others their excellent organizations are affording, their future would be well cared for.

That they will continue in this way of advancement can not be doubted by any one who knows their accomplishments heretofore. They will continue their efforts for educational progress and spiritual betterment, and just as they demonstrate their eagerness for such improvement they will find themselves enjoying a constantly greater and greater support and sympathy at the hands of the whole community.

As to the political status and future of the colored people I can not better present my views than by quoting from a letter which I wrote a few days ago to a correspondent who had sought to enlist my influence against having a colored man become a candidate for a Congressional nomination. In reply, among other things, I said: "The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the colored people is one which, however it might be received in some quarters, could not possibly be permitted by one who feels his responsibility for living up to the traditions and maintaining the principles of the Republican Party. Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that Constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights. I propose to regard it and administer it as the source of the rights of all the people, whatever their belief or race."

I stand on that statement, and believe it marks the line along which the colored people will advance to the full establishment of their rightful political status. Just as emancipation from slavery was granted by the immortal Lincoln, so is economic emancipation being splendidly wrought out by the colored people for themselves; so I believe their full political rights will be won through the inevitable logic of their position and rightfulness of their claims.

Very truly yours,
CALVIN COOLIDGE.

HAGERSTOWN MD. MAIL
AUGUST 9, 1924

## Negro Independents

A dispatch from Ardmore, Okla., detailing some trouble here over the election laws, concludes with the statement that "the Negro agitation arose here when returns from the registration polls revealed a sudden change of politics on the part of many Negroes who are registering as Democrats, although they had heretofore been on the Republican rolls."

Quite in keeping with this interesting change of attitude in Oklahoma are some observations by Mary Sullivan, a free lance political writer, upon similar movements in other Western States, notably Missouri, Indiana and Ohio. Regarding Indiana he says:

The hope of the Democrats to secure the allegiance of the Negroes in Indiana lies in the fact that the Republican party organization and ticket in that State has come to have so much identification with the Ku Klux Klan. The writer of this article has been told that there is a clear and formidable movement on the part of the Negroes in Indiana toward the Democrats. The accustomed leaders of the Negroes, so far as they follow political leadership from persons of their own race, are the colored clergy; and it has been reported to the writer that the colored clergymen of Indiana are organizing their flocks to vote the Democratic ticket this year.

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Reference has recently been made in these columns to the growing independence of the Negro voters in this and surrounding States, notably in Delaware, where they broke away from the Republican reservation two years ago and have stayed out ever since. This defection, if continued, makes G. O. P. success impossible there in November.

Apart from partisan reasons, this disposition of the Negro to think for himself and to refuse longer to be treated as a mere chattel by Republican bosses is gratifying in every way. It marks a decided advance politically and socially, and economic advantages are bound to follow. When the Negro acts as a self-owning political unit, owing no ironclad aldegiance to any particular party, he will have made the greatest forward step since emancipation, and his advancement thereafter will be greatly quickened

SYRACUSE HERALD

## THOSE WHO DO NOT VOTE.

The Lawyers' club of New York started a new organization in a campaign to get more people to vote at elections. The club has circularized 2,500 chambers of commerce and civic clubs about present indifference. The right to vote carries with it the duty to vote. Therefore all citizens of requisite age and residence should vote. As they can't be compelled, let them be persuaded.

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In the south the vote is always small. The Negroes are not permitted to vote, and the whites don't need to, at elections. The Democratic vote, which is in many states the only vote, is cast at the primaries. So when we learn that in Florida in 1920 only 7 per cent of the vote is polled, we know that a good many more than 7 per cent were interested. It s the primaries that count down there, not the election.

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It is disturbing, nevertheless, to learn that Senator Dill, the radical Democrat of Washington, was elected by receiving 17 per cent ot those eligible to vote. That is minority election with a vengeance. In the colonies 150 years they sought to correct this situation by fining those who did not vote, by disfranchisement when refusal became chronic. That scheme won't do. What will?

WILMINGTON D. EVERY EVE
JULY 12, 1924

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## Leaders in This City Say They Will Support the Democratic Nominee.

## *OTHERS TO JOIN MOVE*

A number of leading Negroes in this city who are fully acquainted with the trend of thought of the ten thousand or more members of the colored race here expressed the belief today that many Negro voters of this city and throughout the entire State and other States in the union will rally to the support of John W. Davis, Democratic presidential candidate.

The Negroes, according to several leading members of the race who were spoken to, look upon Mr. Davis, a prominent attorney and former diplomat, as the friend of the colored race.

"Some time ago when Mr. Davis was a member of the West Virginia Legislature the Democratic party in that State sought to have enacted what is commonly called 'Jim Crow' legislation," one well-known Negro said. "But Mr. Davis, who was a member of the Legislature at that time, fought hard and long against this legislation, although it was sponsored by his own party.

"From that day to this the Negroes of West Virginia are Mr. Davis' friends. The Negroes of nearby States, who heard of his actions in behalf of the colored people are also his friends. Of course there are hundreds of thousands of Negroes in this country who do not know that Mr. Davis is with them, but they will soon learn."

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That New York Negroes are keenly disappointed over the failure of Governor Smith to land the nomination a member of the New York City Civil Service Commission and a leader of the local Negro Democrats, said: "As a "Jim Crow" cars in the State, and is surance that Davis was not a member said to have openly and actively op- of the Ku Klux Klan and had proved posed other attempts at racial dis- himself a friend of the Negro.

Commenting on the selection of John W. Davis as the Democratic standard-bearer, Ferdinand Q. Morton was reflected in the talk of those who gathered at the headquarters of the United Colored Democracy, 2350 Seventh Avenue. They appeared somewhat disappointed over the failure of Governor Smith to land the nomination

The Democratic nominee is reputed to have successfully fought a bill introduced in the West Virginia Legislature providing for the operation of

7-26-24

Political - 1924. II. Democratic.
Party Affiliation.
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7-26-24

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One of the greatest hindrances to the Negroes' cause in this country to-day, is the so-called leaders who follow blindly in the paths of their forefathers without turning to the right or to the left.

St. Louis Argus

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9-19-24

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Of course, there will be among us, those who will speak disparagingly of Dr. Thompkins and his Negro Democratic associates. They will seek to pull the mote out of their eyes, and at the same time fail to see the beam in their own eyes. This is, as they have always done, playing the game in the same old way.

The Argus takes the position that there are good men in the Republican party, and there are good men in the Democratic party; that we, as a race, should bear no party label because of the color of our skin, but let our aim be, men—free thinkers and actors as other men are.

### Forming New Political Lines

From the Fraternal Review.

Many an old and preconceived idea of the hostility of the Democratic party at the Negro's political advancement will be broken should the Negro whom the Democrats of Cook county, Illinois, have nominated for Congress win out in the Fall election. Brennan, the Democratic boss of Chicago, is but doing what Murphy, the late boss of New York, was the pioneer in doing, only Brennan is making a more daring and spectacular attempt to secure the co-operation of our colored citizens in a game in which Brennan is Past-Master. We have for many years contended that Democratic hostility to Negroes was not because they were Negroes, but because of their unreasoning hostility to the Democratic party. The breaking of the old lines which started in New York and is now to be improved upon in Chicago, will be taken up in many other localities where large numbers of Negroes reside, and finally, opposing factions in the heart of the Southland will be seeking his cooperation.

Negro Voting in Democratic Party

9-20-24

## THE UNDEMOCRATIC DEMOCRACY

N.Y. News 9-2-24

Virgin Islands Commissioner Charles E. Mitchell places properly the case against the national Democratic candidates, John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, in behalf of the colored citizens of America. The election of the Davis ticket in West Virginia, says Mr. Mitchell, will mean the election of a Democratic State ticket including a Democratic governor, Democratic congressmen, Democratic judges, Democratic mayors and Democratic city councils. The election of the Davis ticket in West Virginia would mean the elevation to power of the Ku Klux, Jim-crow enemies of the colored people, said Mr. Mitchell. This is the crux of the issue in the candidacy of Davis and Bryan. Granted that Davis, as United States solicitor-general, did fight the Southern grandfather clauses, it was his sworn duty so to do as the attorney of the government. Granted that as a State legislator he did oppose the introduction of Jim-crow car laws in his State, it was in the interest of the railways of the State that the attorney was fighting the extravagance. It is as grave an objection to him upon the part of colored citizens as others that the West Virginian has always been the attorney of the vested interests. That he deliberately and avowedly chose to counsel J. P. Morgan and Standard Oil rather than elect to pursue the public weal, makes it unthinkable that the masses of the American public—black and white—should now choose him for their chief executive. Colored New York for the last six months has been paying 10 per cent more for its telephones just like white New York, thanks to Candidate Davis, attorney for the New York Telephone Co. We do not take the silly, narrow ground that an attorney should not take Wall street for his clients. We do say, however, that Wall street's attorney could not, as President of the United States, rigorously serve the interests of the people and the vested interests when those interests conflict—and those interests always conflict.

But on far deeper and more serious grounds colored citizens must oppose the candidacy of the West Virginian. He is a Southerner. In his candidacy the Southern Democratic party triumphed in the Madison Square Garden Convention over the Northern Democratic party. In that triumph the Ku Klux Klan scored its second great victory in the convention over the anti-Ku Klux there. These stubborn facts are not debatable. They can neither be glossed over nor camouflaged. The election of Mr. Davis would mean the elevation to power of Dixie once again. It would put once again in the saddle the party of Woodrow Wilson, his heirs and assigns. Not only Clem Shaver of West Virginia, but Cordell Hull of Tennessee, Pat Harrison of Mississippi, Clark Howell of Georgia and William Jennings Bryan of Florida, with all their Ku Klux, kith and kin, would be elected to power with John W. Davis. The same Southern Democracy that ruled the convention would rule the Congress caucus that would determine legislation if Davis should be elected. The same Democracy that imported tens of thousands of Southern Democrats to Washington under Woodrow Wilson, that honeycombed the federal service in New York and the North with Southern carpetbaggers, would again be regnant under Davis. The psychology of the South and the National Democratic party is Ku Klux, cruelly bigoted and bloodily anti-Negro. The Senators Walshes and Governor Smiths have no more business and no more in common with the National Democracy than saints have with Satan. They learned this bitter lesson at the National Democratic convention. They wisely rejected the sop of the vice-presidential nomination. Wisely they passed it on to the Ku Klux governor of Nebraska then Charles W. Bryan, brother of the Ku Klux convention leader, William Jennings Bryan. With greater wisdom still they owe it to themselves and their country to defeat the Southern Democracy and its tribunes, Davis and Bryan. Certainly then, colored citizens, Republicans and Democrats alike, can honestly have nothing to do with them. From every angle Davis and Bryan constitute the most Undemocratic ticket Democracy has ever nominated. Good Americans, and especially good colored Americans, must flee from them as from the wrath to come.

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Political – 1924.

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

# WILL NEGROES VOTE THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET?

Much is being said and written these days relative to the way the Negro should vote in the coming fall elections—whether he should vote the Republican ticket or the Democratic ticket. No little fuss is being made noting defection from the Republican ranks by several "big" Negro politicians, some wiseacres predicting a considerable defection of Negro voters to the Democratic fold.

Southwestern Christian Advocate 7-31-24

We earnestly advise Negroes of the Nation to "go slow" in this matter of voting the Democratic ticket; let us not be swept from our moorings by the rose-scented pledges of the spell-binders, black or white, of the Democratic persuasion.

Let Negroes think seriously. Effort will be made to win the voters to the virtues of the respective candidates of the parties. That will be the tactics of the coming campaign. No great issues have been developed by either party. Their platforms are the usual time-worn, thum-indexed documents. Real issues of constructive moral import affecting the destiny of the Republic and its peoples were side-stepped. Hardly anything is left with which to capture the enthusiastic support of the electorate other than the challenge of personality of the candidates.

In this contest, principles and not personalities must be the major consideration. For both President Coolidge and Mr. Davis we entertain the highest regard. But back of these men and greater than they, are their respective parties and the policies of these parties as revealed by their history and spirit during all the years prior to the birth of both President Coolidge and Mr. Davis.

It is the political philosophy of the party that should determine the vote of America's Negro population in the approaching election.

Moreover, it is the attitude of the rank and file of the constituents of these parties toward the big public moral issues engrossing the Nation's attention, that should help the Negro voter to sane and satisfying conclusions as to how his vote shall be cast. No considerations of personal pelf or profit should be permitted by any self-respecting humanity-loving Negro to weigh one iota against the welfare of his race.

Will Negroes vote for the Democratic party—that party which, sixty years ago, laid thousands of the flower of its manhood upon its greedy altars dedicated to perpetual enslavement of human beings, in order that the Negro might not be emancipated; and which, like Hamilcar of old keeps its youth eternally sworn to overturn the last plaster and stone in the structure of larger liberty which the world is building for the black man,—will the Negro vote for that party?

The Democratic party is the avowed unyielding exponent and blatant, conscienceless perpetrator of those unconstitutional disfranchisement laws by which the solid South surreptitiously snatched from the Negro his privilege and power of expressing his American citizenship. Will the Negro vote for such a regime?

Worse still! Will the Negro vote for that notorious system of political philosophy and guileful art whose chief stock in trade is fraud and force to keep under subjection to pompous race prejudice 12,000,000 of another group of citizens, 100 per cent plus, American?

Alas! the Democratic party—pity tis true—debases a large sector of the American church and blinds and binds its ministry to sustained unethical and unchristian conduct in order to uphold in the South particularly a social order which in its every phase both violates the legitimate constitutional civic rights of the Negro and negatives the sacredness and worth of his personality as a human being.

The Democratic party is the party of race-segregation, race-discrimination, race- subjugation through its notorious off-spring, the Ku-Klux-Klan called into being to exterminate the Negro and the Catholics—to inflame hatred against folk who are of different color and a different cult. Will the Negroes of the country vote for such a party perpetuating a political philosophy and organization so hostile to his group interests and to the highest interests of the Nation at large?

Let the Negro voter remember that the issue is as clear cut and definite as is the distinction between day and night, between right and wrong. When he casts his vote for the Democratic party the Negro may know that thereby he is sowing dragons teeth to harass his children's children for generations to come. We do not believe the Negro will vote to do this.

### A CHALLENGE.

**A voice ringing with challenging, courageous speech is again heard throughout the land. It began with a tribute to a great leader who has gone. It belongs to one who has himself the qualities of leadership. Mr. DAVIS has spoken out. In his utterance there is no cautious avoidance, no shrinking behind generalities, no confusing thunder of bombast. He has come down to cases, or, as Mr. DAWES would say, "to brass tacks." He has answered the demand for common sense with the insistence on common honesty which is basic to sound government.**

N.Y. Times 8-24-24

**And first of all he asks President COOLIDGE to join him in denouncing that particular species of insidious dishonesty which hides itself under a disguise that does violence to the very spirit of American institutions. Both the Democratic and Republican platforms stopped short of the accusing word, though both covertly or by implication attacked the Klan. Mr. DAVIS has done the straightforward thing in naming it specifically, and the statesmanlike thing in asking President COOLIDGE to join him in this open and explicit denunciation in order that this issue, which both parties timidly sought to avoid by going around it, may be put out of the way for the discussion of the real issues. When the President emerges from the silence of the hills, he, too, should speak out in his own laconic way and eliminate the Ku Klux from this campaign as an issue.**

8-24-24

**The need for a clean-cut pronouncement by President COOLIDGE has not been removed by General DAWES'S speech at Augusta yesterday. If anything, it is more incumbent than ever on the President to speak out. General DAWES'S mild words of admonition to the Klan do not constitute the verdict of outlawry for which Mr. DAVIS has asked or which the situation demands. The Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency has come near to blessing in one paragraph what he clearly condemned in another. He speaks with the cold detachment of a psychologist engaged in an academic analysis of human motive, and not with the sharp conviction of a statesman faced by an actual condition and a real menace to the ideals of American institutions. The problem of a secret hooded organization engaged in fomenting religious and racial hatreds calls for swift and unmistakable condemnation. The answer from President COOLIDGE is still awaited.**

# J. W. DAVIS HINTS COLOR IS NO BAR TO APPOINTMENT

## Democratic Nominee Takes Stand on Answer to Direct Question

New York City—John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President of the United States, declared in a letter in answer to one received from Eugene McIntosh, a political leader in Harlem, that he meant just what he said in his speech of acceptance with reference to filling positions without regard to race or color.

The McIntosh letter, after calling Mr. Davis' attention to the fact that he had left out the word "color" in a phrase of his acceptance speech, stated:

"Since the national Democratic party in the past has not seemed to favor Presidential appointments to office of colored citizens, may I not ask you directly the question: If being a colored citizen would be a bar to Presidential appointments by you if elected President."

8-23-24

Mr. Davis in his reply however, failed to insert the word "color" but stated instead:

"My acceptance spech meant exactly what it said. In making appoint-

ments I shall consider only the ability of the applicant and his fitness for the position which he wishes to occupy.

## Virgin Islanders Laud Democratic Plank

St. Thomas. V. I., U. S. A., July 12.—Information relative to recommendation of legislation for the welfare of the Virgin Islands by the Democratic party in Convention assembled at New York City; and the efforts of the American Civil Liberties Union to procure a recommendation from the conference of Progressive Political Action at Cleveland, Ohio, pledging a permanent form of Civil Government and status of American citizenship for natives, were received here with great rejoicing by an overwhelming majority of the inhabitants.

### AN ODIOUS COMPARISON

Mr. Hollomon of the Constitution editorial staff is usually in his writing sane, brilliant and resourceful, but in his comparison of the lilywhite convention with the democratic convention in which he holds up the lily-white convention as a model for the democratic convention to deflect its shortcomings and irregularities, he falls far short of the man.

Mr. Hollomon shows that he was indeed hard pressed for argument when he made the comparison between a regular democratic convention and an irregular lily-white convention.

In the first place, the democratic convention was regularly called by the regular organization and met in pursuance to the call, and was clothed with the regularity of the democratic party organization for the past fifty years or more.

Second—The lily-white movement or convention was irregular, organized irregularly, call issued irregularly by an irregular organization and has no claim on party regularity; yet, Mr. Hollomon sets up this irregular aggregation of party wreckers as a model for organized democracy to go by.

The comparison when read by the regular organization, must have made it feel proud of itself when it realized that in order to discredit it, Mr. Hollomon had to resort to a bunch of party outlaws and that he could find no stronger argument to discredit regularity in his own organization than to set up irregularity in another organization.

In the first place, the lily-white organization is headed by a man who at the time of the meeting was being tried for defrauding his government out of quite two million dollars in the time of war, when all patriotic citizens were striving and laying their alls upon the altar of their country to make democracy safe for the world.

Second—Mr. Hollomon's model organization was set up for the purpose of eliminating Negroes from republican politics.

Third—The convention was not representative of the republicans of the State, and the delegates were not sent up by any organization whatever from many counties in the state. Hardly half of the counties sent delegates at all. In at least half of the counties, there is no lily-white organization, and not a republican white man in the county, regular or irregular.

Now, here is a convention of hand-picked, self-appointed delegates coming up to an irregular organization, set up by parties outside of the State, contrary to the laws of the State, held up by one of the Atlanta Constitution's staff correspondents as a model for the democratic party to go by in the conduct of its affairs, after fifty years or regular functioning. But when a man has a bad case, he is likely to resort to questionable methods. When he lacks argument he is very likely to resort to prejudice.

The Philips organization could not show one hundred delegates elected by an organization, regular or irregular. We have information from counties where only two white men met; and from other counties where nobody met at all—where there was not even a call posted and yet, Mr. Hollomon says this was a more orderly convention than the democratic convention in which every county in the State was possibly represented.

The comparison is indeed odious The conduct of the convention fell short of the intelligence of a white man's meeting. In Georgia where two hundred or more white men assemble for the purpose of conducting a parliamentary body, it is expected that the meeting will be conducted on high and intelligent grounds. But, Mr. Hollomon's irregular lily-white aggregation which he points the democrats of Georgia to as a model, fell far short of a Georgia white man's meeting. The conduct of a white man's meeting in Georgia is usually characterized by intelligence of a very high degree, and not by ignorance of a very low order.

If Mr. Hollomon can approve of a so-called republican convention where the delegates are hand-picked and half of the counties supplied by proxy delegates who were non-residents of the counties to which they are accredited, it seems to us that he might stand for a convention composed of delegates elected in a white primary of his choice If he can approve and hold up for a model to his own party the conduct of a convention which is held behind closed doors, whose organization was irregular and set up by carpetbaggers from without the State, without either the advice or consent of the citizens of Georgia it appears to us that he might be satisfied and find but little room to complain of the irregularity in a convention organized and conducted by Georgia white men and women of his own organization.

Does Mr. Hollomon believe a lily-white organization headed by a man indicted for larceny and on trial for larceny, better than a convention presided over and headed by the Honorable George E Mathews, a democrat of unquestionable character and integrity? Are delegates selected by the K. K. K. more offensive to the Honorable James A. Hollomon than delegates selected under the influence and direction of criminals? If so, we understand and can account for the odious comparison.

## Davis-Bryan Club Formed In Norfolk

A Davis-Bryan club was formed by eight colored men who responded to the call meeting at his residence 522 Bank street by Rev. J. R. Askew Monday night. Five officers were elected and enrollment books were opened. Future meetings are to be held on the first Monday night of each month.

Rev. Askew was elected president; D. M. Pankey, vice president; E. C. Lomax, treasurer; J. Pankey, sergeant-at-arms; and J. E. Maynor, secretary.

In outlining the object of the club Rev. Askew, the president said the organization proposed to garner several hundred colored Democratic voters because the colored citizens of Norfolk received their education and civic advantages thru Democratic administrations and they in turn wanted to support them.

### Trend of the Negro Vote

**There is a decided trend of the Negro vote away from the Republican party, particularly noticeable in the North and West, where the race vote is heaviest. Tammany Hall, in New York, has always had a large colored following, and one of the unusual features of the recent Democratic Convention was that a Negro delegate—a high class man in the person of Dr. Collins—sat with the New York delegation and voted, until the voting ended, for Governor Al Smith. The Democrats of Chicago have nominated a colored man for Congress and there are many other conspicuous indications that the party is in a very receptive attitude toward the wavering Negro vote —in the North and West.**

**Not as much can be said of the South, where the Democratic party appears to be still afflicted with a lot of old memories associated with events that transpired fifty and sixty years ago.**

**Then the Democratic primary system in the South is a piece of party machinery that will have to be modified before Negroes who are anxious to vote for their Southern friends can realize their aspirations along those lines. At the present time a Negro cannot be a Democrat in many Southern States, Virgina included, on the day of the primary, but he is at perfect liberty to go to the polls on general election day and vote the Democratic ticket. That is an anomaly which will have to be remedied before the Negro can do much in the way of intelligently dividing his vote in the South.**

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**In Desperate Chase of Negro Vote.**

Eloquent of the character of Coolidge-Slemp politics; eloquent of Republican methods of deception and flapdoodle, is the naming of Dr. Charles Roberts, a negro dentist of New York, as the Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st Congressional District of Manhattan, which includes Harlem district, New York's "Black Border."

Negroes in the North are not warm to Coolidge. They were aggrieved when he appointed as his secretary, Mr. Slemp, the Republican party's famous "nigger fighter," and latterly they have evidenced unrest in numbers of localities as the result of some of the more independent and astute negro leaders' analyzing the soft soap which has been slung from the Republican banquet boards and discovering the principal ingredient is "concentrated 'hot air.' Violent kicking in the traces has followed and many have "bucked" out of the traces. Disquieting news reaches the White House of open and general rebellion against the party of Mr. Coolidge by negroes in Indiana, while negro Davis and Bryan clubs have been formed in New York.

Such a situation is serious; doubly so in a political crisis when every vote must count and when the negro population in the North has increased. The breaks in the dark ranks had to be repaired whatever the costs. We can imagine the summoning to conference of Mr. Slemp, Mr. Coolidge's "smooth" and perhaps just a bit sly expert on negro psychology; and one may suspect it was from Mr. Slemp came this stroke of genius to halt negro defection, turn opponents to friends and place Coolidge in the van as the champion of negro equality and negro rights. "Put forward a negro for Congress," determined the counsellors; it will attract wide attention as such a thing has not been done by the party in the North; put him forward in New York, the national center of publicity so that every negro in the country shall hear about it; and put him forward in a district where a Democrat now sits so if he loses (and we rather hope he will as we do not wish responsibility for his presence in the House) we lose nothing and yet win back the solid negro vote.

And as Messrs. Coolidge and Slemp view politics, it is a clever stroke. There is not even a hint that in putting up a negro for Congress the Republican party has any purpose to give him his due or is attempting to right a wrong. Its chiefs know that not one person in the country would believe them, and besides that would imply injustice by the party to the negro for all these decades it has offered him nothing better than janitorships and keepers of cloak rooms. No, they are frank about it, and unblushing since it is the brand of politics with which the party, from ward to White House is familiar, thoroughly understands and regards as standard. They make no bones about the fact that Dr. Roberts is given the nomination because something had to be done to placate the negro vote. And they figure it a cheap "bye."

But there may occur some unanticipated reactions.

# NEGROES SCARCE AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Negro Press)—Besides the Tammany folks of the united colored Democracy of New York, Negroes are few at the National Democratic convention. In the matter [illegible] Chicago seems to be next in line. Siloh Rhodes, the singer of Irish ballads, is the spectacular fellow in Mr. Freeman's group. He has sung at the Waldorf, the Pennsylvania and Astor hotel, and in the convention itself. Mrs. W. P. Reynolds, the Chicago Policewoman is another Chicagoan who is taking on national prominence.

Thos. Smith, the wealth Baltimorean, is here, and as usual both walking and talking on rubber heels, but being seriously regarded by calls to conference with high fellows.

Atlantic City is represented by Wm. H. Gaines.

Frank W. Reed, the custodian of the state house in Oklahoma City seems to be busy about something or other. He too will emerge as a bigger man for having been here.

Titus Alexander is beyond doubt the real key to any interview one may desire at National Committee headquarters, while Alexander Manning, the Indianapolis editor is very busy for Ralston. Alexander of course, is a McAdoo man, but don't have time to talk his stuff much.

The general concensus seems to be that if Al Smith, the New York Governor is nominated, that Negroes will take a really important place in Democratic politics, otherwise, little is expected.

It is certainly no such picture to a Negro as the Republican clans offer in any assemblage. There is more Negro interest in the average Republican county convention in any state than a colored observer with secret service training can find in Madison Square Garden.

There is however a lot of mighty intelligent surveying going on in New York just now; and there is a lot of conferring between the Jews, Negroes and the Catholics, especially the Irish contingent of the church. If the convention adopts an Anti-Klan plank and nominates Al Smith, who with his Tammany organization has given Negroes more material consideration than any other political element in the land; well, you may be surprised at the way Negro voters may desert their old allegiance in states that count.

Personal interviews by white news gatherers relayed thru dependable channels to the writer indicates some surprising tendencies on the part of heretofore "White supremacy" advocates to follow more liberal declarations concerning the Negro. None seem to want to be first to get away from tradition, but a large number are willing to refrain from voicing any objection if the start be made.

Pat Harrison's keynote speech contained no reference to the Negro. None was expected; but Senator Underwood in his fight on the Klan, is by inference, willing to accept Negro support for the ticket in the north. Just how far he is willing to go in easing up the spurious restrictions on a large Negro vote in Alabama remains to be seen.

The whole thing is complex as can be. One may be elevated by an overheard remark, or a direct address of friendliness in any of the hotel lobbies, only to become aware a few seconds later of that intangible atmosphere of hostility from another group, or the very evident drawing away from personal contact, in an elevator. The whole thing is like the seething of yeast as it leavens bread. What the bubbles portend for us will be seen after the batch is "done rising" as a good cook might say.

**W. H. LEWIS**

The New York Herald Tribune, a few days ago, mentioned the name of the Honorable William H. Lewis, as being among the rebel Republicans who called on John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee for President, last week and pledged him support. Mr. Lewis is reported as having based his support of the Democratic nominee upon the hypothesis that Mr. Davis had denounced the Ku Klux Klan by name. If Mr. Lewis rests his support solely upon the denunciation of the Klan by name by Mr. Davis, his case rests upon a false basis, as Mr. Davis has not, will not and can not in the light of the platform he is running on, denounce the Ku Klux Klan by name. Hence, our brother will have to trump up another alibi. But Brother Lewis like all other Negroes hunting an excuse to vote the Democratic ticket, was hard up for a reason and seized upon the first imaginary excuse that presented itself. Mr. Lewis and no other sensible man would vote for John Davis if he denounced the Ku Klux Klan so long as he stands upon the evasive and illusive plank in the Democratic platform. Mr. Davis having accepted the plank would only stultify himself if he repudiated the platform upon which his constituents nominated him to stand. So it didn't take much of a reason for Mr. Lewis to decide to vote for the party of slavery, disfranchisement of his race, and Ku Kluxism. We think Mr. Lewis, like most Negroes who go to the Democratic party when they are mad, has a grievance and went to the Democratic party more for revenge than for anything else.

It is true that a Negro may refuse or fail to vote the Republican ticket, but there can be no earthly reason why a self-respecting, thinking Negro man or woman would vote a Democratic ticket even under such circumstances, so long as this party stands for segregation, disfranchisement and Ku Kluxism. It matters not whether Mr. Lewis' grievance may be real or imaginary, or how many pledges he may make Candidate Davis, Bill Lewis will be the same old Republican the next day after the election he was the day before the election. All Negroes who vote the Democratic ticket do so by the job and under contract and their democracy does not last any longer than the contract lasts. While the majority of us who know Bill Lewis best and hold him in high personal regard, we cannot bring ourselves to believe that honest and courageous Bill Lewis, who has fought democracy and denounced the south so often, could be swayed from the path of his plain duty and life convictions merely upon excuse of Candidate Davis' evasive and so-called denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan. Bill is too good a lawyer to fool himself into the belief that John W. Davis denounced the Ku Klux by name when he reads Mr. Davis' delusive and misleading statement at Seagirt New Jersey. The statement was not a denunciation but the cunning evasive metaphor designed in beautiful rhetoric to catch the unaware and unsuspected by a clever politician. Is Bill Lewis a victim?

Brother Lewis, like candidate Davis, will have to put up a better alibi, because the public will form its own opinion of why Brother Lewis denied the faith of his fathers and deserted the party of his freedom for the party of slavery disfranchisement and the political degradation of his race.

# Donkey Party Ignores Rights of Our People

## "Solid South," Under Guise of Popular Government, Denies Vote to U. S. Citizens

In Mississippi and South Carolina Negroes form more than half of the population. These are rock-ribbed Democratic states. Is there any Colored man or woman in the United States who is unaware of how the Colored voter—or rather Colored citizen of voting age—is denied the right of voting there?

**Population Cited**

In Mississippi, out of population in 1920, given by the United States census office as 1,790,618, Negroes made up 935,184 of it. How many of these Negroes—nearly a million of them—are permitted to vote by the state authorities? Mississippi is a Democratic state. Here, under the guise of popular government, Mississippi denies the right of franchise to a group comprising more than half of its population.

Or take the state of Virginia, where three out of every ten people are Negroes. How many vote?

South Carolina is an exact parallel of Mississippi. More than half of its population is made up of Negroes. Is there any one uninformed enough to believe that Negroes have any voice in the government of the state, or in voting for president or any other officer of the government?

In Georgia, where there are more than 1,200,000 Negroes, more than 40 per cent of the population of the state, is there any recognition of the fact?

**Race Not Considered**

Take any of the states of the "solid South"—solidly Democratic because Negroes are disfranchised. The Negro population in those states ranges from more than 50 per cent in South Carolina and Mississippi, to as low as 19 per cent. In not a single one of the states that always "go Democratic" is the Negro as a class allowed to exercise the right of voting.

Yet in New York, in Illinois, in New Jersey, in all of the normally Republican states, no bar is put up because of race. What, then, can impel any Colored man or woman to look to the party controlled by those who would keep him a slave? Before the Democratic party can come with clean hands asking the help of the Colored man, let it purge itself of its more than half century of organized effort to thwart every aspiration of the Colored citizen.

The government figures for the 1920 census, showing the Negro population in all of the states in relation to the total population, are of interest in this respect. It is easy to pick out from the following table how many people of the Race are debarred from being full fledged American citizens, and wrongfully debarred. The table follows:

**Total and Negro Population by States and Per Cent Negro Population of Total in Each State as Shown by 1920 Census**

| States. | Total Population. | Negro Population. | Per Cent Negro in Total Population. |
|---|---|---|---|
| NEW ENGLAND: | | | |
| Maine | 768,014 | 1,310 | 0.2 |
| New Hampshire | 443,083 | 621 | 0.1 |
| Vermont | 352,428 | 572 | 0.2 |
| Massachusetts | 3,852,356 | 45,466 | 1.2 |
| Rhode Island | 604,397 | 10,036 | 1.7 |
| Connecticut | 1,380,631 | 21,046 | 1.5 |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC: | | | |
| New York | 10,385,227 | 198,483 | 1.9 |
| New Jersey | 3,155,900 | 117,132 | 3.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,720,017 | 284,568 | 3.3 |
| EAST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | |
| Ohio | 5,759,394 | 186,187 | 3.2 |
| Indiana | 2,930,390 | 80,810 | 2.8 |
| Illinois | 6,485,280 | 182,274 | 2.8 |
| Michigan | 3,668,412 | 60,082 | 1.6 |
| Wisconsin | 2,632,067 | 5,201 | 0.2 |
| WEST NORTH CENTRAL: | | | |
| Minnesota | 2,387,125 | 8,809 | 0.4 |
| Iowa | 2,404,021 | 19,005 | 0.8 |
| Missouri | 3,404,055 | 178,241 | 5.2 |
| North Dakota | 646,872 | 467 | 0.1 |
| South Dakota | 636,547 | 832 | 0.1 |
| Nebraska | 1,296,372 | 13,242 | 1.0 |
| Kansas | 1,769,257 | 57,925 | 3.3 |
| SOUTH ATLANTIC: | | | |
| Delaware | 223,003 | 30,335 | 13.6 |
| Maryland | 1,449,661 | 244,479 | 16.9 |
| District of Columbia | 437,571 | 109,966 | 25.1 |
| Virginia | 2,309,187 | 690,017 | 29.9 |
| West Virginia | 1,463,701 | 86,345 | 5.9 |
| North Carolina | 2,559,123 | 763,407 | 29.8 |
| South Carolina | 1,683,724 | 864,719 | 51.4 |
| Georgia | 2,895,832 | 1,206,365 | 41.7 |
| Florida | 968,470 | 329,487 | 34.0 |
| EAST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | |
| Kentucky | 2,416,630 | 235,938 | 9.8 |
| Tennessee | 2,337,885 | 451,758 | 19.3 |
| Alabama | 2,348,174 | 900,652 | 38.4 |
| Mississippi | 1,790,618 | 935,184 | 52.2 |
| WEST SOUTH CENTRAL: | | | |
| Arkansas | 1,752,204 | 472,220 | 27.0 |
| Louisiana | 1,798,509 | 700,257 | 38.9 |
| Oklahoma | 2,028,283 | 149,408 | 7.4 |
| Texas | 4,663,228 | 741,694 | 15.9 |
| MOUNTAIN: | | | |
| Montana | 548,889 | 1,658 | 0.3 |
| Idaho | 431,866 | 920 | 0.2 |
| Wyoming | 194,402 | 1,375 | 0.7 |
| Colorado | 939,629 | 11,318 | 1.2 |
| New Mexico | 360,350 | 5,733 | 1.6 |
| Arizona | 334,162 | 8,005 | 2.4 |
| Utah | 449,396 | 1,446 | 0.3 |
| Nevada | 77,407 | 346 | 0.4 |
| PACIFIC: | | | |
| Washington | 1,356,621 | [illegible] | 0.5 |
| Oregon | 783,389 | 2,1[illegible] | 0.3 |
| California | 3,426,861 | 38,7[illegible] | 1.1 |

## Negro Will Head Democratic Group

NEW YORK, August 27.—In an effort to secure negro votes the Democratic National Committee on Wednesday announced the appointment of Ferdinand Q. Morton, a negro, as head of a campaign group that will make an intensive drive for negro votes on the basis of the denouncement of the Ku-Klux Klan by the Democratic nominee, John W. Davis.

Morton is a graduate of Harvard and Boston University Law Schools and a former Assistant District Attorney in New York, as well as a negro leader in Tammany Hall.

## EX-ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY OUT FOR DAVIS

**Renounces Republicans As "Party of Little America And Ku Kluxism;" Sees Hope in Democratic Party.**

**PROPOSES TO WORK AND VOTE FOR J. W. DAVIS**

New York, Aug. 31—William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and one of the leading Negro citizens of the country, came out yesterday for John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, and attacked the Republican party as "the party of little America and Ku Kluxism."

Mr. Lewis, who was graduated from Amherst College and Harvard Law School and who was a famous football star while a student, announced his renunciation of the Republican party in a statement made public at the Democratic eastern campaign quarters in the Hotel Belmont. "As a colored American citizen, I propose to work and vote for John W. Davis because his record shows him to be a man of humanitarian instincts, of broad and universal sympathies," he said.

"As a colored American, I propose to vote for Mr. Davis because he is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, the greatest menace to American democracy today. It has raised the standard of religious bigotry, race hatred, and is striving with might and main for the control of the American Government, to administer it in the interest of one group of Americans. It is aimed first at the Negro, then at the Jew, then at the Irishman and the Catholic, and finally it has set its hand against all foreign born, as if any man had the say as to the race in which he should be born or in what country.

"There are colored men now living who remember the Ku Klux Klan of another day. It came into being to put the colored voter and citizen out of business. Intimidation, coercion, riot and murder, were there not? Fifty years ago the Democratic party was the Ku Klux party; today the Republican party is the Ku Klux party.

"The debate of the Ku Klux Klan in the Democratic Convention was the most refreshing and wholesome thing that has taken place in American politics in a quarter of a century. Mr. Davis has taken his stand upon that issue, and I propose to stand with him.

"The Republican candidate for President has said nothing up to now as to whether he stands for the Klan or against it. Is the Republican party afraid to take a stand against the Ku Klux Klan? Is it still the party of Lincoln, of Grant and Roosevelt?

I see no way of putting down the Ku Klux Klan except through the instrumentality of the Democratic party. All that has been accomplished in Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Arkansas has been the work of the Democratic party. I propose to join with the great majority of Americans, including the Irish Catholic, the Jew and the foreign born, not only in the interest of self-preservation, but in the interest of my country."

## DAVIS ASSURES SQUARE DEAL

**John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for president, who passed thru the city Sunday night enroute to Wheeling, W. Va., asked a reporter of the AFRO to give his message of appreciation to the colored people over the country who are to showing interest in his candidacy.**

Wm. Nye, secretary to Mr. Davis when told Wm. H. Lewis, colored attorney, of Boston, Mass. and one-time assistant attorney general in the late President Roosevelt's cabinet had bolted the Republican party, said: "Mr. Davis wishes to express his appreciation of thanks to the colored people over the country who are working for his election, and he reaffirms his stand for fairness to every American citizen."

The AFRO reporter was carried to the private car of Mr. Davis by Mr. Frank R. Kent, political observer of the Baltimore Sun and introduced to the party.

A large crowd of colored and white were waiting at the Mt. Royal station where it was announced in the daily papers that the car would stop, but later orders from the railroad company changed the plan and Mr. Davis was met at the Camden Station.

Political—1924.

Democratic.

Party Affiliation.

## PARTY AFFILIATIONS

ARTHUR BRISBANE, the self-constituted authority on the Negro and his problems, commenting editorially on a recent Washington dispatch which declared that the Negroes will organize to help Democrats, had this to say, "Quite likely, and the organizers will be recognized in the usual suitable manner. But when election day comes around, Negroes will vote for the Republican party. Abraham Lincoln's memory has more power than Democratic organizing." Of course, Mr. Brisbane thinks he is right. Many others of his ilk share the same mistaken belief.

It is true that we honor the memory of Lincoln. Serving the Nation during the most critical days of its existence, he proved himself to be a man equal to the occasion. Slavery was dealing the Nation its final death blow. Lincoln had the courage to stand for the right, abolish the deadly institution, and declare chattel slaves freedmen. It is but fitting, then, that his name should be held in reverence throughout the civilized world.

But the Republican party of today is not the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln. The party of Lincoln passed the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The Republican party in power now found it a most difficult task to muster a sufficient number of votes several days ago to have Walter Cohen confirmed as Comptroller at New Orleans. Fifty years ago, the Republican party was the champion of the Negro's cause. Today the cause has no effective champion without the Race. Men and policies have been constantly changing with the result that the Grand Old Party is but a shadow of that erstwhile invincible machine.

In seeking the support of other citizens, really live issues or planks must be made a part of the platform. The Negro, no more than any other group of citizens, should be required to vote for parties or principles which do not respond to his needs. Whatever may have been his attitude in the past, today he is thinking for himself and casting his vote where it will do him the most good.

4-20-24

In New York, Cleveland and other large centers of the North, Negroes are going over to the Democratic party because in those quarters the Democrats have been willing to share the political spoils. In other sections of the country the Negroes are casting their votes to seat Negroes. It is no longer a matter of voting the straight Republican ticket because of past deeds of the party. It is a matter, however, of the Negro getting the greatest consideration for his vote possible, and that, irrespective of what name a party may perchance be called.

## THE LABOR VOTE.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor recently held at Atlantic City has assumed as it does every year that the votes of American labor can be handed en masse to whichever party favors labor most. Without denying that this body exercises a certain influence over the labor group in America, it is nevertheless false to assume that any class vote can be "delivered" to anybody.

This illusion has been the cause of many mistakes in the political history of this country. Statesmen play for the favor of the labor vote, the soldier vote, the police vote, the post office vote, little realizing that these votes are little more than names. For the truth of the matter is that the laborer, the soldier, the government worker in the great majority of cases votes for reasons quite apart from those relating to class welfare.

Washington Eagle

The American takes pride in a certain independence. The idea of accepting dictation in the matter of the persons for whom he should vote is as repugnant to him as would be dictation as to what he should wear or where he should go.

Further than this the average man listens more readily to the promise of immediate voting benefits than to the altruistic plea of class welfare. All men who labor are not and do not wish to be of the "labor class." The vote of labor supports the Republicans here, the Democrats there, the Socialists, the capitalist, the rich and the poor candidate.

8-16-24

Men form their opinions in various ways, and the daily papers or the lunch hour conversation has more to do with their opinions of issues and candidates than an organization like the American Federation of Labor.

If class votes in this country could be "delivered" wholesale, we should necessarily be living under a despotic regime or else be woefully ignorant and backward people.

SEP 6 1924

## Negro Leader Deserts G. O. P. For Democrats

New York, Sept. 5.—Describing the Republican party as the "party of little America and Ku Kluxism," William H. Lewis, assistant attorney general under President Roosevelt, asserted yesterday that the time had come for the negro to desert his traditional allegiance to it. Lewis has been one of that party's negro leaders among the people of his own race.

This year he will organize an independent negro movement for John W. Davis, to be known as the C. C. C. (Coming Colored Citizens).

"Fifty years ago," he said, "the Democratic party was the Ku Klux party. Today the Republican party is the Ku Klux party. I see no way of putting down the Ku Klux Klan except thru the Democratic party. The Republican candidate for President has said nothing as to whether he stands for the Klan or against it.

"I propose to vote against the Republican ticket as a protest against the treatment accorded the colored voter by the Republican party, which has used the negro vote to get into power and then turned against it to pursue a policy of lily-whitism. Four years ago I led the pilgrimage of colored citizens to Marion, O. The Harding-Coolidge administration has betrayed the negro voter, has done nothing for him, and will do nothing for him. We have long since paid any debt of gratitude we owed the Republican party.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
MARCH 20, 1924

### NEGROES URGED NOT TO VOTE FOR ONE NATIONAL PARTY

Emancipation of the Negro in national politics was urged by Robert S. Hartgrove, a Negro lawyer of Jersey City, last evening at a meeting of the National Campaign Committee of the Tammany Hall United Colored Democracy held at No. 2350 Seventh Avenue. Speaking on "The New Jersey Negro in National Politics," Hartgrove said the emancipation in politics of the Negro in his and other States will only come about through freedom of action at the polls; that there must be intelligent use of the ballot at all times. "It is essential that the Negro help send representatives of both parties to Congress, for the time has come when his vote must be elastic if he is sincere about improving his political and civic status in all sections," declared the speaker.

# *Indiana is Aflame with Bitterness as Negroes go into Democratic Camp*

Indianapolis, August 14.—From all parts come reports that the Indiana political situation is causing grave concern in the Republican party. In Indianapolis, it is generally agreed that the Indiana situation is no more grave than similar situations in other localities. It is agreed that Indiana is running true to form, however incomprehensible that may be to the outsider.

No man from Illinois ever has or ever will understand Indiana politics. General Dawes is coming into Indiana to denounce the Klan. General Dawes is from Illinois, and can't understand the Hoosier, or he wouldn't make the threatened move. He could make no better play right into the hands of Mr. Thomas Taggart, the happy Democratic leader. For denunciation of the Klan means denunciation of the Republican Klan candidate, Ed Jackson. And this move gives Taggart and other Catholic interests the chance to enlarge their area of influence.

**Patronage Invited.**

Among the Negro voters there is a feeling that Mr. Coolidge from the White House may issue as many bulls as he pleases concerning the rights of would-be colored Congressmen in New York and elsewhere, or Mr. Dawes may utilize all of his Hell and Maria invective against the Klan in his tour through Indiana. But unless the Republican party comes through with some smart plums of more than usual prominence for Republican colored men of the state, all of Mr. Coolidge's work and all that Mr. Dawes may do won't be able to put Humpty-Dumpty together again.

At presen the Negro is over in the Democratic ranks with Mr. Taggart and the Catholics and Jewish influences. He is not there on an insecure foundation, but upon the basis of establishment, there having been a coterie of Negro Democrats in Indiana for more than a quarter century. The only hopes that the Republicans have of electing Jackson lies in defection from the Democratic ranks to their columns on account of the Klan connections of the Republican candidate. And the only hopes that the Republicans have of swinging Coolidge and Dawes through is to get back the Negro vote.

**Negroes Against Party.**

It is apparent that the colored vote is not only lined up against Ed Jackson because of his Klan connection, but that it is lined up positively against the party on the ground that the party knows nothing about the Negro and cares less; has done nothing and, if given the chance, will do less. LaFollette holds a great meeting here on August 20. It is estimated that he will draw between 300,000 and 500,000 votes from Indiana, about equally from Democrats and Republicans.

However, there are some who predict that when LaFollette gets started, he is likely to carry the Negro vote out of the Democratic ranks, where it is now lined up, and a great deal of the Jewish interest will be responsible for weaning the Negro away from the Catholic influences of the Democratic ticket to the outstanding Americanism of Lafolyetteism. By next week we shall see what we shall see.

# HEAD OF COLORED REPUBLICAN CLUB IS OUT FOR DAVIS

**Democratic Presidential Nominee Receives Strong Commendation from Well-Known Phila. Political Leader.**

**POINTS TO SPLENDID RECORD IN RACE ISSUE**

(Special to Norfolk Journal and Guide)

Honorable John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee, has received the endorsement of the president of the Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia, an organization well known as one of the most influential and compact political organizations composed of colored men in America, and eternally dyed-in-the-wool Republican.

In a public statement given out here Sunday, Mr. Edward Henry, the club's president, said: "I am for John W. Davis for President of the United States because he fought to keep 'Jim Crow' laws and grandfather clauses from being put on the statute books of West Virginia."

Mr. Henry is a lawyer and for more than seven years practised in Clarksburg, W. Va.

"John W. Davis is a man of destiny and bound to win," he continued. "He has been my friend for years. The colored voters helped elect him to the West Virginia Legislature, and then sent him to Congress from the Clarksburg district that had been normally Republican. I regret our action.

"As Congressman, Mr. Davis said: 'I love the Constitution of my country, and I stand on it. I will never consent to any citizens being deprived of their Constitutional rights as long as I have a voice to oppose it.' And today colored people live in peace in the home state of John W. Davis. If he still stands, as I know he does, where he stood in the old times, I am going to take the stump for him all over the land."

The stand taken by Attorney Henry, long an active Republican, will probobly cause him to resign from the Citizens' Republican Club, the Lincoln League and the steering committee of the Conference of Colored Republican Voters, of which he is secretary.

Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens, & Southern Banking Company, one of the largest Negro banks in the United States, recalled yesterday that, as Ambassador to England, Mr. Davis had been exceedingly kind to him when he was abroad on Government service in 1917. The Ambassador enabled him to hear Lloyd George speak by giving him his last ticket. He also assisted Major Wright to proper introduction to Marshal Foch, Premier Clemenceau, President Poincare and other notables.

Since the nomination of Mr. Davis colored political leaders have raked his record. And, although endorsements of him by Negroes have been few, more on account of the fact that he is a Democrat, it is considered significant that as yet none have found honest ground for assailing his public career as it has touched colored Americans. Then, too, it is known that Mr. Davis hails from a state where Negroes have always participated freely in politically affairs.

## Lewis and Fortune Will Support Davis

The defection of Mr. William H. Lewis of Boston from President Coolidge and the Republican party in the pending campaign has been re-enforced by that of T. Thomas Fortune, who has written Mr. Lewis and Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt to that effect. Mr. Lewis is one of the outstanding men of the race, one of its best lawyers and public speakers. Mr. Fortune is a veteran journalist of forty years' active service and is still going strong. Both these men are old enough and wise enough to know what they are doing, and can be relied upon to make their position clear, as the campaign progresses.

The *New York Age*, which has long been one of the most dependable of Republican apologists, has been giving the party some severe and persistent drubbing ever since the Harding Administration began to show the cloven foot and to backslide on Republican principles and traditions in dealing with our group, in discussing Mr. Lewis's defection, states the case with direct frankness, while insisting that "Republican shortcomings must be corrected within the party and by the leaders of the party," in the following:

> "The truth of these strictures made by Mr. Lewis cannot be gainsaid. The practice of exclusion from office was exemplified in the case of the minister to Haiti, the register of the Treasury, the collectors of customs at various Southern ports, the Internal Revenue collectors at Atlanta, Jacksonville, Hawaii, and other places, besides the many posts in the consular service from which the colored occupants were ejected by Secretary Bryan, in order to find places for deserving Democrats.
>
> "The practice of excluding applicants of darker skins from the civil service by requiring photographs to be attached to their applications, a Democratic device, has been continued under the Republicans with the same drastic intolerance. The petty and humiliating barriers raised to segregate the two races in the departments at Washington, and in many of the offices throughout the country, still remain in force, regardless of any change of administration. Promotion has been denied those who have deserved advancement, solely on the ground of color."

Mr. Fortune says that, "unless we wisely divide our vote in the Northern and Western States, a condition of disfranchisement and lawless persecution and class legislation will be evolved just like that which exists in the Southern States, and that to prevent it we must have representation in all of the major parties."

Political — 1924.
Party Affiliation.

I. Democratic.

# PA. REPUBLICAN LEADER GOES OVER TO DAVIS

## Edward Henry, First Big G. O. P. Leader To Desert to the Democrats

## NEW YORKERS FIRM

### Morton and Tammany Leaders Are Unit Behind West Virginia

Philadelphia, July 17—(Special)—"I am for John W. Davis for President of the United States because he fought to keep 'Jim Crow' laws and grandfather claims from being put on the statute books of West Virginia." —

This statement was made yesterday by Edward W. Henry, president of the Negro Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia, attorney at law and for more than seven years practicing in Clarksburg, W. Va. Mr. Henry is the first of the big race Republicans to desert Coolidge.

"John W. Davis is a man of destiny and bound to win," he continued. "He has been my friend for years. The colored voters helped elect him to the West Virginia Legislature, and then sent him to Congress from the Clarksburg district that had been normally Republican. We never had cause to regret our action.

**Will Take Stump**

"As Congressman, Mr. Davis said: 'I love the Constitution of my country, and I stand on it. I will never consent to any citizens being deprived of their Constitutional rights as long as I have a voice to oppose it. And today colored people live in peace in the home State of John W. Davis. If he still stands, as I know he does, where he stood in the old times, I am going to take the stump for him all over the land."

The stand taken by Attorney Henry, long an active Republican, will probably cause him to resign from the Citizens' Republican Club, the Lincoln League and the steering committee of the Conference of Colored Republican Voters, of which he is secretary.

**Major Wright Speaks**

Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens' and Southern Banking Company, one of the largest Negro banks in the United States, recalled yesterday that, as Ambassador to England, Mr. Davis had been exceedingly kind to him when he was abroad on Government service in 1917. The Ambassador enabled him to hear Lloyd George speak by giving him his last ticket. He also assisted Major Wright to a proper introduction to Marshal Foch, Premier Clemenceau, President Poincare and other notables.

**New Yorkers Firm**

New York, July 17.—Colored members of Tammany Hall were disappointed because Governor Smith was not nominated. Known as an enemy of the Ku Klux Klan, a Catholic and politician who believes in the same right of the Negro to hold office as any other citizen, Al Smith was their favorite.

Ferd. Q. Morton, member of the New York Civil Service Commission and leader of the New York Democrats, declared he will "support Mr. Davis in New York and will go on the stump for him if he finds Mr. Davis is absolutely free from the taint of the Ku Klux Klan."

Practically the same stand is taken by Cornelius W. McDougald, special assistant district attorney; Dr. Paul W. Collins, only race delegate to the convention, and Dr. Rogers W. Griffin, chairman of the executive committee of the United Colored Democracy.

# NEW PRIMARY LAW PUTS CRIMP IN THE COUNTY MACHINE

## Politicians Are in Doubt as to Whether to Enter Democratic Primaries or to Run on an Independent Ticket in November.

## Defeated Either Way

### A Clean Ticket, Composed of Honest and Honorable Men Will Make a Clean Sweep and Go Into Office by Overwhelming Odds.

Consternation reigns today in the camp of the machine politicians of Bexar County. Never in their history have they been the recipients of such severe setbacks as they have received within the past two or three months.

And the latest addition to their many troubles is that their dusky allies have been prohibited the vote in the coming Democratic Primaries.

Agitation, turmoil, annoyance, vexation, distress, distraction, and distemper prevail within their ranks today to the nth degree.

The courts have ruled that the White men and Women of the community who make up the Democratic Party may go into their Primaries and select their candidates without the assistance of the ring controlled negro voters of the county.

The recently held meeting of the Democratic Central Committee disclosed plainly how the machine was lined up with reference to the White Man's Primary; there the machine was in control absolutely; there the effort to read a resolution favoring the White Man's Primary law was voted down by the previously instructed figure heads who occupied places on the committee by the will of the ring politicians of the county; there it was made clear that the political leeches who have been sucking the life blood of this community for years did not wish the white people of the county to have control of the Democratic Party nominations; no effort was made to conceal this fact, none was necessary, it was and is acknowledged by the machine element that without the help from the controlled negro vote that their hope for continuance in power is without foundation.

Therefore, the upholding of the White Man's Primary law comes as a double victory; it comes as a direct slap in the face to those who a few days ago sat in the Central Committee and by unfair and despisable means rejected therefrom those whom they knew did not favor them and their low tactics, and appointed men to fill vacancies who were known to be in sympathy with their underhand practices and purposes.

It is a long, long lane which has no turning; and the turn has been reached; no more will the people of this country and city bow to the will of a half dozen political wizards who sit in a smoke filled room where the air is heavy with the odor of bootleg whiskey and decide who will be placed in positions of trust in the county; no more will the white men and women of this community have their will overcome by the purchased vote of those who are not in accord with the principles upon which this nation is founded.

In the coming Democratic Primary, the white men and women of this state will be free to choose their candidates for the general election in November, and there are not enough white votes in Bexar County which are for sale to change conditions for those whose record has been one of shameful and disgraceful chicanery.

It has been intimated and it is still being rumored that the machine politicians will not enter the Democratic Primaries, that they will wait until the general election in November and run on an independent ticket. It is to be hoped that they adopt this policy, principally for the reason that they are not fit, morally or otherwise to enter a Primary of White men and women. Their best bet is to run on a straight anti-American, Anti-White ticket; the time for avoiding the issue has passed and from now on the men who seek office from the people will have to say whether they favor negro control (directed by black and tan politicians) or controlled by White American citizens whose ancestors were the founders and builders of this government.

The matter has been settled, there will be no hereafter; talk of appealing the decision of the courts in this case is pure bunk and is merely done after the manner of a man whistling to keep up his courage.

Now it behooves the citizenship of the County of Bexar (who expect to take part in the Primaries in July) to concentrate on a good, clean ticket, composed of men of dependable character and men of sterling worth, and nominate this ticket as a whole in July. Let there not be a break in the ticket, let there be a clean sweep of all present encumbents of the Court House; allow not one of them to remain, for fear that they may befoul the atmosphere of an otherwise clean building, after the house-cleaning is over.

White American citizens, the hour has struck, your opportunity is here, if you fail in the accomplishment of this task it will be due solely to lack of effort on your part. The odds are entirely in your favor, even the opposition admits this and for this reason their morale is broken.

Accustomed as they are to almost certain victory, the prospect of almost certain defeat has broken their spirit and has made them easy marks for the carrying forth of a program leading to the placing in office of real honest, God fearing men, instead of the mixed and mottled crowd who now assert their majesty and power in the halls of the brownstone mansion on Main Plaza.

Pick your men from those already announced for office and from those who will hereafter announce, subject to the action of the White Man's primary, and go to work; let nothing stand in the way of an honorable victory for honorable men and women.

Remember, just one man can be elected for one office, don't forget this little unimportant item.

Get together, work together, boost together, pull together—and in a few months we will all rejoice together reading the returns of the election, if the newspapers of the city have the grace to give them to us, which will be somewhat doubtful, under the circumstances which we believe will exist at that time.

# WEST VIRGINIA NEGROES PRAISE DAVIS, DEMOCRAT

### Said To Have Successfully Fought A Bill, Favoring Jim-Crow, In State Legislature

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK CITY, July 23.—It is expected that John W. Davis' record as a champion of human rights will make him a popular candidate for the presidency among Negro voters throughout the country. Irrespective of party affiliations, New York Negroes formerly living in West Virginia have nothing but praise for his stand on the race question.

The Democratic nominee is reputed to have successfully fought a bill introduced in the West Virginia Legislature providing for the operation of "Jim Crow" cars in the State, and is said to have openly and actively opposed other attempts at racial discrimination.

That New York Negroes are keenly disappointed over the failure of Governor Smith to land the nomination was reflected in the talk of those who gathered at the headquarters of the United Colored Democracy, 2350 Seventh avenue. They appeared somewhat cheered, however, over the assurance that Davis was not a member of the Ku Klux Klan and had proved himself a friend of the Negro.

Commenting on the selection of John W. Davis as the Democratic standard bearer, Ferdinand Q. Morton a member of the New York City Civil Service Commission and a leader of local Negro Democrats, said: "As a member of Tammany Hall, I shall, of course support the regular Democratic ticket. The partial defeat of the intolerant element in the party encourages colored Democrats and they will as a unit, support their ticket.

"If I am correctly informed, the record of Mr. Davis on the subject of the constitutional rights of the colored American indicates that he will, if elected, stand square on the question. If my information is correct, and if Mr. Davis is absolutely free of the taint of the Ku Klux Klan I shall make a national appeal to the voters of my race in his behalf."

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
JUNE 8, 1924

## NEGROES FORM DEMOCRATIC CLUB TO FIGHT GANG RULE

### Leaders of Race Here Hope to Break Republican Monopoly.

Another political organization has sprung up in the city and, with the beginning of the Colored Democracy of Philadelphia, a definite move has been put under way to free the negroes of this city from the domination of leaders who take orders from Republican ward bosses.

The first meeting of the new Democratic club was held last Wednesday evening in the law offices of Lewis and Norris, No. 1508 Lombard street, and the backers of the project declared that their intention was to "free their race from the slavery of the Republican party in this State."

Twenty representative negroes were present at the first meeting and promised that they would work in the interests of Democratic candidates in future elections. James Austin Norris, who outlined the plans of the club, declared in the opening speech that the Republican party, Federal, State and local, "has been guilty of so many offsenses against the negro that the race can no longer submerge our self-respect in supporting them."

The men and women backing the club are prominent in colored activities in this city. In effecting their organization James Austin Norris was chosen chairman; Dr. Joseph Craft, vice chairman; Robert Leftridge, treasurer; Joseph Sherrill, recording secretary; Miss Bennett, assistant recording secretary, and Robert Nix, corresponding secretary.

The members of the executive committee are John Gatling, Robert Williams, Dr. Adolphus Anderson, Norris Brown, Robert Artrope and Dr. Lionel Francis. Others who are active in the club are Leon Fisher, James Hewlett, John Summers, Mrs. Summerville Fauntleroy, A. L. Haile and Arthur Gandy.

# DAVIS AGAIN QUIZZED ON THE "KLAN ISSUE"

## Not Opposing Anti-Klan Plank in New York Platform.

## WILL NOT INTERFERE

**Instead of Fighting Al Smith for Another Term as Governor, Democratic Standard Bearer "Would Like to See Him Run."**

BY HUGH O'CONNOR.

(New York World-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

DARK HARBOR, Me., July 26.—The Ku Klux Klan issue got out the motor boat which brought a squad of reporters to Seven-Hundred-Acre Island today. It climbed the lawn of Charles Dana Gibson's home with the reporters, and took part in the daily ten-minute interview with John W. Davis.

Mr. Davis received it as calmly as he did two days ago, when it last appeared.

When he was told of a report published in New York, that he is about to return hurriedly to prevent the New York state Democracy from renominating Alfred E. Smith for governor, on a platform denouncing the klan by name, he said:

"That's pure imagination."

"No doubt you are interested in it," a reporter said inquiringly.

"Naturally, I am interested in anything that affects the prospects of the party," Mr. Davis replied. "But," he added, "it is not my business to dictate the state platforms. It is my observation of Democratic conventions that they usually observe the right to write their own platforms."

"Would you object to Gov. Smith?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "I would not object to his being candidate for governor. On the contrary, I should be very glad to see him run."

**Matter for the States.**

Once more, he made it clear, that he intends to regard the attitude to be taken concerning the Ku Klux Klan by any state as a matter for the Democrats of that state to decide.

Instead of rushing back to New York to attempt to influence the state convention there, he will follow his original plan of leaving here Thursday afternoon, and will be in New York Friday morning.

He will remain there about a week, and will probably go to Clarksburg, W. Va., on Saturday, Aug. 9, two days before the notification ceremony.

Mr. Davis explains that he has divided his attention into four successive periods. From the day of his nomination until he left New York he was occupied with the choice of his campaign manager, and discussions with Democratic leaders representing every part of the country, to make sure the choice of Clem Shaver would be acceptable. During that period, he likewise gathered regional impressions about the important issues which will determine the emphatic points in his acceptance speech.

Upon formally announcing the choice of Clem L. Shaver, he not only left New York, but he also left the formulation of campaign plans completely behind him in the hands of Shaver.

The second and present period of activity is the formulation of his acceptance speech and the substance of his campaign arguments.

When he returns to New York, next week with the speech finished for distribution, the third period will be devoted to examining and approving the campaign plans which have been drawn up by Mr. Shaver and his associates. He will then turn the entire executive responsibility of the campaign over to Shaver, and enter upon the fourth and last division of his personal efforts.

From his acceptance speech until election day, Mr. Davis will concentrate on advocating his cause before the public.

# CHARLES F. MURPHY

## And the Negro Voters New York

NEW YORK BULLETIN
JULY 19, 1924

By WILLIAM BRIDGES

Some time in the very near future a biography of Charles Francis Murphy, the late leader of Tammy Hall, will be written. The far reaching force of his splendid achievements made it evitable. It will be done by men like Governor Smith, Tom Foley, Daniel Ryan, Justices Wagner, Talley, Collins, Burr, Lydon, and Foley, or not worthily at all. These were as intimately acquainted with him as it is possible to be acquainted with any person who had no confidantes. For many years they moved within the carefully closed circle of his inspiring life, not on its fringes. To be complete this biography must contain particular mention of the noteworthy part he played in the enlightenment of New York's colored electorate. His consolidation of bickering and broken ranks into effective and agreeable machines, his making of governors, mayors, judges and minor public officials may seem to be the outstanding features of his career. They are not more so than the results of his twenty years campaign to persuade Negroes into channels of constructive political reasoning.

**When he succeeded Lewis Nixon, Croker's appointee, to the leadership of Tammany Hall in 1902 what few Negro Democrats there were, and they were very few, had been brought in by Mr. Croker, and in this way. From his real estate office on lower Broadway eh would frequently visit the Plaza Hotel. There he came into contact with Edward E. Lee the colored head-bellman. Under Lee were other colored men whom Mr. Croker believed he (Lee) could control politically. Thereupon he was appointed leader of colored voters by Mr. Croker in 1897, which marks the first serious beginning of Tammany to corrali them.. With the ascendency of Mr. Murphy this assumed a more practical aspect. Mr. Croker had treated it as a political experiment solely. Mr. Murphy adopted it as a necessary adjunct. And judging by the tremendous difficulties which accomplishing the job involved at that early period, it is surprising that Mr. Murphy undertook it with such pronounced optimism. To thoroughly undrestand what he was up against it is important to have a brief outline of the historic background that exacted so much of his energy.**

For years after the Civil War Republican carpet-baggers who infested the south preyed continually on the illiterate and newly emancipated. Their chief arguments were that the war was fought entirely for negro freedom, that Mr. Lincoln and his Republican administration brought it about for no other earthly reason. They even went further, making such legislative gestures as the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments ratification of which by the south was compelled almost at the point of bayonets. Colored people in their rude ignorance believed in their sympathy. It is of unusual interest to note that, with few exceptions, they are not and never were Republicans as the outcome of intelligent thought nad direction. They were influenced with false actions and promises. Their apparent allegiance to the Republican party has its roots imbedded in tradition rather than in learning. What could they understand about the political and economic aspects of the war? That Mr. Lincoln, restrictionist and not abolitionist, was moved primarily by these forces, or that his postion on the slave question was the very antithesis of Mr. Thomas Jefferson's, this being too evident in his proposal to continue slavery unmolested if seceded states would return to the nation, are facts which they were not permitted to hear. What, therefore, was imposed upon them by their traducers tended naturally to antagonize them against Democrats and attach them to Republicans, so that their animosity toward one was as deeply traditional as their respect for the other. Mr. Murphy, therefore, in attempting to make them Democrats was expected to combat belief, not knowledge, feeling, not opinion. For 20 years, nevertheless, he persisted in the idea, contrary to all precedent and advice, that it could be done successfully. It never mattered to him that they willingly accepted his charity and remained Republicans. He was opposed to turning back.

**In 1917, although there were massed demonstrations in colored neighborhoods against Democratic speakers, the turning point was noticeable. In this election Mr. Murphy launched a most vigorous offensive. Ferdinand Q. Morton, his lieutenant and leader of the United Colored Democracy enlisted the services of every available speaker. To me was given the commission of operating among colored soldiers at Camp Upton from which I brought back to Mr. Morton at the end of three days a straw vote splite 65 per cent for Hylan, 15 per cent for Mitchell, 20 per cent for Bennett. But if Mr. Murphy had come to colored Harlem on any night during that wild campaign and seen some of the indignities to which his workers were subjected, only determination such as his could have weathered the storm. Many of these things are unforgettable, especially the shoving back to headquarters of our automobiles by well organized mobs, and the shouting of thousands for Morris Hillquit, Socialist leader, intelligent enough in disseminating their propaganda, but lacking totally the trained political insight and shrewdness of Mr. Murphy, completely misinterpreted this sudden upheaval.**

It never protended for a second what they thought it did, a general stampede to their organization. Latter happenings have wholly justified this contention, for while many negroes voted their ticket, beginning immediately in the next year and continuing down to the present time, their steady drift from it has left it just a name. This outbreak was nothing more or less than an open expression of disgust with Reform and Republican administration which the hammering of Mr. Murphy's men over a stretch of 16 years had beaten to the surface, but being utterly disorganized and unsettled simply vented itself in orgies of unrestrained excitement.

John F. Hylan, Democratic candidate for mayor, obtained the largest negro vote ever polled by any other person in his party. To this Mr. Murphy attached no exaggerated or too enthusiastic appraisal, knowing that almost any other candidate with the same issue, a five cent car-fare, and the same backing could have done equally as well. As a matter of fact, Mr. Hylan was not known outside of Brooklyn and certainly no political observer will hold that he was abler than Mitchell or Bennett at that particular time. In 1918 Alfred E. Smith also secured a large colored vote. It was not until 1921, however, when John William Smith, a negro lawyer, was elected to the Board of Aldermen on the Democratic ticket from a district which politicians call the Hindenburg line of Republicanism that Mr. Murphy began to take serious inventory of his achievements. He had done what every sensible person excepting himself termed entirely impossible even five years earlier.

**In 1922 he scored a more impressive triumph in the election of Henri Shields, another negro lawyer, to the Assembly from the solid Republican 21st District. In 1923 he was easily elected to the Board of Aldermen. It must be remembered that when he took up the leadership of Tammany Hall a negro Democrat was as much a curiosity as a Christian priest would be in a Mohammedan mosque. When he died the actual enrollment of negroes in the Democratic Party in the 13th, 19th, and 21st districts approximated 5,000 with additional increase def-**

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Party Affiliation

initely assured in the approaching elections.

In effecting this he gained direct contact with them through the efficiency and inteligence of the late James [illegible] Ferdinand Q. Morton now a member of the Civil Service Commission. These two, operating under his critical supervision, did not once slacken in the execution of plans which Mr. Murphy so carefully arranged.

This brief review which might easily be expanded into a book ought to convince anyone that no matter what may be the nature of any future literary effort having to do with the splendid activities of his political career it would not be fair to his memory or his following not to include those phases which are more directly responsible than anything else for having effectuated so surprising a revolution of political thought among negroes in New York.

# SAYS DAVIS WON THE HEARTS OF NEGRO VOTERS

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August.—America listened last Monday at the feet of the man of the hour. Truly another great character has appeared upon the scene of action. Rightly he has been hailed as the man of destiny. As rugged as the hills from which he sprung, John W. Davis stood unruffled before the blinding rain and winds that beat upon him the hour and a half in which he delivered his message of salvation to the American people, and thousands of men and women stood drenched by the cloud burst perfectly oblivious of all save the new gospel of hope and the high minded statesmanship of this man discovered by the sage of Fairmont. Even the presence of their loved townsman, Louis A. Johnson, who tried to hold the umbrella as somewhat a shield was only seen but hardly could the seeing audience share the thought of the friendly deed John W. Davis and his voice completely held the stage and every bit of attention.

The memory to the grasp of John W. Davis' hand, drenched as he was, as we all were, shall be treasured as an incomparable oppotrunity and everlasting inspiration.

That other great human character, Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, to whom the country owes a profound reverence and patriotic debt, prepared us as only he could do for the message of Mr. Davis. When he said particularly that this man John W. Davis, had been acclaimed by the colored people because of his stand for the interests of human beings above the "contraptions" of politicians, we sensed that it was coming. And it did come, out there in the rain we waited and we were not disappointed and like so many turns of fate that audience divorced from material thoughts as the rain beat upon them, by their spontaneous and loud applause in spite of the almost physical impossibility of such expression attests to the 12,000,000 patient, loyal black Americans that they can back on the position of a man who says, "Why ask me if the 12th, 15th, and 18th are to be enforced? They are the law of the land and I could not take an oath to uphold the Constitution and then only sustain some parts of it that pleased me."

Then it was that the heart of the nation was reflected in that audience just as true as of old, waiting only as in 1860 for the courageous expression of a Lincoln or a Jefferson.

Confidence in our government, confidence in the enforcement of the law of our land, confidence for the humblest in the protection of all the rights guaranteed every American citizen, and confidence inspired by the noble life and traditions of the Hon. John W. Davis will add to the support of his candidacy still greater numbers of the powerful colored voters who have expressed a very general satisfaction with the nomination of this prepossessing leader of the hour whose life and principles so far transcend the feeble pronouncements of political parties and blind partisans.

The rain, like all the acts of Providence. was a blessing in disguise.

# FIGHTS PRIMARY ELECTION BAR IN TEXAS

**Novel Statute Effectively Depriving Colored People of Their Ballot Held To Violate 15th Amendment.**

## LOCAL DOCTOR SUES ELECTION JUDGES

(Special to Norfolk Journal and Guide)

El Paso, Tex—The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has begun a fight against the Texas law which would bar Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary elections of the State. As the Democratic nominee is practically without exception elected to office in Texas, the primary election is virtually the election for office and the Texas law effectually deprives colored people of their ballot. The N. A. A. C. P. fight is being undertaken against a new law which was enforced at the recent primary of July 28.

At that election, Dr. L. A. Nixon, a colored citizen of El Paso, and a regular Democrat of many years standing, who had voted in previous Democratic primaries, presented himself at the polls and was denied the privilege of casting his ballot.

Dr. Nixon has brought suit for $5,000 damages against election judges C. C. Herndon and Charles Porras. Dr. Nixon's attorneys being F. C. Knollenberg, and Robt J. Channell. The suit will test the constitutionality of the section of the Texas law debarring Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, the section reading as follows:

(All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas, who are bona fide members of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all rules and laws governing party primary elections. However, in no event shall a Negro be eligible to participate in a Democratic primary election, held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officers are herein directed to throw out such ballot and not count the same.)

This section of the Texas law is held to violate the 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States and the federal election statutes.

## NOW COMES FERDINAND MORTON

A few days ago the New York Daily Press announced that one Ferdinand Morton, a Democratic Negro, had been put in charge of the Negro end of the Democratic campaign; and upon the assumption of his high office, he issued a statement to the effect that the Negroes of the country now had the first opportunity, to vote for real freedom and honest government, by supporting the party of Tom Heflin, Pat Harrison, Jim Vardeman and Bill Bryan. But the most outstanding thing about this appointment, is, that the Negroes throughout the country do not seem to know who Mr. Morton is, and are not taking his appointment serious. They really think our friend Morton a myth, and his appointment a political joke, as the race does not know him outside of New York City. Well, a little biographical sketch of Ferdinand might be helpful to the inquiring public.

Ferdinand Morton is a southern born Negro, born in the south of Republican parentage and migrated to the north some years ago to complete his education. He took law at Harvard and like most colored Harvard graduates, he believed that a college education means no more work with the hands. So he deserted the party of his fathers for the party of slavery and settled down in New York. His business is politics for revenue only. Ferdinand was a bright chap of easy address, a fellow well met and Tammany Hall adopted him as one of the Negroes best fitted to line up and corral Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket for revenue only. One of Tammany Hall's chief business is to assist the southern Democrat in getting Bourbon democracy in power in order that it may keep all the Negroes in the South disfranchised and segregated. So Morton is chief among the Democratic Negroes north to line up a bunch of Negroes to help Tammany Hall and to keep the Negroes of the South in political and economic slavery.

Mr. Morton holds a $5,000.00 job under the Democratic party in New York. This is part of his pay for helping the Democrats to keep Southern Negroes in industrial, economic and political bondage. It pays Ferdinand and a few Negro dive-keepers to be Democrats. Many of Ferdinand's lieutenants are given protection in their gambling dens, hooch joints, dance halls and assignation houses for their service to the Democratic party. The only appeal the northern Democrats make to Negroes for their votes is through vice and immorality. They make no appeal to the finer sensibility of the black man, his intelligence and virtue, but to his vice, immorality and crime. Just as northern Democrats seek to control the Germans through a glass of beer and the Irish through a bottle of whiskey, in like manner they seek to control the Negro through vice, and Ferdinand Morton is the leader of Negro Democracy for revenue only to put over this program.

This is a brief sketch of the life, character and achievements of the Negro manager of the Negro end of John W. Davis' campaign, the man who claims to denounce the Ku Klux Klan in New Jersey and run and hold with them in Georgia Texas and Arkansas.

## TURNING THE TIDE IN POLITICAL MATTERS

For many years to come the Rpublican party and the Democratic party will control the American government. Disruptions and misunderstandings will arise. but when matters become serious and the fundamental principles of the nation threatened, these parties will be seen in better light and their usefulness more thoroughly established. This is true throughout the nation. The parties, Republican and Democratic. have for their leaders the sober and master minds of the nation. Under their control we can at least expect safe sailing.

Birmingham Reporter

For quite three years there has been an undercurrent of passion led on by an element of disgruntled and confused people to overthrow the government or take charge of it. This movement in certain states, particularly in the South and Southwest, gained quite a large and considerable proportion. It changed administrations, elected senators, impeached governors, and established its own court of procedure. The hand of this army of opposing power has been discovered and the attention of American leadership has been centered in that direction and the government will be sustained and the nation at least at peace with itself.

8-30-24

Whatever the outside world chooses to call America, and whatever that opposing element of America decides against her, it is true that the principles of justice are alive in the hearts of men and they will not allow the nation to be destroyed by invisible government. This is plainly seen in Oklahoma in the coming back of the deposed governor, J. C. Walton, who received at the hands of his own people within a year of his impeachment, the nomination for the highest honor given by any state to a citizen. It is also true where the lines were drawn tightly and plainly in Texas, when Mrs. Ferguson received the nomination for governor of that state with a majority of ninety-two thousand. Her husband had been deposed in that state and barred from public office for life. The husband couldn't go under the rule of Texas, but he sent his good wife and she came back bringing the sheaves with her, having a ninety-two thousand majority.

It looks as if the American heart is right regardless of what might be said to the contrary, and there are yet enough living men and women, honest and true. strong and brave, sufficient in character. to hold the states of the Union where they should be for the safe guidance and protection of all the peoples within her borders.

Just as these radical and un-American acts can be rebuked, other lawless methods can be rebuked and finally stopped. The man who is right must continue his course, the race that feels itself unfairly treated, unjustly used, must continue to appeal; it must knock at the door of hope, at the bar of justice until the door is open. The American heart is all right, it only needs to be impressed with the needs and sacrifices made by its people. The American politics are all right. Some of us need to know the rule, understand the plan, make our steps in the proper direction and victory will be had. It won't be done in a day, but the change will come. We will not win all the battles we fight, no general ever did, ours is to win the war. We have got to exercise in politics; we have got to encourage good government, we must oppose all forms of radicalism which has for its purpose destruction, personal ascendency and greed.

The political situation is changing, the best students are not prepared to announce today where we are or where we will be in November, 1924. Everyone will agree that there is a serious division and the people at present are looking on and carefully listening; they have not decided and it is doubtful as to what their decision will be.

This striking down of invisible government here and there is a daring effort on the part of our politicians for the most part purely political and a step toward the popular side. No statesman in the nation is due more credit than Oscar W. Underwood, the senior senator from Alabama, for his move to clarify the nation's position with that of an invisible conclave. Oscar W. Underwood stepped out upon the arena and declared himself when it was expensive to do so. It cost him many votes and no doubt the nomination for the highest office in the American government, but he stood continuously against the organization and worked diligently in the open for its conviction and the re-establishment of the principles of the American states. The convention in New York defeated him, but the American people are pledged to his principles and every standardbearer directly or indirectly is driving as Oscar W. Underwood drove when it took a man and a statesman to do so. Oscar W. Underwood is no doubt the bravest and most outstanding statesman that the American states have produced in the last generation. He is still full of energy. He will not receive his full reward in this world of men and things, but generations to come will be proud o read of his daring strides in the life of his country in sustaining the principles of the nation's founders.

We cannot tell. The political war is on. The victories just had are all pleasant ones and the old ship of state will come into harbor sound and O. K. In all the fight, President Calvin Coolidge has the advantage and is the best possible man for election.

BROOKLYN N. Y. CITIZEN
SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

## Negro Heads Group To Get Negro Votes

In an effort to secure negro votes the National Democratic Committee announces the appointment of Ferdinand Q. Morton, a negro, as head of a campaign group that will make an intensive drive for negro votes on the basis of the denouncement of the Ku Klux Klan by the Democratic nominee, John W. Davis.

Morton is a graduate of Harvard and Boston University Law Schools and a former District Attorney in New York as well as a negro leader in Tammany Hall.

Senator Conkling, the Republican leader of this State, for a godfather. But Mr. Bruce, because of the Klan issue, has broken with the faith of his fathers and is to-day an ardent supporter of Mr. Davis. In an interview given by him yesterday to the newspapers Mr. Bruce said:

"The Ku Klux Klan is after the black man, and he knows it. So he is going to stand with those who unmistakably repudiate this form of lawlessness. Mr. Coolidge said no word when his word might have helped. His method was shown in the Boston police strike—to sit on the fence until the so-called public opinion has made its decisive jump, and then to announce and sonorously support the principles of that jump until the unwary imagine the praise belongs to Mr. Coolidge himself rather than to the cat. But if I may draw upon the folklore of my people, I would say that not every shut eye is asleep. To make public opinion is better than to exploit it."

## THE NEGRO DRIFT TO DAVIS.

One of the striking phenomena in recent politics is the shift of the Negro vote from the Republican to the Democratic party. For fifty years following the Civil War the Negro vote was almost solidly Republican. The cause for this was the sympathetic attitude of the Republican party toward the Negro from its foundation and the antagonistic attitude of the Democratic party, dominated as it was, by the Southern slaveholders. The first impulse to a change in the attitude of Northern negroes was due to Richard Croker. During his leadership of Tammany Hall every effort was made by him to induce the negro voters in Manhattan to affiliate with the Democratic party. Until Mr. Croker's time the Democratic party managers in this city looked upon the Negro vote as a purchasable vote and it was customary to allot a certain amount every campaign to tempt purchasable Negro votes.

With the advancing education of the Negro, his greater earning powers and financial independence, the Democratic leaders perceived that the day had passed when the negro vote could be bought. Other times; other methods. Mr. Croker's example of treating the negro as a human being and giving him recognition in the party councils and in the distribution of patronage was followed by other Northern county leaders with the result that the Negro who had been complaining of the changed attitude of the Republicans, affiliated more and more with the Democratic party.

The Klan issue was the last straw to break the negro camel's back. The outspoken declaration of Mr. Davis against the Klan contrasted with the silence of Calvin Coolidge, has determined the intelligent leaders of the race to take their stand in this campaign with the Democratic party.

The latest negro leader to declare himself is Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a graduate of Harvard and a lifelong Republican. Mr. Bruce is the son of Blanche Bruce, the former United States Senator from Mississippi in Reconstruction Days. Mr. Bruce, as his name implies, had

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## NEGROES, VOTE THE EAST ST LOUIS DEMOCRATIC TICKET NEXT TUESDAY FOR SUPERVISORS

No Negro leader in East St. Louis in justice to his or herself can ask or advise their fellow to do other than vote the straight Democratic Supervisors' Ticket. Other Americans use their votes for protection of home, self, citizenship, their country and their Government. Why not we?

If the report be true that the Non-Partisan East St. Louis Supervisors' Ticket is an aggregation of Ku Klux Klan and Ku Klux Klan sympathisers, then it is no ticket for the Negroes to support, and we do not believe the promoters and candidates expect the Negro voters to vote the Non-Partisan Supervisors' Ticket or solicit his or her Race brother and sister to vote it and thus be untrue to him or herself and a traitor to the future of their Race.

## Race People Form Democratic Club To Fight Gang Rule

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 12—Another political organization has sprung up in this city and, with the beginning of the Colored Democracy of Philadelphia, a definite move has been put under way to free the Negroes from the domination of leaders who take orders from Republican ward bosses.

The first meeting of the new Democratic club was held last Wednesday in the law offices of Lewis and Norris, 1508 Lombard street, and the backers of the project declared that their intention was to "free their race from the slavery of the Republican party in this State."

Twenty representative men were present at the first meeting and promised that they would work in the interests of Democratic candidates in future elections. James Austin Norris, who outlined the plans of the club, declared in the opening speech that the Republican party, Federal, State and local, "has been guilty of so many offenses against the Negro that the race can no longer submerge our self-respect in supporting them." The men and women backing the club are prominent in activities in this city. In effecting their organization, James Austin Norris was chosen chairman; Dr. Joseph Craft, vice chairman; Robert Leftridge, treasurer; Joseph Sherril, recording secretary; Miss Bennett, assistant recording secretary, and Robert Nix, corresponding secretary.

The members of the executive committee are John Gatling, Robert Williams, Dr. Adolphus Anderson, Norris Brown, Robert Artorpe and Dr. Lionel Francis. Others who are active in the club are Leon Fisher, James Hewlett, John Summers, Mrs. Summerville Fauntleroy, A. L. Haile and Arthur Gandy.

## Freedom and Liberty Plank Meets With Wide Approval

Indianapolis, Ind., June 9.—The "freedom and liberty plank," the expression of the Indiana democrats on the klan issue, developed after hours of strife and study and adopted unanimously, then presented to the state convention, has received commendation from democrats throughout the country. The Indianapolis Ledger, which requested expressions of opinion, has received replies from all sections of the nation approving the plank.

The plank follows:

"The democratic party has a glorious history. It came into being with the declaration of independence and the making of our constitution, both of which are the products of the hearts and brains of democrats; they express the hope and aspirations of a free people and are the safeguards of our liberties.

"These priceless heritages, handed down to us by the fathers of the republic, are enshrined in the heart of every democrat and have ever been sponsored and upheld by our own party.

**Principles of Constitution.**

"This day the democratic party of Indiana rededicates itself to the support and preservation of the fundamental principals that underly our government as announced and established by its founders. Especially at this time do we call attention to, express our approval of, and pledge our support to, the articles of the federal constitution which provde:

"'But no religious test shall ever be required as qualification for any office or public trust under the United States'; and also, 'the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude,' and also the bill of rights in our state constitution, which provides: 'All men shall be secured in their natural right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own consciences. No law shall, in any case whatever, control the free exercise and enjoyment of religious opinions or interfere with the rights of conscience. No preference shall be given, by any law, to any creed, religious society or mode of worship; and no man shall be compelled to attend, erect or support any place of worship or to maintain any ministry against his consent.'

"Our party holds with Jefferson that 'the most sacred duty of government is to do equal and exact justice to all its citizens,' and we hold that it is the duty of every loyal citizen to uphold the law of the land and to promote respect for our courts.

"The laws of our land are ample. Our courts have adequate power to fully protect every citizen in the enjoyment of his God-given right of justice, equality and liberty. No organization has the right to set itself above the law and the courts.

"We deplore any effort, no matter from what source it may spring, which has for its purpose the nullification of the supreme law of the land. We condemn all efforts to stir up race and class hatreds and the creation of dissension amongst our people.

"Ours is a government of political parties, made so by custom and recognized by law.

"For more than half a century the republican and democratic parties were the poltical organizations controlling the destinies of our state and nation. The democratic party is still alive, active and militant, while the republican party of our state has, for the time being, retired from the political arena, having been delivered into the hands of an organization which has no place in politics and which promulgates doctrines which tend to break down the safeguards which the constitution throws around every citizen, and repugnant to the principles of government advocated by Lincoln and Morton.

"We believe in civil and religious liberty, but we condemn the efforts of our opponents to make religion, race, color or accidental place of birth a political issue for the purpose of diverting the voters' attention from issues which are real and legitimate.

"We will not permit the issues to resolve themselves into a fight either for or against any race, creed or religion. To do so would be subversive of our constitutional guarantees and against the legitimate purposes for which political parties are organized. We propose to wage our battles for clean, wholesome and honest government and against dishonesty and corruption in public office and maladministration of public affairs, and we shall compel our opponents to meet these issues and defend the record made by their party in the management of the state's business."

## National Negro Democrats Select New York For Meet

Preston News Service.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The national conference of Negro Democrats, called to meet at Baltimore, Md., will be held in New York City, week of June 19, it was announced last Tuesday afternoon by Oscar H. Waters, chairman of the Negro National Democratic Committee.

SPARTANBURG S C JOURNAL
APRIL 28, 1924

**A NATIONAL NEGRO CONVENTION.**

It was determined at a meeting of the Executive National Negro Democratic Committee in Washington recently to hold a National Democratic Negro Convention in Baltimore on May 27 "to organize for the purpose of rendering aid to the National Democratic Party in the coming election. The "announcement" made by the Executive Committee, as printed in the New York Times read as follows:

"The Democratic Party is sure of victory this Fall because honesty will be the big issue, and the Republican Party certainly cannot boast of that. The colored voters of the country will support a progressive candidate who has the welfare of all the people at heart, and they can only look to the Democratic Party to give them such a candidate.

"The Republican Party has never fulfilled its promises to the negroes, who have been their faithful allies since 1872. The negro voters will now look after their own interests, believing that their political rights and privileges will be recognized by the Democratic Party, which the Republican Party has always promised but has never performed.

"The so-called grand old party is not the party of Grant, Sumner, Chandler and men of that class, but is today composed largely of the representatives of special privilege, and, so far as the negro is concerned, composed of such lily whites as Bascom Slemp, the Secretary and mouthpiece of the President. We negroes want clean, honest Government and strong, upright men like our outstanding Democratic leaders, who can win."

The Chairman of the Executive Committee is Oscar H. Waters, "publisher of the New York Democrat, the only Negro Democratic daily paper in America," and among the signers of the call for the Negro Convention in Baltimore is Bishop R. B. Robinson.

It is to be hoped that the Negroes in South Carolina will be well represented in this Convention. This is their opportunity. The exodus of close to a million Negroes from the Southern to the Northern States is beginning to make the Negro question a rather live issue "up there."

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"Our Special Correspondent at the Front" writes from Washington that the new Secretary of the Navy, Judge Wilbur, must have been moved by the good counsel of The Journal, "as he has been in attendance upon the All-Comers' Bible Class of the Church of the Covenant the last two Sundays." The oftener he goes the better he will like it and the faithful few he will find there. He will be very much pleased with the Teacher of the Class, the Hon. Huston Thompson, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission on week-days, and "all-wool-and-a-yard-wide" every day. If the Secretary would like to "brush up" on Job, he will find Teacher Thompson thoroughly posted on the Man of Uz.

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The Rev. Dr. Morris, Pastor of Bethel Methodist Church in Spartanburg, will go to Abbeville today to hold a mission, or revival, service at that town this week, preaching, it is assumed, day and night. He has made a great record for effective work during his stay of a little over a year in Spartanburg, and it is to be hoped that he will do equally well, or better, in Abbeville. At least he will fin abundant need for his best service down here.

We have had no word at all from Charleston, and so far as we know Cotner has not had one word from Mayor Stoney about the extent to which Charleston will co-operate in the next great event in Spartanburg—the Music Festival—which will open Wednesday, May 7, and close Friday, May 9. The matter is noted here so that Spartanburg may be prepared for the rush of our co-operation community down by the sea.

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If the Cleaning-Up Committees are going to make themselves felt in "Making the City Beautiful" by the time the Music Festival opens they have only about ten days left for effective work.

# THE KLAN AND THE DEMOCRATS

"THE KU KLUX KLAN has the politicians guessing," remarks a Klan writer, adding that this applies "to the politicians of both parties." The Klan issue "is quite as delicate for one party as it is for the other," agrees an impartial observer, *The Minnesota Daily Star* (Labor), and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has no doubt that the Klan "means to be felt in both parties" during the 1924 campaign. The strength of the Klan in the G. O. P. was shown in the victory of a Klan candidate in the Republican primaries in Indiana. And now Senator Underwood's vigorous anti-Klan pronouncement is held sufficient proof that "the Democratic party will have the Ku Klux Klan on its hands at the New York Convention," to quote one correspondent. The Klan became a definite

BOO!
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

issue in the fight for the Democratic Presidential nomination, we are told, when this statement was issued from the Underwood headquarters:

"In Georgia, in Texas, and, but the other day, in Indiana, the Klan has thrust its unsavory presence into the political arena. Knowing no party allegiance, holding nothing sacred but its own successes, caring nothing about national issues or questions, the Klan is, in every State it enters, tearing party lines to pieces and leaving chaos and confusion in its wake.

"The hooded figure of the Klan will cast its shadow over the deliberation of the Democratic convention at New York as well as the Republican convention at Cleveland.

"The Klan has assigned to itself the veto power over any candidacy it does not approve. In so doing, it has made itself an issue—an issue that can not be evaded—that must be met fairly, squarely and without equivocation or quibbling.

"We, Senator Underwood's supporters, are going to press the issue. It will first come before the resolutions committee. If that body fails to act, or does not act in a manner that admits of no doubt or decision, we propose to carry the fight to the floor of the convention. The public can rest satisfied of that. Nothing less than the reenactment of a plank similar to the one of 1856, which denounced Know-nothingism, will satisfy us."

That 1856 Democratic plank, which may have helped James Buchanan to become President, is quoted as follows in the daily press:

"Resolved, that the foundation of this Union of States having been laid in, and its prosperity, expansion and preeminent example in free government, built upon entire freedom in matters of religious concernment, and no respect of persons in regard to rank or place of birth, no party can justly be deemed national, constitutional or in accordance with American principles, which bases its exclusive organization upon religious opinions and accidental birthplace.

"And hence a political crusade in the nineteenth century, and in the United States of America, against Catholic and foreign-born is neither justified by the past history or the future prospects of the country, nor in unison with the spirit of toleration and enlarged freedom which peculiarly distinguishes the American system of popular government."

Another statement from an Underwood campaign manager was even more challenging:

"Senator Underwood has pledged himself; and his friends in the convention will lead the fight against the machinations of the Klan. It is hoped that the other aspirants for the nomination will join hands with him in this movement.

"The Klan itself places the issue squarely before the Democratic convention. If it be not met; if a plank similar to the one of 1856, when 'know-nothingism' was rampant, be not enacted into the Democratic platform, it will be—and rightly so—heralded as a Klan victory. It will mean a surrender of the most precious principles of democracy to the 'Dragons,' the 'Kleagles' and the 'Cyclops' of the 'invisible empire.'"

The Klan's answer, signed by Grand Dragon Forrest of Georgia, comes back at Senator Underwood thus:

"The real issue in the campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination is the Prohibition question. Senator Underwood of Alabama is just as wet as Governor Al Smith of New York.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is a fraternal patriotic order, and it is not in politics. In the campaign in Georgia, Senator Underwood went out of his way to attack the Klan and Klansmen, naturally, welcomed his overwhelming defeat."

Thus, writes W. W. Jermane in the Seattle *Times* (Ind.)—

"The Democratic party undoubtedly has the Klan on its hands and must watch its step if it is to keep out of the ditch. In the North and East, especially so far as the large centers of population are concerned, it has a majority—perhaps a very large majority—of the Catholic vote; in the South and West its adherents are very largely Protestants, many of them of the intolerant type.

"There are the makings of a very nasty mess in this situation and, unless it can be straightened out before the New York convention meets, the country may have a genuine Klan issue on its hands this year, with the Democratic party holding the short end of a hot stick.

"It is to be regretted that it is reaching its maximum of political influence just as a Presidential campaign is beginning. It has attached itself to the Democratic party, not because it loves that party more than it loves any of the others, but because that party represents, in the persons of many of its adherents, two extremes of religious thought."

One purpose of the Underwood "smoking-out" campaign on the Klan issue is to embarrass W. G. McAdoo, writes Jay G. Hayden from Washington to the Detroit *News*. But Mr. McAdoo's supporters say their candidate is already on record in regard to the Klan, and they quote this statement of his in the Georgia primary campaign:

"I stand four-square with respect to this and every other order on the immutable guaranty of liberty contained in the first Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, viz.: for the freedom of religious worship, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and the right of peaceable assembly."

Mr. McAdoo's campaign manager has authorized the statement that the McAdoo forces will not oppose an anti-Klan plank, and Henry Suydam writes in the Brooklyn *Eagle* that "instead of making a flat statement that might alienate Klan support, Mr. McAdoo will show his absence of prejudice by having a Catholic and a Jew take prominent parts in the fight to nominate him in New York."

As a Catholic and as a candidate of the wet element of the party, Governor Smith of New York is said to have the Klan against him, and Carter Field in the New York *Herald Tribune* says of another leading candidate for the Democratic nomination that "Ralston is hurt because of the tremendous strength of the Klan in his own State, Indiana."

The Underwood anti-Klan plank is welcomed by the Democratic Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, which calls it "as sound to-day as it was in 1856." Unless the Klan, we read, "is walloped over the head with this seasoned plank of old-time democracy, its own pirate plank will be shoved out and an increasing number of independent candidates for office will be compelled to walk it." The Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind.), which generally supports Democratic national candidacies, calls the plank "sound democracy and true Americanism." Other Democratic journals like the Brooklyn *Eagle*, Hartford *Times*, and New York *World*, declare that the Klan issue is one for both parties to settle. Months ago *The World* urged the national committees of both parties to serve joint notice upon the Ku Klux Klan that they would "hold no traffic for votes with it." But as the committees have done nothing *The World* has been asking prominent Americans whether they think the convention should go definitely on record against the Klan and it has received affirmative replies from men like Robert Lansing, Charles M. Schwab, President Hibben of Princeton, President Faunce of Brown University, James W. Gerard, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Paul D. Cravath, and Judge Ben B. Lindsey.

On the Republican side we find *The Ohio State Journal* agreeing with these Democratic papers that both parties should come out definitely against the Klan. The Columbus paper praises Senator Underwood as the "one candidate who has the courage to stand up and defy the Ku Klux Klan, and to challenge that bigoted organization's efforts at political control." But the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind. Rep.) calls the Senator's statements "pious platitudes," and it thinks the Klan "will not object to a few discreet phrases against it if it is permitted to name the Democratic candidate." In other words, we read, "the Democratic party can make its record plain only by nominating a man whom the public can know is entirely free from all association and sympathy with the Klan."

Finally, we have an explanation of the Klan's position in this campaign from the standpoint of the organization itself. In a recent issue of *The Klan Kourier* (Chicago) there is a dispatch from the society's Bureau of Publication and Education in

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Washington from which we quote:

"Politicians of both political complexions are really afraid of the Klan, for they can't figure it out. The Republicans sat back and thought things looked pretty, while the Democrats of Texas scrapped it out and sent a former Klansman to the United States Senate in Senator Mayfield. It looks different now to the Republicans since the Klan showed its hand and its strength in the Indiana primary and mopped up on the anti-Klan candidate ten to one. That really sobered things up considerably on both sides of the political fence.

"In Democratic circles, and especially in national politics, much talking is devoted to the Ku Klux Klan these days. Senator Underwood and Governor Al Smith seem determined to compel the Democratic national convention to insert a plank in the Democratic platform denouncing the Klan. 6-14-24,

"On the Democratic side several of the candidates are trying their best to kill off a certain candidate who hasn't said much either way. And on the Republican side the only candidate is about as silent on the Klan issue as he is on other things. Silence is golden with him nowadays.

"Calvin Coolidge's position in the matter is exactly the same as W. G. McAdoo's. He has maintained silence on the Klan question. McAdoo has been labeled the Klan candidate by some of his opponents for the reason that he has not allowed himself to be lured into the Klan controversy up to date.

"What may happen is only a guess, but what seems destined to happen is that the candidates for the Presidency will go before the people blandly ignoring the Klan and anti-Klan shindig. President Coolidge has been very successful thus far in doing it, and Mr. McAdoo has pursued the same policy in the opposite party."

### *Democratic Bunk*

**OUT IN Chicago the Democratic boss has offered the name of a Negro as the party candidate for Congress against the present incumbent, Martin B. Madden, Republican. It is thought by some that the Democrats are offering the name of the Negro in order to get Negroes to vote against Madden.**

**The Courier does not subscribe to any such deception. There is only one reason the Democrats of Chicago would put up the name of a Negro, and that is to draw Negro votes from some Republican candidate.**

**The trick, as it is played in Chicago, is too open on its face. If the Democrats think Negroes are too dull to understand the trick they are due a rude awakening. No Negro can afford to vote a Democratic ticket, or for a Democratic candidate for any office in this country as long as the Democratic party refuses, as it has in the past, to adopt a plank in its party platform dealing favorably with the Negro and his peculiar political problems.** Pittsburgh Courier

**The Democratic Convention in New York will not adopt a plank dealing with the Negro and the many injustices done him in this country. The place to put a party on record is at its national convention. The heart and soul of a party find expression in the platform of that party. When the Democratic party adopts a Negro plank in a national convention, then, and not until then, will it be time to consider Democratic candidates, white or black, in any given district. Chicago can no more commit the Democratic party to the Negro without a party plank in the party platform than can Memphis or Louisiana.**

**The Negroes of Chicago must not be fooled by the trick. They must know that the Negro candidate is put up to see if Negroes think more of their rights and political opportunities than they do of the color of their skin. Negroes love each other, but not when a Negro is put up to deprive other Negroes of political representation.**

**The Negroes of Chicago will vote for Martin B. Madden, and they will do it as long as the Democratic party refuses to adopt a Negro plank in the party platform. Madden represents the Negroes who are Republican, and Negroes will not swallow a little "color scheme" in the name of "race loyalty" just to build up the very party that refuses to write into its platform one word in defense of the Negro. When the Democratic party convenes and adopts a Negro plank in the party platform, then we will have some faith in a Democratic district that offers a Negro candidate for Congress.** 6-28-24

**When Pat Harrison, Tom Heflin, Simmons and Overman, Shields, Caraway and Mayfield, and other Democrats of their kind, can stand on their two feet in a Democratic convention and vote for a Negro plank in their party platform, then will we believe that the Democratic party is sincere in its desire to treat the Negro squarely in this country.**

### THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democratic National Convention is in session in New York City. But from reports the Negro is as completely disfranchised in it as he is in Southern States, whose politicians and demagogues dominate the Democratic party. Washington Eagle

At the Republican Convention, colored Republicans were given every consideration. In the hearings of the contest cases, the color issue was banned and merit and regularity governed, resulting in a triumph for delegations led by colored men. In the convention itself, there were colored delegates and alternates from all sections of the country. They were given important committee assignments. One was accorded the privilege of seconding the nomination of President Coolidge. Four—two men and two women—were elected to membership on the National Committee. 6-28-24

But how unlike is the Democratic Convention! So far as our information goes there are but two Negroes in attendance in an official capacity. One is an alternate delegate from the 21st congressional district of New York—Dr. Paul A. Collins—and the other is Jim Democrat, of Georgia, whose sole claim to fame lies in his running for the doctor at the birth of William Gibbs McAdoo. He is official mascot for the McAdoo forces. Other Negroes in attendance are in the capacity of valets and personal servants.

Pat Harrison sounds the keynot. That in itself must be an insult to any Negro Democrat. He blasts about corruption, but says not one word about human rights. He dares not; for the very office he holds was obtained by a denial to the Negro of his constitutional right to vote and have that vote honestly counted.

The Democratic Convention clearly shows that the Negro is not wanted in that party on terms of equality; that he will not be accorded a respectful hearing on any of the questions in which he is vitally interested, and that it approves of disfranchisement in the South, though it seeks the votes of Negroes in northern states.

## DEMOCRATIC NEGROES MEET IN NEW YORK

Washington Eagle 6-17-24

**Claim 307 Delegates In 'National Convention"**

**New York, June 17.—A Democratic national convention of Negroes was held today in Harlem under the chairmanship of Oscar H. Waters.**

**"We have 307 delegates here now from al ithe pivotal States,' he s'aid, naming California, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, eKntucky, New oYrk, Massachusetts as being represented.**

**"The colored people have voted the Republican ticket for generations," he said. "They have been consecrated and anointed to the Republican party. But the Republican party is mixed up with the Ku Klux Klan and people who have a supreme hatred of our race.**

**"This National Convention which we are holding now represents 500,000 dissatisfied Negro voters. Any candidate who has done something for the colored people, any candidate that the colored people can trust, can get this vote.** 6-18-24

**"We like McAdoo because he has done more for us as individuals than any man since the days of Abriham Lincoln. On the other hand, we like Governor Smith because he is outspoken in his denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan. We think as President of the United States he would be fair and square in all his dealings.**

**"We are simply to pledge our loyalty to the nominee o fthe Democratic party, whoever he may be."**

### THE NATIONAL NEGRO DEMOCRATS

New York City (Special to Nashville Globe) A call for a National Conference of Negro Democrats has been issued to convene in this city on June 17th. The meeting will be held in St. Marks Hall. A Committee consisting of local representatives are making arrangements for all members. Mr. Oscar Waters, the president of the New York Democrat, of this city, is one of the well-known factors of the Committee sending out the call. The Committee consists of John J. Bell, Bishop McGuire, Henry Seaton, Bishop Robinson, Percy A. Brown, W. T. Richardson, A. R. Mayo, John McNiel, Tom Smith, Henry Arnold and Holsey Francisco. It is understood here that the meeting will be presided over by Oscar Waters. Announcement is made that there will be representatives from Kentucky, Missouri, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Kansas, Illinois, California, Indiana, Ohio, Virginia, Delaware, New York State, outside of New York City, New Jersey and Maryland. These announcements were regarded as authentic, as it is common gossip here, that New York has always been a Democratic stronghold and that already recognition is being given and more promised, to members of the race in keeping with their voting strength. The statement was made here by one member of their group, "That we will knock on the door of every national political organization for admittance, that will treat the Ne-

Nashville Globe 6-13-24

gro as a one hundred per cent American citizen, that party that will give us recognition and entree in municipalities, county, state and national government. We feel, that, 'taxation without representation,' is as much of a crime today as it was when Patrick Henry made his objection and protest. Foreigners, from other countries who migrate here, are accorded rights and privileges that have been denied our group, even though that foreigner proves to be a Communist, an Anarchist, a Bolshevik or an I. W. W. Our patriotism which believes in the flag is real and we will live up to the Constitution and abide by the spirit, as well as the letter of the Declaration of Independence. Our loyalty has never been questioned. The deeds of heroism performed by members of our group from Bunker Hill to Verdume is common history and no secret. We shall no longer ask Aliens for our rights, but, on the contrary, we shall assert our suffrage at the polls, demanding what belongs to every American citizen. So we are gathering here to have a general understanding as to what policy shall be pursued other than that already outlined."

# F. Q. Morton Tammany's Colored Leader Strong For Democrat Nominee

## Says He Will Loyally Support Nominee of Democratic Party in New York, the Organization Having Given Colored Citizens Complete Civic and Political Equality.

### PUTS FAITH IN MEN, NOT PARTY

NEW YORK, June 25.—(By A. N. P.)—Ferdinand Q. Morton, Colored leader of Tammany in New York, and a member of the Civil Service Commission of the metropolis, has set forth his claims in a detailed letter to J. A. Morris of Philadelphia, on his Democratic political attitude and that of the group of voters he represents. He assails the present national order of things in both the Democratic and Republican parties, but states that he proposes to support the Democratic nominee for President in New York State. Because of Morton's political position, his letter is regarded here with special significance, and will doubtless bring forth summary comment from those opposed to his views.

Says the letter:

In your letter of the 7th inst., you ask me the following questions:

1. "Shall you support the National Democratic ticket at the coming election,"

2. "How many colored voters, for the purpose of protecting the constitutional rights of their race, make effective use of their suffrage at the coming election?"

3. "Whose candidacy, from the view point of a Colored American, do you favor for the Republican nomination for President?"

4. "Whose candidacy, from the view point of a Colored American, do you favor for the Democratic nomination for President?"

In view of the fact that President Coolidge has received the Republican nomination, your third question is academic. Your fourth question presents a matter which I shall discuss in confidence only with the leaders of the Democratic Party. My answer to your first question is that, within the State of New York, I shall loyally support the nominee of the Democratic Party for President, whoever he may be. The nomination of President Coolidge by the Republican Party leaves colored Democrats no alternative. There never was a President—and I do not except Taft or Wilson—who gave himself less concern than Coolidge over the matter of the enforcement of the constitutional rights of the Colored American. If the Republican Party, however, should nominate a man whose candidacy held out some substantial hope to us, I should deem it my duty, to my race and my country, to do my humble part toward bringing about his election.

### A Strong Reason

There is, however, a reason even stronger why I shall, within the State of New York, support the Democratic nominee for President. Tammany Hall has demonstrated that the Negro question, so-called, is, in the main, only a moral question—whether the nation shall do the right by the colored citizens. The nation is strong enough to do so if it only wills to do so. The elevation of the Negro in New York to a plane of political and civic equality was made possible chiefly through the moral courage of Charles F. Murphy. In that lies a valuable object lesson for us. We must put faith in men, and not in parties. Let us hope that soon the opportunity will be presented to us to aid in the election of a man for President who possesses honesty and courage. When that time comes, whatever the man's party may be, let all of us who love our race and our country support him.

### Parties Mean Nothing

We shall never make effective use of our suffrage until we learn that, so far as our constitutional rights are concerned, parties mean nothing. Nationally we owe allegiance to neither party. Whichever party controls the national government, we are lynched, disfranchised, jim-crowed, put in peonage, and the fruits of our honest toil filched from us. The National Democratic Party is openly contemptuous of our rights; and the Republican Party, with a hypocrisy as vile as that of Uriah Heep, pretends friendship for us, so that our vote may keep it—the party which now disgraces the memory of Abraham Lincoln—in corrupt control of the national government.

While it is true that nationally we owe allegiance to neither party, we should, of course, be in a much better position if our vote was divided between them. I think it the duty of the younger voters of our race, for the sole purpose of dividing our vote, to give their suffrage to the Democratic Party.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) Ferdinand Q. Morton.

Political—1924
Party Affiliation-
Spartanburg, S.C. Journal

Democratic.

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The Negro vote in the Presidential election this year will count for a good deal—not in the South, of course, because in this part of the country, it is for what are regarded wholly good reasons, the Negro vote is negligible. In the Northern States, however, thanks in large measure to the considerable exodus of colored people from the South, the Negro vote will have a very decided effect on the result of the election in heretofore Republican States. The New York World printed the following illuminating dispatch from Philadelphia Tuesday:

Edward W. Henry, for a number of years an attorney in Clarksburg, W. Va., and now President of the Negro Citizens' Republican Club of Philadelphia, declared today:

"John W. Davis is a man of destiny. He is bound to win. He has been my friend for years and I am for him for President of the United States because he fought to keep Jim Crow Laws and grandfather clauses from being put on the statute books of West Virginia.

"Colored people helped to elect him to the Legislature and then sent him to Congress from the Clarksburg District that has always been normally Republican. We never regretted our action."

This stand of Henry, one of the best known Republicans of his race, probably will cause his resignation from the Republican Club, the National Lincoln League and Steering Committee of the Conference of Colored Republican Voters, in which he has labored all his life.

"If John W. Davis still stands where I know he did in the old days, I will take the stump for him all over the United States and island possessions," said Henry.

Major R. R. Wright, President of the Citizens' and Southern Banking Co., one of the largest Negro banks in the country, recalled today that Mr. Davis had been extremely kind and painstaking in enabling him to hear a particular speech of David Lloyd George in Parliament, and in introductions to leading personages of the Continent, including Premier Clemenceau, Marshal Foch, Gen. Pershing and President Poincare.

"Mr. Davis was the first conspicuous lawyer to pass on the constitutionality of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, fostered especially by the National Associations for the Advancement of Colored People," said Major Wright's son, who is editor of the African Methodist Episcopal Church weekly publication.

It has been said that "no one can ever tell how the negro will vote," and that is so in a sense; but it is also true, and "pity 'tis 'tis true," that the Negro in the South particularly, and the country outside the South, generally speaking, the Negro has always affiliated and voted with the Republican Party. That much is true, certainly. But the times have changed and the Negroes are beginning to change with the times. It is pleasant to note that many prominent Negro men have expressed their determination to support Mr. Davis for President.

SPRINGFIELD MASS. [illegible]
SEPTEMBER 16, 19[illegible]

Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a Harvard graduate and son of former Senator Blanche K. Bruce, follows William H. Lewis, another well-known Negro leader, graduate of Amherst and the Harvard law school, in coming out for Davis on the Klan issue. That the "Negro vote" will be increasingly independent is to be expected, and to be welcomed.

## Davis Indicts and Submits the Proof.

Americans who love their country and believe in the Democratic party of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson should be aroused as to the real issues in this campaign by reading every word of John W. Davis' speech, made yesterday.

Commercial Appeal

Mr. Davis is a straight-thinking, direct-talking man. He is a "straight shooter," just like Theodore Roosevelt was.

Party leaders and candidates have been pussy-footing about the Ku Klux. We do not think the Ku Klux is a big issue in this campaign except as a vote getter or a vote loser, but the klan philosophy does infringe upon a high constitutional guarantee.

So Davis does not talk around it and cover up by a dissertation upon constitutional rights. He was asked how about the klan. He answered he is against the klan and he says so. He invites Mr. Coolidge to do the same.

9-23-24

Mr. Coolidge can be for it or against it, but Mr. Coolidge, we doubt will say anything and here is the r[illegible]

If Republicans can keep things like the Ku Klux in the campaign they hope to use them as screens to obscure the vision as to their high crimes and the crimes of their leaders, while in office.

Republicans in office attempted to steal and did steal from the government millions of dollars worth of oil.

This oil was a reserve ammunition for use in time of war. Those who robbed the government of its oil also committed the crime of treason. They did exactly what might have been done during the war by some wretch who would have blown up an American ammunition dump.

Davis called attention to this yesterday.

He called attention to $33,000,000 appropriated for soldiers' hospitals which resulted in an increase in a year of only 200 beds. And he told how a friend of Forbes had paid $17,000 for a hospital site and sold it to the government on the same day for $105,000.

Then he told of how an architect got $100,000 for drawing plans for the hospital and how that the plans were worthless. He told how government supplies in one department were sold for 20 cents on the dollar and now another department bought similar supplies for 100 cents on the dollar.

He told how the oil thieves and the booze buccaneers gathered in the Little Green House and how that they got millions from bootleggers.

We were about to forget a lot of these things. Davis has reminded us of them.

People are short minded, but the people should vote in this campaign after familiarizing themselves again with the records.

Mr. Davis does not consume all of his speech in indictments. Read what he says about foreign relations and other matters of international importance. You will find no dodging there. He has a programme. The Republicans never had any. They are taking great unction now from the success of the Dawes commission.

We seek not to detract one iota from what Mr. Dawes accomplished from what Mr. Young accomplished for, remember it was a non-commission. Democrats were commission. Mr. Young, one of ablest men in America, was he is a Democrat. We want to give full credit to Mr. Dawes and to Mr. Young, but the Republican candidates can claim no credit because when these men were appointed it was distinctly stated that they were to go to Europe in no official capacity as representing the government of the United States.

Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hughes were afraid to incur the wrath of men like Lodge and Hi Johnson and they were also afraid of a failure. So they appointed their men and, like Pilate, sent for a dish of water and washed their hands.

There is another reason why the Dawes commission now succeeds. It is functioning under the constitution and the by-laws of the League of Nations, and if the Republicans had done what Woodrow Wilson wanted them to do six years ago, there would have been no need of a Dawes commission, because under the Wilson plan, all of the disputed points between the allies and Germany would have been adjusted and, instead of the products of the American farmer being sacrificed for two years there would have been a healthy European demand.

John W. Davis has vindicated his right to a place of leadership. Carefully read his speech lest you forget what was going on in this country when Harding golfed with Ned McLean and when Forbes put on poker parties from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

# LEWIS MAKES HOT RETORT TO HOWARD

### Charges Republicans With Responsibility For Evils That Howard Lays At Door of Democrats.

### MAKING FIGHT FOR REPUBLICANS IN RANKS

Boston Mass., October 2—Suggesting that Perry W. Howard, Colored Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, challenge to a debate on the issues of the Presidential Campaign "some one of his own mental caliber, if such a person could be found," William H. Lewis of Boston, who is actively supporting the candidacy of John W. Davis for President, has sent Howard the following reply:

Republican Literature

10-4-24

September 19, 1924.

Perry W. Howard, Esq.,
1216 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Perry:

"Your letter to me of September 17th, addressed 'My dear Will,' is hardly of the friendly tenor that the address would seem to indicate. I am painfully conscious that while you hold your pen in one hand and write 'My dear Wil,' that you are carrying a knife in the other hand. The cheap, low, demagogic appeal, and specious reasoning, makes it perfectly apparent that the letter is written for campaign purposes; so here goes the answer, and you can make the most of it.

### Credits Late B. T. Washington

"In the first place, you speak of my 'lucrative practice' as due to 'the honors the party conferred' by making me an Assistant Attorney General. Let me observe first, that I was made an Assistant Attorney General of the United States by the grace of a great, big-hearted, Republican President, William Howard Taft, at the personal solicitation of the late Booker T. Washington. I was not given the place upon the right of the colored people to representation. It was given to me, as indicated in Mr. Taft's inaugural, as an encouragement to the colored people. See Mr. Taft's inaugural address to this effect:

"'Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and appreciation of their progress, and this just policy should be pursued when suitable occasion arises.'

"We shall never have another Assistant Attorney General of the United States until it is given us by right, because of party service rendered.

### Practice is Result of Ability

"Second, I enjoy my 'lucrative practice' because of what I am, and not what I was, as you will probably learn should you be so unfortunate as to lose your present job.

"I have tried to remedy the situation, which you admit exists, by my untiring efforts in the Republican party. Arguments and appeals have fallen on deaf ears, the benefit of the colored Republicans who remain in the ranks.

### Republicans Permit Evils

"As to your specifications against the Democratic party, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the hope of favors to come.

"Most of the forward looking, and better thinking colored Republicans take an entirely different attitude toward me than yourself, who have vision enoughto realize that the fight I am making is for

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Roscoe Conkling Bruce, a Harvard graduate and son of former Senator Blanche K. Bruce, follows William H. Lewis, another well-known Negro leader, graduate of Amherst and the Harvard law school, in coming out for Davis on the Klan issue. That the "Negro vote" will be increasingly independent is to be expected, and to be welcomed.

### Davis Indicts and Submits the Proof.

Americans who love their country and believe in the Democratic party of Jefferson, Jackson and Wilson should be aroused as to the real issues in this campaign by reading every word of John W. Davis' speech, made yesterday.

Commercial Appeal

Mr. Davis is a straight-thinking, direct-talking man. He is a "straight shooter," just like Theodore Roosevelt was.

Party leaders and candidates have been pussy-footing about the Ku Klux. We do not think the Ku Klux is a big issue in this campaign except as a vote getter or a vote loser, but the klan philosophy does infringe upon a high constitutional guarantee.

So Davis does not talk around it and cover up by a dissertation upon constitutional rights. He was asked how about the klan. He answered he is against the klan and he says so. He invites Mr. Coolidge to do the same.

8-23-24

Mr. Coolidge can be for it or against it, but Mr. Coolidge, we doubt will say anything and here is the re-

If Republicans can keep things like the Ku Klux in the campaign they hope to use them as screens to obscure the vision as to their high crimes and the crimes of their leaders, while in office.

Republicans in office attempted to steal and did steal from the government millions of dollars worth of oil.

This oil was a reserve ammunition for use in time of war. Those who robbed the government of its oil also committed the crime of treason. They did exactly what might have been done during the war by some wretch who would have blown up an American ammunition dump.

Davis called attention to this yesterday.

He called attention to $33,000,000 appropriated for soldiers' hospitals which resulted in an increase in a year of only 200 beds. And he told how a friend of Forbes had paid $17,000 for a hospital site and sold it to the government on the same day for $105,000.

Then he told of how an architect got $100,000 for drawing plans for the hospital and how that the plans were worthless. He told how government supplies in one department were sold for 20 cents on the dollar and how another department bought similar supplies for 100 cents on the dollar.

He told how the oil thieves and the booze buccaneers gathered in the Little Green House and how that they got millions from bootleggers.

We were about to forget a lot of these things. Davis has reminded us of them.

People are short minded, but the people should vote in this campaign after familiarizing themselves again with the records.

Mr. Davis does not consume all or his speech in indictments. Read what he says about foreign relations and other matters of international importance. You will find no dodging there. He has a programme. The Republicans never had any. They are taking great unction now from the success of the Dawes commission.

We seek not to detract one iota from what Mr. Dawes accomplished from what Mr. Young accomplished for, remember it was a non-partisan commission. Democrats were on the commission. Mr. Young, one of the ablest men in America, was he is a Democrat. We want to give full credit to Mr. Dawes and to Mr. Young, but the Republican candidates can claim no credit because when these men were appointed it was distinctly stated that they were to go to Europe in no official capacity as representing the government of the United States.

Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Hughes were afraid to incur the wrath of men like Lodge and Hi Johnson and they were also afraid of a failure. So they appointed their men and, like Pilate, sent for a dish of water and washed their hands.

There is another reason why the Dawes commission now succeeds. It is functioning under the constitution and the by-laws of the League of Nations, and if the Republicans had done what Woodrow Wilson wanted them to do six years ago, there would have been no need of a Dawes commission, because under the Wilson plan, all of the disputed points between the allies and Germany would have been adjusted and, instead of the products of the American farmer being sacrificed for two years there would have been a healthy European demand.

John W. Davis has vindicated his right to a place of leadership. Carefully read his speech lest you forget what was going on in this country when Harding golfed with Ned McLean and when Forbes put on poker parties from Philadelphia to San Francisco.

# LEWIS MAKES HOT RETORT TO HOWARD

### Charges Republicans With Responsibility For Evils That Howard Lays At Door of Democrats.

### MAKING FIGHT FOR REPUBLICANS IN RANKS

Boston Mass., October 2—Suggesting that Perry W. Howard, Colored Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, challenge to a debate on the issues of the Presidential Campaign "some one of his own mental caliber, if such a person could be found," William H. Lewis of Boston, who is actively supporting the candidacy of John W. Davis for President, has sent Howard the following reply:

Democratic Issue
10-4-24

September 19, 1924.

Perry W. Howard, Esq.,
1216 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

"Dear Perry:

"Your letter to me of September 17th, addressed 'My dear Will,' is hardly of the friendly tenor that the address would seem to indicate. I am painfully conscious that while you hold your pen in one hand and write 'My dear Wil,' that you are carrying a knife in the other hand. The cheap, low, demagogic appeal, and specious reasoning, makes it perfectly apparent that the letter is written for campaign purposes; so here goes the answer, and you can make the most of it.

### Credits Late B. T. Washington

"In the first place, you speak of my 'lucrative practice' as due to 'the honors the party conferred' by making me an Assistant Attorney General. Let me observe first, that I was made an Assistant Attorney General of the United States by the grace of a great, big-hearted, Republican President, William Howard Taft, at the personal solicitation of the late Booker T. Washington. I was not given the place upon the right of the colored people to representation. It was given to me, as indicated in Mr. Taft's inaugural, as an encouragement to the colored people. See Mr. Taft's inaugural address to this effect:

"'Any recognition of their distinguished men, any appointment to office from among their number, is properly taken as an encouragement and appreciation of their progress, and this just policy should be pursued when suitable occasion arises.'

"We shall never have another Assistant Attorney General of the United States until it is given us by right, because of party service rendered.

### Practice is Result of Ability

"Second, I enjoy my 'lucrative practice' because of what I am, and not what I was, as you will probably learn should you be so unfortunate as to lose your present job.

"I have tried to remedy the situation, which you admit exists, by my untiring efforts in the Republican party. Arguments and appeals have fallen on deaf ears.

### Republicans Permit Evils

"As to your specifications against the Democratic party, I beg to call your attention to the fact that the Republicans who remain in the ranks, for the benefit of the colored Republicans to come, are receiving, but for the forward looking, thinking colored Republican an entirely different attitude toward me than yourself, who never tell the truth, but always say to those in power, all is well, when all is wrong. Your gratitude to the Republican party is not only for favors already received, but for the vision enoughto realize that the fight I am making is for the fact that the

Republican party has permitted all of these things to exist while it has held the reins of power. What the party permits, that it does.

'Imitating with great reluctance your line of argument, it seems to me that it ill befits you to complain of lynching, since long ago you took yourself out of the zone where lynchings are committed; and you took occasion two years ago as I remember it, to write certain letters to Senators and Congressman declaring that the Dyer Bill was unconstitutional. You may recall, also that you are reported, at least, to have made a speech in Maryland not long ago endorsing and upholding the Ku Klux Klan.

### Believe Colored People Safe Under Democrats

"I can answer categorically one of your questions. I believe that twelve millions of colored people in this country will be quite as safe under the administration of Davis and Bryan as they are under an administration of Coolidge and Slemp, with such advisers as yourself.

"To the next question, I will say that President Coolidge has done nothing in the year that he has been President for our group that is worth talking about, with or without an unfriendly Senate. He has done nothing that entitles him to the support of any independent, well-thinking, colored citizen.

"What right have you, or any man, to complain of my course of conduct? I certainly have up to now not questioned the integrity of your motives.

"I am acting this year upon the advice given by the late President Harding in his Birmingham speech. You may read it with a great deal of advantage. Mr. Harding said, October 26, 1921,at Birmingham:

"'I do not want the colored people to be entirely of one party. I wish that both the tradition of a solodly Democratic South and the tradition of a solidly Republican black race might be broken up. Neither political sectionalism nor any system of rigid groupings of the people will in the long run prosper our country. I want to see the time come when black men will regard themselves as full participants in the benefits and duties of American citizenship; when they will vote for Democratic candidates, if they prefer the Democratic policy on tariff or taxation, or foreign relations, or whatnot; and when they will vote the Republican ticket only for like reasons. We cannot go on, as we have gone on for more than half a century.'

### Says Howard Is "All Things to All Men"

"I cannot permit myself to doubt that you were a pretty good Democrat when you were in Mississippi, because you are 'all things to all men.'

"As to the debate, I will not personally indulge in any circus or hippodrome scenes with you. The subject is too serious. I would advise you to challenge somebody of your own mental calibre, if you can find such a person.

"No one who knows you would take your opinion as to what the mass of the colored electorate is thinking.

"In conclusion, 'dear Perry,' may I not call your attention to circular No. 1348 of the Department of Justice, January 2, 1924, or do you wish me to call the attention of the Attorney General to the circular?

"With fondest regards, and 'au revoir,' I am

"Your 'dear Will.'"

IT IS interesting and amusing to see Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, editor of The Negro World, go over to the Democratic party. He, who, with his father, was burnt out and run out of his home state, Florida, back in the seventies, because he dared to have a voice in politics, now turns to the very political party which did the burning and running, not because that party has changed one iota toward him, but because he fancies his own party is becoming like the other party. Mr. Fortune offers his support to William H. Lewis of Boston, who recently bit the hand that made him because he could not play the role of dictator to that hand. Mr. Fortune himself had no such lofty ambitions with the Republican party, but bases his change purely on sentiment. He dislikes the sins of omission of the Harding regime, and he also charges that the Republican party is now controlled by the Ku Klux Klan.

It is not unusual that a political party should fail to satisfy all of its adherents. It is not unusual that the Republican party has failed to satisfy the Negro. But it will be most unpardonable if the Republican party, after having its errors pointed out, does not make some effort to correct them. There is the matter of political preferment. Much more has already been accomplished under Coolidge than under Harding. Present indications are that Mr. Coolidge will go even further. Give him a chance.

As opposed to the charge that the Republican party is Klan-controlled we have the President himself on record as favoring a Negro running for Congress—and getting elected if he can. What could be more encouraging. That is just what the Ku Klux would do all in their power to prevent. That is just what they did accomplish at the close of Reconstruction. It pays to look before you leap.

But Mr. Fortune and William H. Lewis could not see this. They saw only the Ku Klux in Indiana and in Maine. They did not see it in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina, etc., the admitted "nest-egg" of John W. Davis in the electoral college. Only last week Cole L. Blease was nominated for the U. S. Senate from South Carolina. The nomination is the equivalent of election. Are the Ku Klux strong in South Carolina? Foolish question. Do Messrs. Fortune and Lewis think Blease would vote to make Mr. Lewis assistant attorney general if Davis won? Another foolish question. To be consistent Mr. Fortune and Mr. Lewis ought now to jump into the Third Party, yelling that the Democratic party is Klan-controlled. But when they finish jumping from pillar to post, ask them if any other party, except the Republican party, is on record as supporting a Negro to run for Congress in the present campaign. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
SEPTEMBER 9, 1924

## *THE NEGRO VOTE*

The solidarity of the Negro vote at the November election seems destined to crumble somewhat, if present indications are to be accepted. Leaders of the race are outspoken in their opinion that the colored voter can expect nothing from the Republican party. The straddling on the Klan issue is chiefly responsible for this change of view.

William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and one of the leading Negro citizens of the country, in a statement in the New York Times recently renounced the Republican party and declared he would support John W. Davis "be-

# Davis Addresses Race Audience

Wilmington, Del.—John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President, during his visit here Saturday evening, September 27th, spoke before a large audience of Wilmington's colored voters. After his speech at the Playhouse, Mr. Davis was escorted to the National Theatre where he was given an enthusiastic reception by more than a thousand colored men and women.

The Presidential candidate was accompanied by Senator Bayard and the leading candidates on the Democratic State Ticket in Deleware. Robert J. Nelson arranged the meeting and presided. Edward W. Henry, President of the Citizens Republican Club of Philadelphia, and one of the first prominent Negroes to come out for Davis, and J. Stewart Davis, a colored attorney of Baltimore, also spoke.

# COLORED VOTE THIS YEAR NOT REPUBLICAN

## With Three Parties in the Field, No One Will Get His Full Support

## SOME STATES DOUBTFUL

### N. Y., N. J., Dela., Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Mo., in This Column

(Afro Bureau)

Washington, D. C., July 22.—Statisticians of both major parties are agreed that the colored vote will largely determine the outcome of the Presidential election this year. It may continue the Republican party in power or return the Democrats, or throw the election into the House of Representatives.

#### Balance of Power

They base their calculations upon an analysis of the voting strength of the Negro in the States they classify as doubtful. In them the number of qualified voters are about equally divided between the two old parties, but the colored vote is sufficiently large to swing any of these States into either the Republican or Democratic column.

The East is conceded to the Republicans, the "Solid South," to the Democrats, and a majority of the Western States is divided between Coolidge and La Follette. New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri are classified as extremely doubtful.

With three tickets in the field, the electoral votes necessary to give either the Republican or Democratic candidate a majority at the polls in November must be obtained in these extremely doubtful States. If not the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives with the possibility of the La Follette bloc in that body preventing a choice, in which event the Senate would elect a vice-president. A coalition of the La Follette forces with the Democrats would probably result in the election of Senator Burton K. Wheeler, La Follette's running mate.

In these doubtful States the colored vote constitutes the balance of power. Consequently, both major parties—and the La Follette progressives as well—plan an intensive campaign among the colored voters.

#### Difficult Task

Ordinarily this colored vote is Republican. But since the return of the Republican party to power, there has been a decided tendency to ignore party lines. Hence, the job of the Republican campaign management will be to keep this vote in alignment.

But this will be a difficult task. With a nominee like John W. Davis in the field, the Republican party will have to work assiduously to prevent defection in the ranks of its colored vote. The fact that Mr. Davis when he was solicitor general of the United States argued the Oklahoma disfranchisement case in the Supreme Court of the United States, resulting in the late Chief Justice White handing down a decision declaring all such laws unconstitutional, will make his candidacy appealing to the colored electorate.

Besides there will be a flank attack by the La Follette forces. As yet they have offered no special inducements to the colored voter to come into their ranks. There is nothing in the platform on which he is running of special interest to them. But the Negro will be asked to vote for the aL Follette ticket as a protest against the treatmen which he has been accorded by both parties in comparatively recent years.

#### No Plans

As vet none of the three organi-

zations, which will seek the colored readers. He may make some announcement of his intentions in this regard before departing. At the first opportunity he will take up this phase of the campaign, this committee. vote, (has worked out the plans for its campaign among the colored electorate. The newly elected Democratic which is something new in the history of the Democratic party. chairman of the Republican National Committee, William M. Butler, the Chairman, Clem L. Shaver, is also chairman of the LaFollette Campaign Committee, is here conferring with the President and party leaders. He is familiarizing himself in the hands of an executive committee, the personnel of which will

Political—1924.
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

# SUPREME COURT FAILS TO TICKLE DEMOCRATS

## Opinion In Texas Primary Case Not A Tasty Dose For Jeffersonians

## TECHNICALITY INVOLVED

### Court Admits In Opinion A Grave Constitutional Error.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 21.—The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday affirmed the decision of the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in refusing to grant an injunction to restrain the Democratic executive committee of Houston and the judges of election from holding a strictly white primary.

Afro-American

**Grave Question**

In the opinion, however, the court says that "If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance it would present a grave question of constitutional law. 11-31-24

Three specifications of error were assigned by the plaintiffs in their appeal to the Supreme Court. They were, first, that the Court of Civil Appeals erred in dismissing the case because the election had passed; second, that it erred in refusing to retain the case and adjudicate the questions of law raised, and, third, that it erred in not holding that the plaintiffs had the right to vote in the primary election.

Baltimore Md.

**Opinion**

The plaintiffs in the case are G. N. Love, W. L. Davis, J. B. Grigsby, William Nickerson, Jr., Newman Dudley, Jr., and Perry Mack. It was argued before the Supreme Court by Attorney R. D. Evans, of Waco Texas.

The opinion of the court, which was delivered by Mr. Justice Holmes is as follows:

**Houston, Texas**

"This is a bill in equity alleging that the plaintiffs are qualified electors residing in Houston, Texas, and of the Democratic political faith; that on January 27, 1921, the city Democratic executive committee of Houston made and published a rule that Negroes would not be allowed to vote in the Democratic city primary election to be held on February 9, 1921; that the Committee and Judges of Election threatened to enforce the rule, contrary to the Constitution of the United States; and praying an injunction to restrain the Committee and Judges of Election from carrying out their threats.

**Bill Filed In February**

The bill was filed on February 3, 1921. On February 5,1921, it was demurred to generally, the demurrer maintaining that the rule did not infringe the Fifteenth Amendment. On Feburary 7, 1921, the demurer was sustained and the bill was dismissed with costs. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Civil Appeals, but that court held that at the time of its decision, months after the election, the couse of action had ceased to exist and that the appeal would not be entertained on the question of costs alone. It therefore dismissed the appeal with costs.

Error is assigned here on the ground that the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the discrimination which was made the basis of the complaint, and that the decision denied the plaintiffs their constitutional rights.

"When as here there is a plain assertion of federal rights in the lower court, local rules as to how far it shall be reviewed on appeal do not necessarily prevail. **Davis V. Wechsler, 263 U. S. 22, 24.** Whether the right was denied or not given due recognition by the Court of Civil Appeals is a question as to which the plaintiffs are entitled to invoke our judgment. **Ward v. Love County, 253 U. S. 17, 22.** If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance it would present a grave question of constitutional law and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way of taking it up. But that is not the situation.

The rule promulgated by the Democratic Executive Committee was for a single election only that had taken place long before the decision of the Appellate Court. No constitutional rights of the plaintiffs in errors were infringed by holding that this cause of action had ceased to exist. The bill was for an injunction that could not be granted at that time. There was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed.

"Decree affirmed."

# W. H. LEWIS ASKS RACE TO VOTE

# FOR J.W. DAVIS

William H. Lewis of Boston, formerly Assistant U. S. District Attorney, who has been actively supporting John W. Davis for President, issued an appeal this week to the colored voters of the country; in whcih he called upon them to support John W. Davis.

In his statement, Mr. Lewis said in part: Washington

"A few days ago, a committee of colored citizens called upon the President, who refused to see them. Mr. Slemp appeared before the committee and in answer to protests against segregation, Mr. Slemp told Mr. Davidson that if the President abolished segregation, he would have to place the District of Columbia under martial law. "Done at the City of Washington, by the President, C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary," certainly has a new meaning for the colored race in America and presages a dark future indeed if Coolidge and Slemp are retained in power. In no capital of the world would such a situation be tolerated.

11-1-24 Washington Guardian

"The Republican Party has neither character, conscience nor courage. It apologizes for corruption, malfeasance in office, and will take no stand upon any issue; it has not the guts to denounce a faction of that party, the Ku Klux Klan element which controls it.

"Mr. John W. Davis has, upon every occasion, made it known that he is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, at Sea Girt, Syracuse, and recently at Cleveland.

"I am making a last appeal to men and women of my race, wherever they vote, and in whatever village, hamlet, crossroads or precinct, to turn out upon Election Day and give the new National Democratic Party a trial.

"A vote for Jonn W. Davis will put an end to the Ku Klux threat. It will give us an administration to which any American may look with pride and confidence."

# COLORED DEM. APPEAL

**DEMOCRATIC APPEAL BY W. H. LEWIS**

William H. Lewis of Boston, formerly Assistant U. S. District Attorney, who has been actively supporting John W. Davis for President, yesterday issued the following appeal to th colored voters of the country:

"At the beginning of this campaign some six weeks ago, I announced my intention to vote, and work for the Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Since that time. I have traveled in many states and observed the methods of the old G. O. P. bosses in relation to the Negro vote. In the first place they work upon their emotions, in the second place, they keep them in ignorance of the real issues of the campaign; in the third place, the Ku Klux are all for the Republican Ticket.

"The Republican administration has not changed its Lily-white policy of exclusion of its most loyal adherentas from office, it has persisted in the segregation o fthose who years ago won their places in the Civil Servce. Segregation rules everywhere in Washington, not only in the Departments, but also in the parks and playgrounds. Guardian

"A few days ago, a committee of Colored citizens called upon the President, who refused to see them. Mr. Slemp appeared before the Committee, and in answer to protests against segergation, Mr. Slemp told Mr. Davidson that if the President abolished segergatoion, eh would have to place the District of Columbia under martial law. 'Done at the City of Washington, by the President, C. Bascom Slemp, Secretary," certainly has a new emaning for the Corored race in America and presages a dark future indeed if Coolidge and Slemp are retained in power. In no capital of the world would such a situatio nbe tolerated. 11-1-24

"The Ku Klux Party has been organized for the express purpose of keeping Negroes from office—which would seem to be a needless missi so far as we are concerned. Their motto is 'The Negro is down, lets help keep him down.' The Ku Klux Klan is a Republican Party bloc in Indiana, Ohio, Illinois and other American states. The Klan is supporting Jackson in Indiana, Small in Illinois and Harry Daivs in Ohio. President Coolidge not only does not dare offiend this bloc of his party, but is giving the Ku Klux Klan aid, comfort and protection, since every act of violence o fthe Klan is a violation of Federal Law, Section 19 to the Paoal Code, which the President and the Department of Justice, including United States District Attorneys in every state are sworn to enforce. No prosecution or investigation of the Klan has been begun by the Federal Goevrnment up to now.

Boston Mass

"At a parade o fthe Ku Klux Klan in Springfield, Ill. sacerd to teh memory of Abraham Lincoln, on the 21st of Octber, these 'Knights of the Nighty Nobility" used horses owned or controlled by the Federal Government, since all o fthe state militia is now Federalized. The President's refusal to take a stand on the Ku Klux Klan, although repeatedly appealed to by the Colored citizens, can mean but one thing—that is, that he approves the purpose of the Klan in excluding Negroes from office. Is he not already carrying out that policy?

"A single appointment, or rather a renomination of Cohen (the original having been made by Mr. Harding) means nothing. Cohen's confirmation is due to progressive Senators, and the deciding vote was cast by a Democratic Senator, Walsh from Massachusetts. Guardian

"z ca S given ankr'-MfsKlCn

"The Ku Klux Klan is a body of regulators, claiming the right to abridge the rights and the privileges of Negro citizens, the right to freedom of speech, to be judges of their own conduct, and in some instances, to own their own homes and churches wheer they please. 11-1-24

"The Ku Klux Klan stands for a species of Legalized Lynch Law. If they control the county, municipal, state and national governments, no one can make the manswerable to law. The Colored voter must elminate the Klan from American politics, or the Klan will eliminate him. To vote the Republican Ticket this year is political suicide. eW are no longer children or serfs. We must turn out of power, our false friends, or be forever fallen. The Republican Party in state and nation today is Ku Klux ridden, dominated and controlled. Think of it! The President of the United States is afraid to denounce them, although they are the open and avowed foes of America and American institutions.

"The spell of the love of Lincoln and the hatred of Tillman are so strong with the Colored voters that they are blind to their own interest, and the future of their children. They forget that the spirit of Lincoln no longer survives in the Republican Party, and tat Tillman's influence in the Democratic Party has long since passed away. The Republican organization is using the Negro's emotions and prejudices to perpetuate his political bondage to one party, and to help elect Ku Klux governments. The Negro politicians from and in sections where there is no Colored vote, seem t obe the most easily fed and led. If the Negro is going to a political gallows, he is under no duty to spring the trap himself.

"The Republican Party has neither character, conscience nor courage. It apologizes for corruption, malfeasance in office, and will take no stand upon any living issue; it has not the guts to denounce a faction of that party, the Ku Klux Klan element which controls it.

"Mr John D. Davis has, upon every occasion, made it known that he is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, at Sea Girt, Syracuse, and reecntly at Cleveland. Race and religion will not be a test of fitness for office when this great American becomes President of the United States, the 4th of March next.

"Should Mr. Davis fail to receive a large number o fthe votes of the Colored race in the pivotal states, it will be a distinct calamity for my race in this country. The Colored voter is on trial. Has he political acumen or not? Does he not know that the election of the Republican ticket

means a national administration, dominated and controlled by the Ku Klux Klan, with its avowed policy of exclusion from office, elmination from politics and placing him under a band of regulators not amendable to the law, because the Ku Klux would then control and administer the law?

"John W. Davis and his party today are fighting the Klan ,and the Klan is fighting them. Our only hope for successfully meeting this issue is to vote, and work for John W. Daivs as the Colored men and women are doing inIndiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and whereever the Klan is shows its hooded head and cloven hoof. It will be a distinct advantage to our group if we should have in the President's chair a great lawyer such as Mr. Davis is, who knows the Constitution by heart. He has defended our rights under the 14th and 15th Amendments, and won our most notable battles in the Supreme Court o fthe United States against the Grandfather Clause and Peonage.

"I am making a last appeal to men and women of my race, wherever they vote, in whatever village, hamlet crossroads or precince, to turn out upon Election Day and give the new National Democratic Party a trial.

"I am appealingb to my intended fellow victims of the Klan to the Catholics, Jews, and the foreign born, and every decent, law-abiding American citizen of whatever race and creed, to stand with us in this fight against religious bigotry, and race rule in America. A vote for John W. Davis will put an end to the Ku Klux threat. It will give us an administration to which any American may look with pride and confidence."

## "Jim Crow" Election Issue in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla, Oct. 20.—(A. N. P.)—Fear that if the Republican ticket in this state receives enough strength to win in the coming elections, there will be danger of the Jim Crow laws of the state being knocked out, is leading many Democrats, who might otherwise vote the Republican ticket in an effort to defeat Walton, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, to stay within the fold.

Walton is not liked. One of the reasons that he was impeached as governor. Another is because a great many people argue that it was right to impeach him. Still another is his unremitting fight on the Ku Klux Klan. It happens, though, that Senator Owens, senior from the state, and a Democrat, has repudiated Walton and many other Democrats want to do so. However, six Democratic candidates for the supreme court are running. It won't do to defeat them, even to get Walton out of the way, some Democrats figure, Democrats in office being the best assurance the voters have of keeping the Jim Crow laws working.

# DAVIS MAKES A PROMISE OF FULL EQUALITY

### "Equal Rights For All Men And Special Privileges To None," Says Candidate

### 3000 HEAR APPEAL

### First Democratic Candidate To Make Straight Appeal For Negro Vote.

New York, Oct. 30.—More than 3000 men and women heard John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee, make the first straight appeal for the traditionally Republican votes of the group Tuesday night in a wildly cheered speech at Liberty Hall, in which he declared for the complete political equality of the race.

**Morton Presides**

With Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, presiding and Mayor Hylan on the speaker's platform, Mr. Davis waded out into a deeper pronouncement on the Negro question than any Presidential candidate of that party had ever done before.

Reiterating the part he had played in fighting the "Jim Crow" car legislation, in winning the peonage cases in Alabama, and winning the fight to have the Grandfather Clause in the Oklahoma State Constitution nullfied by the United States Supreme Court, the candidate then declared:

"I am a Democrat," Mr. Davis said in beginning his speech. "The underlying principals of Democracy is the principle of equal rights for all men and special privilege to none. There is no limitation in that motto of race, creed or color. I, for one, will never write such a limitation there."

**Full Political Equality**

"When the colored voter demonstrates that he is not the puppet of any political party party to be thrown out on the firing line until the reserves can be brought up, when he forms his own opinion and is willing and ready to defend it, when that day comes—and I believe it is near at hand—the Negro will attain political equality."

"What is it you want in this country?" Mr. Davis asked.

"An honest man for President," was the reply.

"I'll change the form of the question," said Mr. Davis. "What do you hope to obtain from your Government?"

"Justice," "equal rights," and "equal opportunities," came replies from men and women all over the hall.

"That's the answer," Mr. Davis rejoined. "That is what we want in this country. We want every person born in this country and every one who comes here to live under its flag to have equality of opportunity. We want conditions so that honesty, thrift and an upright life may bring happiness to every one. We want every father and mother to be happy in the belief that their children will live better and more useful lives."

An incident which was considered of some significance occurred when Mr. Davs predicted the re-election of Governor Smith and urged support of him by his hearers. The applause mention of the Governer's name receievd was only second to that which greeted Mr. Davis' assertion regarding the desirability of the political independence of the Negro.

## MR. DAVIS'S ADVICE TO THE NEGRO

In the worst man on earth there may be found some good, but it requires patience, aided by conditions, to find this good.

The Democratic party, which the Negro has considered—and rightly so—his worst enemy, has produced, at least one man, in the person of John W. Davis, who has the courage to state a truth though it is clothed in a shroud of party advantage. Mr. Davis said in a speech last Tuesday night, before a Negro audience in the Harlem district of New York, that the Negro's political success "lies in his political independence." He also advocated that the Negro "shake off anything that remotely resembles political slavery."

There you have it in a nut-shell—"political independence." Far too long has the Negro been a political slave. Should a Presidential candidate say that the party of Lincoln was the one which pulled the bow out of the yoke of slavery, giving the Negro limited freedom, it would be sufficient evidence to create party loyalty in spite of the discrimination, segregation, Jim-Crowism, and their sister evils, which this same party allows to exist. Why? Because the Negro has been chained in the Republican party by the false assumption that, by the good favor of the Republican party, he gained his freedom.

The Negro can not too soon learn that competition in party politics works just as efficaciously as it does in business. In business, competition gives the public the best product at the lowest cost, the best gain at the least expenditure. So it is in this political game. If each party is made to compete for the Negro's vote, he then, will be assured that "the principle of equal and exact rights for all men and special privileges to none" includes him.

## "THE NEGRO HAS NO RIGHT TO BE A DEMOCRAT"

The Atlanta Independent, on the editorial page, makes the bold declaration used as our caption above; and after sober thought, with glasses free from the dust of prejudice, we give our unbiased conclusion touching the matter.

The freedom of the will is an endowment of the Creator to be exercised wherever, whenever and in whatever way its recipient chooses.

The exercise of this freedom may or may not be for the best of him who has such a privilege, nevertheless he, and he alone is responsible for his choice.

When it comes to politics and the exercise of the freedom of the will in participating therein, one unaccustomed to political life and doings, needs something by which to be guided, and the known character of the guide is the only truthworthy guarantee upon which to depend in the exercise of the freedom or will; and if the guide has evidenced an impartial disposition toward all concerned, there is no reason for halting between two opinions when it comes to civic and political duties.

Partisanship for the sake of it is not always the best neither a creed that is immutably fixed never to be changed though time and conditions reveal many hapenings not dreamed of when the party or creed was first known to exist.

The man or race which never changes ideas makes no real progress along any line; the old beaten path was never designed for the sake of it; and he who follows the same old path simply for the sake of it, is not to be counted among the most wise who make a choice for what seems best, irrespective of party or creed.

As to the right of the Negro, he has the same, or should have, the same right as other men; and if the Democratic party gives the best guarantee of all that belongs to the Negro, who is able to say that "the Negro has no right to be a Democrat"? To take away his right is to make him a machine, a tool, a figurehead, or a bridled free thinker, which is contrary to reason.

What the Negro needs to do is this: "praise the bridge that carries him over safely", and submit not to blind partisanship or creed.

means a Bilbo administration, dominated and controlled by the Ku Klux Klan, with its avowed policy of exclusion from office, elimination from politics and placing him under a band of regulators not amendable to the law, because the Ku Klux would then control and administer the law?

"John W. Davis and his party today are fighting the Klan and the Klan is fighting them. Our only hope for successfully meeting this issue is to vote, and work for John W. Daivs as the Colored men and women are doing inIndiana, Illinois, and Ohio, and whereever the Klan is shows its hooded head and cloven hoof. It will be a distinct advantage to our group if we should have in the President's chair a great lawyer such as Mr. Davis is, who knows the Constitution by heart. He has defended our rights under the 14th and 15th Amendments, and won our most notable battles in the Supreme Court o fthe United States against the Grandfather Clause and Peonage.

"I am making a last appeal to men and women of my race, wherever they vote, in whatever village, hamlet crossroads or precince, to turn out upon Election Day and give the new National Democratic Party a trial.

"I am appealingb to my intended fellow victims of the Klan to the Catholics, Jews, and the foreign born, and every decent, law-abiding American citizen of whatever race and creed, to stand with us in this fight against religious bigotry, and race rule in America. A vote for John W. Davis will put an end to the Ku Klux threat. It will give us an administration to which any American may look with pride and confidence."

## "Jim Crow" Election Issue in Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla, Oct. 20.—(A. N. P.)—Fear that if the Republican ticket in this state receives enough strength to win in the coming elections, there will be danger of the Jim Crow laws of the state being knocked out, is leading many Democrats, who might otherwise vote the Republican ticket in an effort to defeat Walton, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, to stay within the fold.

Walton is not liked. One of the reasons that he was impeached as governor. Another is because a great many people argue that it was right to impeach him. Still another is his unremitting fight on the Ku Klux Klan. It happens, though, that Senator Owens, senior rrom the state, and a Democrat, has repudiated Walton and many other Democrats want to do so. However, six Democratic candidates for the supreme court are running. It won't do to defeat them, even to get Walton out of the way, some Democrats figure, Democrats in office being the best assurance the voters have of keeping the Jim Crow laws working.

# DAVIS MAKES A PROMISE OF FULL EQUALITY

### "Equal Rights For All Men And Special Privileges To None," Says Candidate

### 3000 HEAR APPEAL

### First Democratic Candidate To Make Straight Appeal For Negro Vote.

New York, Oct. 30.—More than 3000 men and women heard John W. Davis, Democratic Presidential nominee, make the first straight appeal for the traditionally Republican votes of the group Tuesday night in a wildly cheered speech at Liberty Hall, in which he declared for the complete political equality of the race.

**Morton Presides**

With Municipal Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, presiding and Mayor Hylan on the speaker's platform, Mr. Davis waded out into a deeper pronouncement on the Negro question than any Presidential candidate of that party had ever done before.

Reiterating the part he had played in fighting the "Jim Crow" car legislation, in winning the peonage cases in Alabama, and winning the fight to have the Grandfather Clause in the Oklahoma State Constitution nullfied by the United States Supreme Court, the candidate then declared:

"I am a Democrat," Mr. Davis said in beginning his speech. "The underlying principals of Democracy is the principle of equal rights for all men and special privilege to none. There is no limitation in that motto of race, creed or color. I, for one, will never write such a limitation there."

**Full Political Equality**

"When the colored voter demonstrates that he is not the puppet of any political party party to be thrown out on the firing line until the reserves can be brought up, when he forms his own opinion and is willing and ready to defend it, when that day comes—and I believe it is near at hand—the Negro will attain political equality."

"What is it you want in this country?" Mr. Davis asked.

"An honest man for President," was the reply.

"I'll change the form of the question," said Mr. Davis. "What do you hope to obtain from your Government?"

"Justice," "equal rights," and "equal opportunities," came replies from men and women all over the hall.

"That's the answer," Mr. Davis rejoined. "That is what we want in this country. We want every person born in this country and every one who comes here to live under its flag to have equality of opportunity. We want conditions so that honesty, thrift and an upright life may bring happiness to every one. We want every father and mother to be happy in the belief that their children will live better and more useful lives."

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Political - 1924
Party Affiliation -

Democratic.

ST. LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
OCTOBER 31. 1924

## A SQUARE DEAL FOR THE NEGRO.

John W. Davis' address to a negro audience in New York Tuesday night may not influence the colored vote in this election, but the truth of his statement that the future of the negro "lies in his political independence" is undeniable and his judgment that the negro will presently realize that truth and act on it seems warranted.

Politically the negro has been and is the property of the Republican party. This servitude derives from a plausible but mistaken sense of gratitude and loyalty. But whatever debt the negro has owed, or thinks he has owed, the Republican party has been more than paid in full. When the negro begins seriously to ask himself what the Republican party owes him the end of his political slavery will be in sight.

That question is pertinent now. It is easily answered. Mr. Davis answered it clearly in his speech. The Republican party, when intrusted with the responsibility of administering the government, owes the negro precisely what it owes every other citizen—that is, equality of opportunity.

Has the Republican party been doing its duty by the negro during the present administration? If it had, the party would not today be facing the prospect of repudiation that deservedly confronts it. That party has betrayed the negro just as it has betrayed other citizens. The negro occupies no isolated place in our economic life. When a dishonest Cabinet officer treacherously sells to private interests oil lands reserved for the navy to protect the country in time of emergency that Cabinet officer has wronged every American citizen, regardless of color. The burdens of special privileges granted to favored interests by the Republican tariff law fall upon the negro family just as they do upon the white family. The negro pays the same price for sugar and other foods, for his clothing and his kitchen utensils as does the white man. Under the present administration they both are paying enormous tribute to the beneficiaries of the tariff law.

Upon what may the negro base his claim for equality of opportunity, for a fair deal? Mr. Davis answers that question. "It is a great stake you of your race have got in this country," he said. "You have plowed its fields, you have raised its crops, you have helped to clothe and feed and nurse your fellow citizens, and your blood, equally with the blood of your white brethren, has flowed in defense of the flag we love."

It is a valid claim, indeed, that the negro files for economic justice. Any party that fails to meet that claim has forfeited its right to the negro's support. In fairness to himself, to his family and to his race the negro must, soon or late, cast his vote for the party—whatever it may be—that abolishes special privilege and gives every citizen a square deal. The sooner the negro takes that position of political independence the better for himself and everybody else.

## Negroes Defeat Negro Democrat

Kansas City, Mo., Nov 11,—(A.N. P.)—William Boone, colored candidate for the legislature from the eighth district which is included in Wyandotte County lost to his Republican opponent by more than 2,500. A check shows Boone polled a good vote in the white precincts, but failed to carry a single black precinct. Just before the election the Klan distributed a ballot in the Negro neighborhoods endorsing Boone in an effort to alienate the Negro vote. Boone was one of three Negroes running for the Kansas legislature on the Democratic ticket.

## DAVIS ON NEGROES IN HARLEM SPEECH

### Dillon Citizen Says Political Equality Would Mean Negro Domination.

To the Editor of The State:

Due to the fact that many are laboring under the erroneous impression that John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for president of the United States, promised social equality in his Harlem, New York, speech of October 28, "before a capacity crowd of Negroes in Liberty hall, where he was so lustily cheered by the dusky sons of Ham, the writer hopes you will permit him to speak a word in Mr. Davis' behalf in so far as this particular speech is concerned.

I have before me Mr. Davis' Harlem speech and no mention whatever is made of social equality. Perish the thought! Why, Mr. Davis is too honest a man to promise that which the constitution of the United States does not clothe the president with power to enforce.

What Mr. Davis promised the Negro—only a trifle—was political equality by strict enforcement of the constitution, "enumerating in turn the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments."

Enforcement of political equality of the races by Mr. Davis would by no means bring to the South any new and untried experience—merely a repetition of Negro political domination in the South in the late '60s and early '70s and again in North Carolina in 1898—only a trifle.

Let us not lose sight of the fact, too, that the Negro race of today is far better educated than was the Negro race in the late '60s and early '70s and in 1898, which should increase the executive, legislative and judicial ability of the dusky sons of Ham, and, perchance, make them less objectionable as governors, representatives in our state and national halls of legislation, and judges in our courts."

In the words of Mr. Davis, when that day comes the Negro "will count for something in American politics." Certainly, to my mind, "there will be a hot time in the South that night."

L. A. TATUM.

## THE WHITE PRIMARY

An article in the Quitman Free Press signed "The Friend of Southern Democracy" says:

"The principle behind the Democratic White Primary was born in the heart of the white man simultaneously with the emancipation and enfranchisement of the Southern negro. The White Primary was instituted as a barrier between a menacing peril and the supremacy of the white man. This sacred institution ranks in the South with the Monroe Doctrine in the Nation.

"The White Primary has withstood the peril of reconstruction periods and has proven an effective and satisfying bulwark in the past. We hope it will never be cast aside to suit the convenience or gratify the personal ambition of any man or set of men.

"The White Primary is as necessary now as when it was instituted and given in sacred trust to the Democratic voters unborn. It stands as an impregnable sentinel upon the frontier of Southern Civilization, with uplifted arm and drawn sword to protect the politics, policies and the homes of Southern men and women. Under this banner of white supremacy we are in honor bound and held unswervingly in sacred trust."

An editorial in the Telfair Enterprise says:

"We have never deemed it advisable publicly to take issue with an aspirant for county office but when a person fully aware of the rules and regulations governing our white Georgia primary enters thi sprimary and seeks your suffrage, and is defeated in a Democratic White Primary, and then thrusts his candidacy on the people of the county as an INDEPENDENT candidate in the general election, we deem it our duty vigorously to oppose him.

"When a person has already had his day in court we are of the opinion that he should abide by the result and live up to the gentleman's agreement he voluntarily entered into when entering the January primary.

"If our Primary is not to be considered as a criterion for our elective officials to abide by, we had just as well dispense with it and have a "free for all" during the general election and let any disgruntled person who so desires, properly qualify and run as an INDEPENDENT.

"We therefore, call on the people to go to the polls and vote next Tuesday and to vote for all the regularly elected nominees of the county that were nominated in the Primary and let's put a stop to this INDEPENDENT running in the county."

# PERRY W. HOWARD IN OPEN LETTER CHALLENGES WM. H. LEWIS TO DEFEND HIS FLOP TO DEMOCRATS

## Assistant Attorney General Sarcastically Invites Lewis to Reflect Upon Conduct of Party Towards Negroes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22—Pointing out to Wm. H. Lewis of Boston, Assistant Attorney General of the United States under the Taft administration, that it could have been better for him to have fought out his differences within the Republican Party than to have debased himself by bolting to the Democratic Party, which has always been inimical to the rights and aspirations of colored Americans, Perry W. Howard, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, in an open letter, challenges him to defend his position in a joint debate lest he be charged with ingratitude.

9-26-24

**Democratic Evils**

Mr. Howard sarcastically invites Mr. Lewis to reflect upon the conduct of the Democratic Party toward the Negro. He directs his attention to the greatest evils from which the Negro suffers and puts the responsibility for their existance upon the Democratic Party. They are, he says, disfranchisement, segregation, peonage, lynching, inequitable division of taxes for school purposes and jim crow laws.

The full text of his letter challenging Mr. Lewis to debate the issues of the campaign affecting the Negro is as follows:

"My dear Will:

"I am painfully surprised at your desertion of the Republican Party in mid stream. My pain is intensified by the reflection that you have been given higher recognition by the Republican party that any other colored man in its history. The prestige and lucrative practices you now enjoy are due in large measure to the honors the party conferred upon you as an Assistant Uniited States Attorney in Boston and as Attorney General of the United States.

**Republicans Did All**

"Perhaps the Republican party has not done all it could or should have done, but you must admit that it has done all that has been done for our group, whether in the emancipation of our fathers or the civic recognition of us, their offsprings. It would have been better to have threshed out your complaints within the ranks of the party than to have fled to "ills you know not of'.

"Will you kindly reflect upon the good things done for the Negro by the Democratic party? They are naught. On the other hand, we may charge the Democratic party with the following crimes, to-wit: (1) disfranchisement; (2) segregation; (3) peonage; (4) lynching and burning human beings; (5) inequitable division of taxes for educational purposes; (6) jim crow car laws; (7) (7) hostile legislation at every opportunity.

"As to what the Republican Party has done on the other side of the ledger, it is unnecessary for me to enumerate, as these matters are fresh within your memory, including the recognition of your own aspirations as set out above.

"May I ask, do you believe that the twelve millions of our group in htis country would be safe under the administration of John W. Davis and Charles W. Bryan, with their advisers of Heflin and Caraway, as under the safe and sane Coolidge and the indomitable Dawes aided by the outstanding political factors in the Republican party?

"Will you not admit during a period of one year President Coolidge has done as much in a substantial way for our group as any other president, and certainly more than any Democrat president, during the same period of time, notwithstanding the fact that he has been handicapped by an unfriendly Senate?

**Challenge**

"If you sincerely believe in the propaganda you are broadcasting, I most respectfully challenge you to a joint debate on the issues involved affecting our group between the two major parties, on any date that may suit your convenience and at any time that you may designate; may debate to be managed by Mr. Wm. C. Matthews, the national organizer among colored voters for the Republican Party, and Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton, the representative of the Democratic Party.

"May I add that the great preponderating mass of the colored electorate are dissapointed in your attitude and it would be very much to your credit to appear in debate and defend your position lest you be charged with smiting the hand that lifted you up.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) PERRY W. HOWARD."

Political - 1924. 1
Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

## Davis and the Negro Vote

The appearance on a local platform of Henry W. Lewis, a leading Boston Negro, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Harvard graduate, as an ardent champion of the election of John W. Davis, would at one time have been regarded as an event of sensational political interest; but so many leaders of the colored race are now supporting the Democratic nominee that Mr. Lewis' conversion excites comparatively little attention. It is worth noting, however, that he stated that "no self-respecting colored man could vote for President Coolidge. The Negro has no recognition in Massachusetts and his treatment there is not fair."

It is this unfair treatment by pretended friends that has turned so many Delaware Negroes against the G. O. P. that it has almost no chance of carrying the State in November, as the colored vote is essential to Republican success there. Among those working for the Democratic ticket is Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, former wife of the late distinguished Negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, who, with her present husband Robert Nelson, a prominent colored leader of Wilmington, is doing all in her power to show that John W. Davis is a far better friend of her people than the secretive Coolidge. The revolt of the Delaware Negroes against further Republican domination, which gave the State to the Democrats in 1922, shows no diminution in resentment, and is likely to be a decisive factor in determining the election.

Next to Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglass probably the most prominent Negro who has appeared in American public life was the late Blanche K. Bruce, who, after serving as a United States Senator from Mississippi from 1875 to 1881, was made Register of the Treasury Department—a position in which his signature on Federal notes became familiar to many millions of persons. It is significant that Mr. Bruce's son, Blanche K., Jr., is now a vigorous supporter of the Davis ticket, as he recognizes that the Democratic candidate has throughout his whole public career, and especially as Solicitor General of the United States, been consistently the champion of the rights of the colored race.

Doubtless the names of many other eminent Negroes could be added to this list of Davis supporters. These few are mentioned to show that among the intellectual and moral leaders of the race Republicanism no longer has its old traditional hold, and that they are weighing the merits of the candidates with a conscientious desire to support only that one whose election would best serve the welfare of the American people. That they prefer Davis to Coolidge is quite in keeping with the new and independent attitude of intelligent Negroes toward public affairs.

N. Y. BRONX NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1924

## Influential Colored Dem. Club Has New Quarters

The Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, an organization that wields considerable political influence in the Bronx and Harlem, moved into its new headquarters, 1003 Morris Ave., recently. The clubhouse opened with a ratification meeting of the candidates running on the Democratic ticket. Eugene McIntosh, executive secretary, presided. Addresses were made by Congressmen Anthony Griffin and Frank Oliver and Dist. Atty. John E. McGeehan.

The officers of the association are: William Abernathy, pres.; Mrs. Rachel Hatchett, vice-pres.; Charles Nicholas, treas.; John H. Dyett, sec.; Mrs. Mary B. Calloway, asst. sec., and Oscar Jackson, cor. sec.

## GOV. BRYAN O.K.ED BY COL. VOTERS

By TED BROWN
Staff Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Nebr., August 18.—(Special By Telegram)—There is nothing quite so well tells the story as how the colored voters of Omaha and Lincoln feel toward the democratic vice presidential nominee as to recall the same spontaneous and wohle hearted acclaim in which the Negro citizens of Clarksburg and Fairmont, W. Va., boasted of their faith in the Hon. John W. Davis, their fellow townsman and his matchless political mentor Clem L. Shaver.

I got off the train in Omaha this morning and the first man I met was Count Wilkerson, editor of the leading Negro weekly of Nebraska, who produced a letter of congratulations he had sent to Governor Charles Bryan in New York to show just how all-fired interested he was in seeing as he put it, "a friend of the poor people in Washington." Several ministers, including Rev. O. J. Buckhard, were equally convniced of the advisability of the colored voters everywhere supporting the whole democratic ticket if John W. Davis stood by his record for guaranteeing the constitutional rights to the most humble citizen. He expressed himself as well pleased with the stand John W. Davis as solicitor general of the United States took in preserving the ballot to the colored citizens when the supreme court nullified the grand father law of Oklahoma thereby preserving the ballot to all the colored citizens. William Woods for 17 years in charge of the governor-executive hall across from the state capitol said today that never was a man so fair and square who ever held the highest office in the gift of the people of Nebraska. He pointed out that Gov. Bryan had refused the state fair grounds for a Ku Klux Klan parade and while Mayor of Lincoln had given colored people their first policeman and clerks in the city hall and even as city councilman he had done more for the colored people than any of his predecessors. Governor Bryan when he first took office called the ban against mixed bouts between white and Negro pugilists unconstitutional and knocked the silly idea in the head which has earned the enthusiastic gratitude of the colored voters and a public meeting was called endorsing him for his square shooting according to Mr. Woods. Rev. I. W. Smith, a very scholarly gentleman and high in national Negro Masonic circles and the former head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here is the moving spirit of a state-wide Negro non-partisan organization. When he was opportuned to desist by the republican head of the biggest bank town and remained of his debt to Lincoln and what all the republican party had done he is said to have calmly asked what and when did they stop enforcing the 18th amendment to realize the 14th and 15th amendments were being wantonly violated.

He told this writer that he liked Gov. Chas. Bryan and had had him speak often at his church.

"I like Mr. Bryan very much, I voted for him as most of the other colored people did here who know him." He is a plain every day man nothing airish just what he is, he is where ever he sees you he knows you. I have ridden with him many times and I have chatted on numerous occasions with him at his home." Mrs. Woods who is one of the leaders of the colored women's federated clubs of Nebraska, said, "Governor Charles Bryan has made it possible for us to buy coal from the many yards (meaning the municipal yards) at about $8.00 a ton where we had to pay $14 per ton before and he did not just start yesterday. Even when he was in the council and as mayor though the big guns vowed to get him, he went on for us poor people."

There are eight hundred of Governor Bryan's colored friends who have been given reserved seats in the University of Nebraska stadium for the notification exercises. Mr Clem Shaver, the chairman, was surprised to see so many of the brethren on the platform but Mr. Bryan wanted it so. —TED BROWN.

### NEGRO HA[illegible] RIGHT TO BE A DEMOCRAT

No man or set of men, under any condition, where a moral question at issue, has a right to do wrong. Wrong is always error and never justified—it matters not what the condition may be. And the doctrine of free moral agency, does not destroy this psychology.

Yes, a man may choose to go to hell, but he has no right to go to hell. A man may choose to commit murder, but he has no right to take that which he cannot give—and in like manner, a Negro may vote a Democratic ticket, but he has no right to vote for any party Democratic or whatnot that strikes at the root of his personal liberty.

It may be argued that the Negro ought to divide politically as do the other races, but this argument will not hold water, unless the conditions surrounding the Negro were the same as the conditions surrounding other groups.

White men, in order to exclude black men from their political and economic rights, lay down barriers [illegible] debarring Negroes from membership or participation in certain political, economic and social questions. These conditions promoted by white men to curtail and rob Negroes of their rights as American citizens, are non-partisan, and the white primary is the proof of this anomaly. In the South, all factions of political thought among white people join in the white primaries to the exclusion of all Negroes. Southern primaries are not partisan, but racial—instituted for white men for the purpose of excluding Negroes. And so long as these conditions exist, no Negro has a right to vote for any political institution that promotes such an Un-American policy. Such a policy is contrary to the spirit of American institutions; and the Negro man who votes for the Democratic party which is the promoter of this institution of racial hatred, is an enemy to his race, and is little less than a traitor to American manhood.

When a party adopts for its platform and for its policy, written or unwritten, a program of derogation and humiliation for a certain group of people, such group of people so proscribed against, cannot maintain its self-respect or prove its worth by supporting the party or institution built and organized for its disfranchisement. And the man, or set of men who subscribe to a policy, publicly promulgating their undoing, are dishonest and a set of gullible cowards, bidding for mercenary gain—it matters not whether it is Bill Lewis from Amherst and Harvard, Ed Henry from Atlanta University, Gooseneck Bill McDonald from Texas, Tom Miller from South Carolina or anyone else, their motives are the same, and the morality of their positions does not rise above the stigma of a tainted dollar. Such a man is unworthy of the confidence and respect of his neighbor, or a place among the respectability. They cannot hide behind the demagogy that John W. Davis is a clean man. He is no cleaner than his associates—he is no better than his party. If his party does not reflect in its platform the things that he believes in, then he becomes a common demagog by subscribing to policies and practices in contravention of his honest conviction.

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Democratic.

PHILADELPHIA PA. RECORD
SEPTEMBER 30, 1924

## Davis and the Negro Vote

The appearance on a local platform of Henry W. Lewis, a leading Boston Negro, ex-Assistant Attorney General of the United States and Harvard graduate, as an ardent champion of the election of John W. Davis, would at one time have been regarded as an event of sensational political interest; but so many leaders of the colored race are now supporting the Democratic nominee that Mr. Lewis' conversion excites comparatively little attention. It is worth noting, however, that he stated that "no self-respecting colored man could vote for President Coolidge. The Negro has no recognition in Massachusetts and his treatment there is not fair."

It is this unfair treatment by pretended friends that has turned so many Delaware Negroes against the G. O. P. that it has almost no chance of carrying the State in November, as the colored vote is essential to Republican success there. Among those working for the Democratic ticket is Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, former wife of the late distinguished Negro poet, Paul Lawrence Dunbar, who, with her present husband, Robert Nelson, a prominent colored leader of Wilmington, is doing all in her power to show that John W. Davis is a far better friend of her people than the secretive Coolidge. The revolt of the Delaware Negroes against further Republican domination, which gave the State to the Democrats in 1922, shows no diminution in resentment, and is likely to be a decisive factor in determining the election.

Next to Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglass probably the most prominent Negro who has appeared in American public life was the late Blanche K. Bruce, who, after serving as a United States Senator from Mississippi from 1875 to 1881, was made Register of the Treasury Department—a position in which his signature on Federal notes became familiar to many millions of persons. It is significant that Mr. Bruce's son, Blanche K., Jr., is now a vigorous supporter of the Davis ticket, as he recognizes that the Democratic candidate has throughout his whole public career, and especially as Solicitor General of the United States, been consistently the champion of the rights of the colored race.

Doubtless the names of many other eminent Negroes could be added to this list of Davis supporters. These few are mentioned to show that among the intelligent and moral leaders of the race traditional hold, and that they are weighing the merits of the candidates with a conscientious desire to support only that one whose election would best serve the welfare of the American people. That they prefer Davis to Coolidge is quite in keeping with the new and independent attitude of intelligent Negroes toward public affairs.

N. Y. BRONX NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1924

## Influential Colored Dem. Club Has New Quarters

The Bronx Colored Voters' Democratic Progressive Association, an organization that wields considerable political influence in the Bronx and Harlem, moved into its new headquarters, 1003 Morris Ave., recently. The clubhouse opened with a ratification meeting of the candidates running on the Democratic ticket. Eugene McIntosh, executive secretary, presided. Addresses were made by Congressmen Anthony Griffin and Frank Oliver and Dist. Atty. John E. McGeehan.

The officers of the association are: William Abernathy, pres.; Mrs. Rachel Hatchett, vice-pres.; Charles Nicholas, treas.; John H. Dyett, sec.; Mrs. Mary B. Calloway, asst. sec. and Oscar Jackson, cor. sec.

# GOV. BRYAN O.K.ED BY COL. VOTERS

By TED BROWN

Staff Correspondent.

LINCOLN, Nebr., August 18.—(Special By Telegram)—There is nothing quite so well tells the story as how the colored voters of Omaha and Lincoln feel toward the democratic vice presidential nominee as to recall the same spontaneous and wohle hearted acclaim in which the Negro citizens of Clarksburg and Fairmont, W. Va., boasted of their faith in the Hon. John W. Davis, their fellow townsman and his matchless political mentor Clem L. Shaver.

I got off the train in Omaha this morning and the first man I met was Count Wilkerson, editor of the leading Negro weekly of Nebraska, who produced a letter of congratulations he had sent to Governor Charles Bryan in New York to show just how all-fired interested he was in seeing as he put it "a friend of the poor people in Washington." Several ministers, including Rev. O. J. Buckhard, were equally convniced of the advisability of the colored voters everywhere supporting the whole democratic ticket if John W. Davis stood by his record for guaranteeing the constitutional rights to the most humble citizen. He expressed himself as well pleased with the stand John W. Davis as solicitor general of the United States took in preserving the ballot to the colored citizens when the supreme court nullified the grandfather law of Oklahoma thereby preserving the ballot to all the colored citizens. William Woods for 17 years in charge of the governor-executive hall across from the state capitol said today that never was a man so fair and square who ever held the highest office in the gift of the people of Nebraska. He pointed out that Gov. Bryan had refused the state fair grounds for a Ku Klux Klan parade and while Mayor of Lincoln had given colored people their first policeman and clerks in the city hall and even as city councilman he had done more for the colored people than any of his predecessors. Governor Bryan when he first took office called the ban against mixed bouts between white and Negro pugilists unconstitutional and knocked the silly idea in the head which has earned the enthusiastic gratitude of the colored voters and a public meeting was called endorsing him for his square shooting according to Mr. Woods. Rev. I. W. Smith, a very scholarly gentleman and high in national Negro Masonic circles and the former head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here is the moving spirit of a state-wide Negro non-partisan organization. When he was opportuned to desist by the republican head of the biggest bank town and remained of his debt to Lincoln and what all the republican party had done he is said to have calmly asked what and when did they stop enforcing the 18th amendment to realize the 14th and 15th amendments were being wantonly violated.

He told this writer that he liked Gov. Chas. Bryan and had had him speak often at his church. "I like Mr. Bryan very much, I voted for him as most of the other colored people did here who know him." He is a plain every day man nothing airish just what he is, he is where ever he sees you he knows you. I have ridden with him many times and I have chatted on numerous occasions with him at his home." Mrs. Woods who is one of the leaders of the colored women's federated clubs of Nebraska, said, "Governor Charles Bryan has made it possible for us to buy coal from the many yards (meaning the municipal yards) at about $8.00 a ton where we had to pay $14 per ton before and he did not just start yesterday. Even when he was in the council and as mayor though the big guns vowed to get him, he went on for us poor people."

There are eight hundred of Governor Bryan's colored friends who have been given reserved seats in the University of Nebraska stadium for the notification exercises. Mr Clem Shaver, the chairman, was surprised to see so many of the brethren on the platform but Mr. Bryan wanted it so. —TED BROWN.

## NEGRO HAS RIGHT TO BE A DEMOCRAT

No man or set of men, under any condition, where a moral question at issue, has a right to do wrong. Wrong is always error and never justified—it matters not what the condition may be. And the doctrine of free moral agency, does not destroy this psychology.

Yes, a man may choose to go to hell, but he has no right to go to hell. A man may choose to commit murder, but he has no right to take that which he cannot give—and in like manner, a Negro may vote a Democratic ticket, but he has no right to vote for any party Democratic or whatnot that strikes at the root of his personal liberty.

It may be argued that the Negro ought to divide politically as do the other races, but this argument will not hold water, unless the conditions surrounding the Negro were the same as the conditions surrounding other groups.

White men, in order to exclude black men from their political and economic rights, lay down barriers declaring Negroes from membership or participation in certain political, economic and social questions. These conditions promoted by white men to curtail and rob Negroes of their rights as American citizens, are non-partisan, and the white primary is the proof of this anomaly. In the South, all factions of political thought among white people join in the white primaries to the exclusion of all Negroes. Southern primaries are not partisan, but racial—instituted for white men for the purpose of excluding Negroes. And so long as these conditions exist, no Negro has a right to vote for any political institution that promotes such an Un-American policy. Such a policy is contrary to the spirit of American institutions; and the Negro man who votes for the Democratic party which is the promoter of this institution of racial hatred, is an enemy to his race, and is little less than a traitor to American manhood.

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No man can vote the national

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We doubt very seriously that either one of these big Negroes who have deserted the Republican party can influence twenty Negroes to go follow them in the communities where they live.

Bill Lewis is a Negro that believes in social equality. Does Bill think that Pat Harrison, Tom Heflin, Cole Blease and their kind would either sit at the table with him to dine or in consultation? Do these Negroes believe honestly that disfranchisement, segregation, peonage and Jimcrowism as practiced and adopted by the Democratic party as its Negro policy is better for them and their race than enfranchisement, political equality, the suppression of lynching and freedom of speech and press as practiced by the Republican party as its American policy? If these gentlemen, after investigation and deliberation, have honestly reached this conclusion, then they are justified in voting the Democratic ticket. Otherwise, they are not.

The public will not believe them. Here are four Negro politicians who have received benefits in money or positions from the Republican party—have been following its teachings and principles for forty years; at this late hour, have just discovered that the Republican party is the party of Ku Kluxism and that the Democratic party is the Negro's friend.

It is unthinkable to believe that anything has moved these Negroes in the direction they have gone except spite, money or revenge. Verily, no Negro has the right to vote the Democratic ticket.

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Washington, October 20. The supreme court today in passing upon a case from Texas in which is was charged negroes were excluded by the democratic executive committee of Houston, from voting in a primary election, declared that the state courts had acted properly in refusing to grant an injunction.

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PROVIDENCE [illegible] NEWS
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William H. Lewis, formerly Assistant Attorney General of the United States, is one of these leaders. In a published interview he points out that there is a strong and rapidly growing sentiment among colored voters in the North in favor of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Davis, because of his record upon matters affecting the constitutional rights of the Negro, makes a strong appeal to the colored voters. In New York city a majority of the Negro vote is Democratic. It is a question of only a short time when the same condition will obtain throughout the North.

"We believe in the liberal Democratic Party," says Mr. Lewis. "Our allegiance to the Republican Party, the result of an historical accident, is about to be broken. The colored man's coming into the Democratic Party must have a tendency further to liberalize that party."

NEW HAVEN CONN. UNION
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Mr. Dorsey, who is a young woman of most attractive personality, is a graduate of the Garland School of Boston, an exclusive institution for girls, and is a classmate of the wife of former Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston. She taught for three years at Tuskegee Institute, founded by the late Booker T. Washington. Since leaving Tuskegee she has been much sought after as an elocutionist and producer of plays, giving her services throughout the country to many churches and schools.

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Mrs. Dorsey states that there is no reason why the Negro cannot support John W. Davis with enthusiasm, and cites his eminent qualifications, and fairness to the race as sufficient. It is planned to hold later a monster mass meeting of the Negro voters at which it is expected that either W. H. Lewis or Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner of New York will be the speaker.

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Party Affiliation.

vote for John W. Davis for President the Democratic ticket would be elected by a majority of millions. Look at this, reduced to a bread and butter basis:

The Mellon tax law was the work of the Republican Secretary of the Treasury; it had the active support of President Coolidge; it was a Republican party measure. Democrats with the aid of some Republicans who would not stand for the Mellon plan forced changes which saved millions to the recipients of small incomes, but likewise provided an equitable decrease in the taxes on large incomes.

Comparing the two measures, the Mellon plan, which was defeated, and the Garner Simmons law, which is now the law, the first would have saved a great deal of money to the rich; the second saves money to all, especially the small income taxpayer.

Next year the recipient of a $3,000 income will pay $7.50 income tax. Under the Mellon plan he would have to pay $11.25. The Democrats save him $3.75. The recipient of a $500,000 income will pay $199,617.50. Under the Mellon plan he would have to pay only $143,817.50. The Mellon plan would have saved him $45,800.

The recipient of a $4,000 income will pay $22.50. Under the Mellon plan he would have to pay $33.75. The Democrats save him $11.25. The recipient of a $1,000,000 income will pay $429,617.50. Under the Mellon plan he would have to pay only $298,817.50. The Mellon plan would have saved him $120,800.

These figures illuminate and illustrate the two divergent theories of taxation held by the Democratic and Republican parties, as to upon whom taxation should fall, as to whose burden should most be lightened

## Ben Davis Confers At Capital

AFRO Bureau—

Washington, D. C.—Benjamin Jefferson Davis, who has been nominated by the Georgia Republican State Central Committee for membership on the National Committee to succeed the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, together with Dr. W. H. Harris, of Athens Ga., and other Georgia Republicans held a conference with officials of the Republican National Committee in the Munsey Bulding last Friday.

Since the death of Mr. Johnson, no patronage has been dispensed to the State of Georgia and it is presumed that this was one of the subjects discussed.

Mrs. George S. Williams, the Georgia Republican National Committeeman, was also in the city last Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Davis did state that complete harmony prevails in the ranks of Georgia Republicans at this time.

# DAVIS REPLIES TO JIM CROW CHARGE

This letter was written to Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins, of the Democratic National Headquarters in response to charges that John W. Davis at one time advocated disfranchisement in West Virginia.

JOHN W. DAVIS

Congress Hotel, Chicago
October 17. 1924

Dear Dr. Thompkins:

I am informed that the question of my activity in favor of legislation advocating the disfranchisement of the Negro and establishing so-called "Jim Crow" laws governing transportation has again been raised.

In the Democratic Convention of 1908 Mr. Louis Bennett was nominated Democratic candidate for Governor, and it was the delegates who supported him who advocated the introduction of a so-called "lily-white" plank in the Democratic platform. As a delegate to this Convention I placed in nomination Thomas E. Hodges, who was opposed to the adoption of this plank, and I advocated his candidacy throughout the Convention.

I have so frequently denied these statements that it seems almost unnecessary for me to do so again. It would seem to me that my successful fight in the Supreme Court against certain peonage laws and my efforts which had the result of having the Supreme Court of the United States declare unconstitutional the so-called Grandfather Clause in the Constitution of the State of Oklahoma should be sufficient answer to any falsehoods which may now be circulated concerning my attitude toward the Negro race.

I hope you will brand as unqualifiedly false any statements which are not in accordance with the facts given above.

Sincerely yours,

John W. Davis

Dr. Wm. J. Thompkins,
Kansas City, Mo.

Chicago Whips
11-1-24
Chicago, Ill.

## Poor Loser

Mr. Benjamin J. Davis, editor of the Atlanta Georgia, Independent, beat out Mr. Clark Grier, white, of Augusta, Georgia, for National Committeeman and successor to the post left vacant by the death of Henry Lincoln Johnson.

There are sixty-nine members of the State Committee which met last Thursday for the election. Only 18 of them are whites. Peeved over the action of the State committee whose selection was known several weeks ago, Mr. Grier sued Mr. Davis for criminal libel and defamation of character.

Friends of Mr. Grier, according to press reports, sought to get Mr. Coolidge to interfere in the Georgia situation and declare only a white national committeeman would be acceptable. The President refused to act, so some other means must be found to discredit Mr. Davis and prevent his assuming his new duties.

The Grier suit is reminiscent of the charges filed against Walter Cohen, Collector of the Port of New Orleans. There was no truth to them as investigation proved, but there was an opportunity on the part of losers in politics to embarrass the winner.

## B. J. DAVIS INDICTED BY EMANUEL JURY

Swainsboro, Ga., October 14.—The Emanuel county grand jury has returned an indictment against Ben J. Davis, Atlanta negro editor, charging criminal libel and defamation of character of Clark Grier, of Augusta.

Both men are seeking the place as national republican committeeman from Georgia to succeed Henry Lincoln Johnson.

There are three indictments against Davis, it is ascertained. Clark Grier was here yesterday and is said to have personally appeared before the grand jury with information on which the indictments were returned. The nature of this information, however, was not disclosed, but is said to be due to matter appearing in Davis' publication, the Atlanta Independent, in which there was reference to Mr. Grier.

As the lines are tightly drawn between the different republican factions in Georgia, the cases against Davis are attracting much attention.

Davis has not been arrested. As Emanuel county superior court is now in session, engaged in the trial of criminal cases, it is possible that the Davis case will come up for trial at this term of court.

## The Republican Party in the South

In another column on this page is noted the reactions of a representative number of the leading white newspapers of the South to the recent meeting of the Southern States Republican League in Birmingham. Their comments are interesting from many stand points, but chiefly on account of the unhospitable manner in which these papers view the racial aspects of partisan politics. Summed up, their unanimous conclusion is that their can be no building up of the Republican party in the South until the Republicans enter into an agreement with the Democrats to make complete and permanent the invalidation of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments.

It is safer to say that these papers quoted reflect more nearly the sentiments of the Democratic politicians than of the rank and file of the white people of the South. It is the politicians who do not wish to change the order of things.

There were no Negroes present at the Birmingham meeting. Yet the Negro dominated the entire discussion of the meeting in the Democratic press.

This much is disclosed. That in amending their various State constitutions in order to set up educational and property qualifications for voting, the Democrats were not placing a premium upon the suffrage, but were inventing devices by which they could conveniently and permanently cheat Negroes out of the benefits they derived from the adoption of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. In a free Republic, any group that is deprived of the ballot is at the mercy of any other group which may wish to exploit or enslave them, and is as much a slave economically as politically. That is the sort of spirit that keeps nations and races arrayed against each other, and keeps the world at war. There is no defense against that sort of thing except to just keep on fighting it through every means at the disposal of those who are the objects of such oppression. And that is what the American Negroes propose to do regardless of the attitude of the Democratic party or of the Republican party.

## WHEREIN IT FAILS

Prominent white republicans, gathered in Birmingham at a Roosevelt dinner, launched a movement to make the republican party a political force in the south.

It is not the first time such a movement has been begun. And every movement of the kind has failed.

Failure has not been due to any lack of common-sense appeal in the general proposal.

The unselfish democratic thought of the south indeed advocates and welcomes straight-to-the-shoulder contests on party principles in lieu of the purely personal contests that overwhelming one-party dominancy invites and fosters.

Failures have been produced by the manners and methods of the organizations in the south promoted by the republicans.

There is nothing in the platform of the republican party that injects the racial issue into the premises. And yet every movement to build up in the southern states strong republican voting strength based upon the tenets of faith promulgated by that party has been wrecked on that one issue. And such wreckage will be heaped upon wreckage so long as that issue is allowed to get a foothold.

The white republicans of Georgia who have placed party above selfish patronage designs have had crucifying experiences along this line. President Harding had the vision of a white republican party in Georgia. He attempted to execute a plan. It was crucified on the racial altar. And a negro national committeeman has now been chosen to succeed the negro national committeeman who died.

The republican national committee was responsible for Lincoln Johnson at Chicago in 1920 and again at Cleveland in 1924.

However earnestly, therefore, the white republicans of the south who are not patronage jugglers may seek to build a southern wing based upon principles as enunciated in the party's code of faith it can never do so unless the national committee will show sufficient cooperation to keep the race issue out of it.

At the Birmingham dinner a letter was read from Elihu Root, in which he said:

"I do not look at this meeting primarily as important to the republican party, but rather as important to the south. The south needs two parties. It is a vital thing for a free community to have the kind of discussion of principle and policy which arises in contests between two great parties. That is the necessary process of education through which the people of free communities grow more competent to govern as fast as government becomes more difficult because more complicated."

Precisely so. It reads like a paragraph from many an editorial on the subject from The Constitution, a democratic newspaper.

It would be better for the south regardless of which of the major parties holds the reins of administration, if our political contests were waged on outstanding national and international policies of government rather than upon personalities which are unavoidable in a primary contest between candidates of the same party faith. In the event of a republican administration the south would fare infinitely better, with its cabinet, diplomatic bureau and other important representations. Patronage would be relieved of its present embarrassing and stultifying aspect which impairs efficiency.

In the event of a democratic administration where a party victory in a great section must come from a party fight on policies of government the south would fare better not only in representations but in those principles that affect its economic welfare.

There is, perhaps, not a sounder thinker in America than the New York veteran who has served his nation in so many positions of great trust and responsibility, but the ideals he pictures, welcome to every outstanding, unselfish democrat in the south, can never be realized until the republican leaders out of the south adopt a different policy with regard to the party in the south.

# Conklin Retains Party Leadership In 21st A. D. After Hard Fight By Those Who Fought For Race Recognition

### Made Meeting Chilly

Dissatisfaction which has been growing among colored voters in the 21st A. D. because of alleged indifference shown to their interests by the Republican district leader, Robert S. Conklin, culminated on Tuesday evening, September 22, in a strong and determined effort to defeat Conklin for reelection as leader and to name Charles W. B. Mitchell, associate leader, in his stead.

The election of an executive member of the County Committee which carries the leadership, was held at the Manhattan Republican Club, 139th street and Broadway, and County Chair Koenig has sent up Chairman Tuttle of the general advisory committee to preside.

Conklin has been leader of the 21st for the past five years, with Mitchell as his asosciate during the past two years, but for the last year Conklin, it is charged, practically refused to accord any recognition to Mitchell. As a result there has arisen a steady tide of discontent, and at the Tuesday night gathering, the colored leader was named to oppose Connlin for the executive position.

### Strong Opposition Developed

A lengthy and fervid discussion ensued, and the opposition to Conklin showed so strong a front, that it is reported that the Conklin forces delayed matters long enough to allow them to rush Conklin recruits to the meeting.

One of the developments of the meeting that had a peculiar aspect was the attitude taken by former Alderman George W. Harris, who had been repeatedly turned down both by Conklin and by John Clifford Hawkins, former Asemblyman, who is looked upon as Conklin's man Friday. Mr. Harris made a strong speech in favor of Conklin.

It was pointed out by those familiar with conditions that Harris has been most vociferous in his stand for Negro leadership, and he has consistently fought Conklin, questioning the leader's loyalty to the Negro voters. But on this occasion, Mr. Harris surprised the delegates by his eloquent declarations of admiration and great respect for Leader Conklin, who he characterized as a great leader, loyal and deserving.

It is said that even Lawyer Hawkins had to smile at the enthusiasm displayed by the erstwhile opposer and critic of the Conklin administration. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Harris made reference to some of the party leaders as "Knee-Bending, Handkerchief Head Negroes," and it is declared that he will be called upon to explain the meaning of this term.

There was a decided chill given the atmosphere of the meeting by the Harris speech, it is said, and the report comes that the air grew so chilly the chairman had to put on an overcoat .

The Mitchell forces decvloped unexpected strength, and although Conklin was reelected by a vote of 87 to 49, the opinion is expressed that if those Negroes who have been crying loudest for race leadership in the 21st had been present the result would have been different.

### Made Fight For Principle

Speaking of the fight made by the Mitchell forces, most of whom are from the Appomatox Republican Club, one of his supporters said "Mitchell made a brave, square fight for principle. It is the desire of the Mitchell suporters to have proper recognition accorded the race group and to overcome the lack of faith and loyalty which has reecntly characterized the attitude of Leader Conklin and those who support him." It is charged further that the Conklin group has no desire to build up a strong Republican organization in the 21st A. D.

Considerable comment was caused by the absence of the Republican nominees, Assemblyman Pope B. Billups and Theodore B. Smith, candidate for the Aldermanic Board. It was suggested that they might have had some previous engagement.

What is suggested as an unfortunate development is the probability that Leader Conklin and his lieutenant, Hawkins, will not be able to bring harmony to party activities or to satisfy the voters of their good faith.

Political—1924. I Republican.
Party Affiliation.

# Says Destiny Of World Politics Lay In The Hands Of Sixty American Negroes In 1912

Norfolk Journal & Guide
6-7-24

Harkening back to the memorable Republican National Convention of 1912 when in the great Coliseum of Chicago, Theodore Roosevelt made a gallant but unsuccessful fight for a third-term nomination for the presidency, and in so doing flung the Grand Old Party on the reefs and caused the election of Woodrow Wilson, the New York Times tells in a recent issue what purports to be an unwritten chapter of events that were then pregnant with possibilities of reversing the whole political situation.

These events of the unwritten chapter, at last revealed, revolved around a mere handful of Negro delegates, according to the Times, and were capable in their final result of shaping world destiny for the succeeding eight years, and maybe, for succeeding generations.

When the convention was deadlocked and the machine was working smoothly for William Howard Taft and rolling out defeat for the invincible "Teddy," there was conceived in the brains of one man—a plan. A plan that would have undoubtedly swung the 60 Negro delegates to "Teddy" in spite of party regularity, and won for him the nomination. But the plan failed, failed because it never got to the ears of Henry Lincoln Johnson, leader of the colored delegation.

Here follows the Times' story:

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The inability of a messenger in the person of the son of one of the foremost politicians in the Republican party in his days to pass the doors of the Coliseum in Chicago at the crucial moment of the famous Republican convention in 1912 when the Progressives bolted from the party may have been the deciding factor in that historical event, according to data that have just come to light.

The data constitute an unwritten chapter of the proceedings incident to the 1912 convention and a noteworthy addition to Rooseveltian literature, inasmuch as Taft might not have been nominated had the messenger reached his goal, Roosevetl might not have bolted, and, possibly, Wilson might not have been elected. Certainly the famous "steam roller" that figured so prominently in the convention would not have proved as effective as it did.

General James S. Clarkson, now dead, at that time still highly esteemed by Colonel Roosevelt and active, although 70 years of age, was responsible for an attempt to swing the Negro delegates, in a bloc if possible, away from Taft. It was his appeal to the Negroes, with whom he had always been exceptionally friendly and who trusted him, that remained undelivered when Taft was nominated by a handful of votes above the number required. The appeal was addressed to Henry Lincoln Johnson, Negro delegate-at-large from Gergia, and leader of his people.

General Clarkson had virtually retired from politics and was in business in New York. He had been high in the party councils, five times delegate-at-large to Republican National Conventions and Chairman of the Republican National Committee. He was First Assistant Postmaster General under President Harrison, and Roosevelt, when President made him surveyor of Port of New York. For twenty years he had been regarded as having charge of the Negro vote in the national convention and he had a strong personal following among Negro politicians.

This following was based on the fact that the Clarksons, when General Clarkson was a boy in Iowa, operated an "underground tunnel" in Grundy County and helped more than 500 slaves to escape into Canada. Then, too, when in office General Clarkson had appointed many Negroes to subordinate positions, and he thoroughly understood the race.

### Taft-Roosevelt Fight

The Taft-Roosevelt fight was on. It was bitter and it was close. Roosevelt, it will be recalled, was on the field himself, making speeches, holding conferences, a militant and spectacular figure, facing, it seemed, almost certain defeat. He sent for Clarkson, and the latter, with his son Grosvenor B. Clarkson, later Director of the Council of National Defense in the Wilson Administration, went to Chicago at the eleventh hour. Father and son roomed together at the Congress Hotel.

Although few in Chicago realized it, as the lines were more tightly drawn, the sixty-six Negro delegates actually held the balance of power in the convention. The hectic week was drawing to a close, with the wreckage of old party ties and even old friendships strewn all about. The steam roller was in operation but, for the moment, blocked. Friday night came with the deadlock unbroken.

The late George Perkins was doing his utmost to round up the Negro delegates for Roosevelt, but was following methods distinctly his own. It was, in fact, almost impossible to get a list of these delegates. Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews, and Grosvenor Clarkson tried their utmost to get such a list. Meanwhile many of the Negroes, hearing that General Clarkson was in town, went to his room and said in effect:

"General, this new crowd don't understands us. They don't think we are Americans and that we can all be bought Tell us what to do. We'll even vote for Cummins if you say so."

General Clarkson kept his hands off, however, according to his son, until Saturday morning. At dawn that day Grosvenor Clarkson awoke and saw a light shining over the transom of the bath room. He found that his father had pulled a table in there, so as not to awaken him, and was writing away as hard as he could, as he had done years before when he and his paper, The Iowa State Register, were political powers in Iowa.

"I believe I have the solution," he told his son. "It came to me like a flash. Have this transcribed and take it to the Colonel."

### Suggested Robert T. Lincoln

He handed his son a manuscript. It was an appeal to the Negroes, addressed to Johnson. It was an emotional appeal, asking Johnson to sink animosities and rise in the convention as a leader of his people and nominate, in commemoration of the semi-centennial of the emancipation of the Negroes by Abraham Lincoln, the latter's son, Robert T. Lincoln.

The appeal was a long document. It covered nearly ten typewritten pages. It started far back in the days of slavery, when General Clarkson was a lad, and the keynote of it was this:

"I have alweys believed in placing human rights over vested rights and all property rights." General Clarkson went on to tell of his activities as a boy in behalf of the slaves, of his meeting with John Brown and of the latter's activities and then touched lightly on his own career in public office.

"The letter to Johnson continued:

"In the years since, as the Republican party has wavered and perjured itself and betrayed Lincoln's promises and the Lincoln statutes and constitutional amendments that it adopted, and allowed both the political and the civil rights of the Negroes in the Southern States largely to disappear, and as it has turned from the issues of sentiment on which it came into power and was long kept in supreme power, to material and sordid issues, I have been growing discontented as a Republican and ill at ease in politics. As Republican Presidents and Republican Congresses have kept on gradually abandoning the Negro and the protection of his political and civil rights, and of his home and family, I have grown more and more discontented.

"With the spectacle today of the party no longer appointing colored Republicans to official places in the South, no longer protecting the colored man nor attempting even to prevent the growth of peonage of both men and women—a worse and more brutal form of slavery than the old sort—and the further spectacle of the Tammany Society of New York, which, with all its faults, has the one golden quality of being human and often helping the weak, having today probably more colored men holding office than the Republican party has in the whole country, North and South, I have felt less and less like working in politics and have been occupying myself on my fifty-acre farm."

There was then, in the letter a reference to General Clarkson's coming to thhe convention and his not having seen Johnson wherefore he is sending the letter and making a suggestion.

### Chance To Exercise Power

He continued:

"You and your people now have a chance to exercise a power which God has been more and more placing in your hands, with which you can arouse the Republican party from its indifference to your rights. You have been gaining hearings nowhere for years, in Congress or Executive power, and have been almost completely abandoned by the party press. With your sixty-six votes in this great convention, which is marking a mighty change from the old order to the new, you can compel attention to and get consideration of your rights. together with something far more than the party's habit of the last twelve years of merely putting a fine resolution of smooth words into the national platform and then abandoning you and doing nothing until the National Convention shall have met again. A great race which now numbers four times as many people as the whole Republic had at the time of the Revolution can not live on the mockery of resolutions alone.

"What I ventiure to suggest is that in recognition of your duty to your people and in commemoration of the semi-centennial of the emancipation of your race by Abraham Lincoln, you and your sixty-five colleagues join in casting your votes for President for Robert Lincoln, the son of the Emancipator and a man fit in every requirement of ability and fidelity to be President, and in voting for him until you succeed in getting him nominated or until the convention puts in its platform some assurance that will put an end to the mocking of your people and allowing their rights to lapse and be ignored in spite of the fact that no race in the history of mankind has proved to the world in fifty years its fidelity to the Government and its fellow-men as your race has done since the war."

That was the direct appeal. Further Generel Clarkson wrote:

"If I were a black man I would vote with that party which would be fair to me and mine. If your people of the South would divide as a party and vote each for the party which best represents his opinion and let the Southern people know that you are willing to submit to any test of the suffrage that is laid on all men of all races like, their increasing tendency to more just to you would be more and more accelerated."

This amazing suggestion from a wart Republican, who had

served half a century in the Republican party, rising to a position of party generalship, that the Negroes sever their connection with the Republican Party where it appeared to their best interest to do so, indicates to what surprising lengths the bitter fight of 1912 within the party had gone at that time. Toward the close of his letter Clarkson wrote, too:

"Races as well as men must know when their lines of fortune change. So your race must now recognize, with thankfulness to God and with new courage, that your line of fortune is changing for your final vindication and victory."

ROOSEVELT SAID, GO TO IT

The younger Clarkson had the letter typed and handed a copy of it to Colonel Roosevelt that morning, Saturday. Roosevelt read it, Grosvenor Clarkson says, rapidly, as was his custom, then snapped his teeth and said sharply: "This is an inspiration. Go to it as fast as you can."

It was the day on which the nomination of Taft was "put over." Young Clarkson says the entrances were all guarded and Taft supporters were in control everywhere. Johnson had broken a leg some time before and could not get in or out of the Coliseum easily. Young Clarkson tried to get in to him, but failed. The air of 'the convention hall was tense; the Taft people were nervous, fearful of anything that might start a break in the ranks that were neither overstrong or eversteady.

Grosvenor Clarkson tried to get into the hall to Johnson in every way he knew. He knew that fate was playing against him and that Johnson could not come to him. He felt he could not entrust the appeal to a third party. All his efforts at gaining an entrance failed. He sent a message to Johnson, but he did not learn whether it was ever delivered. The place was in a turmoil, as all who attended the convention remember. General Clarkson's letter was never delivered.

"My father's letter was never delivered," said Grosvenor Clarkson yesterday. "Had it been, I firmly believe that it would have diverted enough Negro votes to have swung the convention to Roosevelt. Many competent judges of such matters have since called the letter a masterpiece of political pleading. Many of the Negro delegates afterward told both General Clarkson and myself that they could not have resisted so overwhelming an appeal to their blood and their traditions regardless of their convention pledges."

General Clarkson's letter was written in the early morning of June 22. That night Taft was nominated, 561 votes being cast for him and 107 for Roosevelt, altho 344 were recorded as not having voted and the ballot started the Progressive bolt. The number of votes required to nominate was 540, so that Taft had the narraw margin of 21 votes. Had General Clarkson's letter reached Johnson and had one-half of the effect possible, Taft's nomination would not have been possible.

# National Colored Republican Conference To Be Held In Atlantic City July 3rd

**The National Colored Republican Conference will hold its second annual session in Atlantic City, N. J., Thursday afternoon asd evening, July 3rd, 1924. This date was selected so as to enable those who desire, to spend the Fourth and week-end in Atlantic City.**

**As this is a National Campaign year, unusual interest will be attached to this meeting, as questions vital to the political interest of the race will be considered.**

**At the initial conference held last year, eighteen States were represented. The achievements of this conference mark an epoch in our political history, and have proven of great benefit to the whole race.**

**"In unin there i sstrength," so it is desired that every State in the Union be represented at the coming session. A cordial invitation is extended to all Republican race workers and organizations to be present. The importance of this conference cannot be over-estimated.**

**For information as to local affairs, kindly communicate with Dr. P. L. Hawkins, 1813 Arctic avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.**

**Dr. Geo. E. Cannot, president; 354 Pacific avenue, Jersey City, N. J.**

**Mrs. Daisy Lampkins, vice-president, 2519 Webster avenue. Pittsburgh, Pa.**

**Dr. Walter G. Alexander, executive secretary, 48 Webster Pl., Orange N. J.**

**James E. Kefford, recording secretary, 95 Bank street, Waterbury, Conn.**

**Atty. C. C. Fitzgerald, treasurer Baltimore, Md.**

NEW YORK

N. Y. C WORLD
JUNE 10, 1924

## THE NEGRO VOTE IN THE NORTH.

When Negroes in Cleveland ask for a strong anti-Klan plank in the Republican platform they speak with an authority they did not command in previous years.

As long as the Negroes stayed in the South it mattered less what they demanded. The South was solid. With the migration of great armies of Negro workers to pivotal Northern States the situation has changed. Even by 1920 the colored population had decreased in Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana and Mississippi, as compared with 1910. But in Illinois it had increased 67 per cent., in New Jersey 30, in New York 47, in Ohio 67. In Indiana, where the Klan has captured the Republican Party machinery, the increase was 33 per cent.; in Michigan the number of Negroes had more than tripled.

What is more significant, the movement has continued since 1920. In the six States named, the Negro population must now be more than double what it was eight years ago; and a large proportion of the recent immigrants are men of voting age. They are entitled to speak, and they are speaking, with emphasis; they do not love the Klan.

# OLD CROWD CHICAGO LEADERS PLAN TO FIGHT DICKERSON

**Real Battle Predicted When Race Democrat Meets White Republican**

## G. O. P. COMMITTEE MOVES

**Roscoe Simmons Has Offices There As Unpaid Worker He Says.**

There is an interesting difference of opinion with reference to the suggestion of George Brennan of Chicago, that Attorney Earl Dickerson be given the nomination for Member of Congress from the First District. Some of the newspapers ridicule the idea, while others call attention to the political strategy of it.

Because of Dickerson's standing and the political power of Brennan, there has been more comment in a short time on this than anything similar, in a long time. In the meantime, friends of Congressman Martin B. Madden, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, have been girding their loins for a battle royal, one of the said: "We cannot fight Dickerson, but we propose to sell Madden to the public, on his record."

**Republican Committee in Wrigley**

The Republican National Committee has moved from the South to the North section of the Wrigley building, where its operations for the campaign will require space on three or more floors. The major portion or the business will get done on the Second, third and fourth floors. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, who functioned in the Coolidge organization in the Wrigley building, "without pay," as he himself announces, continues in the other building on the fourth floor with the Republican National Committee, "And on the same terms," he states

It will be another month before the "campaign is under way." The Republicans have been waiting for the Democrats to get their business over in New York, and, likewise, they have been keeping a weather eye on Cleveland and the La Follette Third Party program. That done, lines will be tightened for the struggle.

Colored America watched with the greatest of interest the "death struggle" of the Democrats in New York on the "Three Little Words," Ku Klux Klan. It was a death struggle, for the Democratic party will never get over that fight.

The Klux is avowedly against "Catholics, Jews, foreigners and Negroes." Coming to a real issue, as it did in the Convention, and with the bitterness and suspicion there engendered, it will take more than the years of any one in the present generation to wipe out the feeling. On the other hand, there is that unyielding element in the party of the South, which holds on worse than a bulldog to things it believes in—Negroes in politics and the like.

It was not "Our fight," but there were those in it who thought of the effect on racial votes. The minority resolution, which lost by one vote carried a recognition of race, unlike anything the Democrats had ever before produced, while the majority report, the one adopted, merely deplored anything that leads to "race dissension." It is one thing to advocate; and quite another thing to deplore.

Political—1924
Party Appiliation.

II.

General

# ONLY 600 RACE VOTERS REGISTER IN CARROLL CO.

Westminster, Md., Oct. 23.—The result of a listless registration for Carroll county for the coming Presidential election shows an increase for the Republicans and a falling off for the Democrats, although the Democrats have a majority of 76[illegible]

The following voting precincts have no colored voters: Uniontown, second precinct; Myers, both precincts of Manchester, Westminster, second precinct; Hampstead, first precinct and Middleburg.

There are 13,116 white and 696 colo total of 13,812.

Below will be found a table by districts and precincts:
red voters in the county, making a

| | Dem. | Rep. | Wh. | Blk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Taneytown, Pre. 1 | 202 | 379 | 585 | 2 |
| Taneytown, Pre. 2 | 149 | 355 | 511 | 10 |
| Uniontown, Pre. 1 | 160 | 259 | 410 | 14 |
| Uniontown, Pre. 2 | 146 | 159 | 307 | |
| Myers | 391 | 213 | 617 | |
| Woolery's, Pre. 1 | 325 | 229 | 602 | 6 |
| Woolery's, Pre. 2 | 314 | 240 | 572 | 4 |
| Freedom, Pre. 1 | 339 | 314 | 562 | 113 |
| Freedom, Pre. 2 | 164 | 219 | 335 | 54 |
| Manchester, Pre. 1 | 426 | 140 | 575 | |
| Manchester, Pre. 2 | 378 | 149 | 537 | |
| Westminster, Pre. 1 | 397 | 249 | 512 | |
| Westminster, Pre. 2 | 261 | 243 | 512 | |
| Westminster, Pre. 3 | 413 | 373 | 729 | 60 |
| Westminster, Pre. 4 | 285 | 368 | 653 | 17 |
| Westminster, Pre. 5 | 229 | 357 | 526 | 68 |
| Hampstead, Pre. 1 | 280 | 196 | 492 | |
| Hampstead, Pre. 2 | 304 | 172 | 492 | 1 |
| Franklin | 193 | 207 | 390 | 28 |
| Middleburg | 151 | 282 | 438 | 0 |
| New Windsor, Pre. 1 | 175 | 217 | 368 | 30 |
| New Windsor, Pre. 2 | 153 | 219 | 344 | 37 |
| Union Bridge | 234 | 367 | 549 | 68 |
| Mt. Airy | 375 | 396 | 700 | 111 |
| Berrett | 302 | 383 | 654 | 64 |
| Total | 6761 | 6655 | 13116 | 696 |

N. Y. WORLD
OCTOBER 15, 1924

## THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE OF OUR TIME.

The confusion in which American parties findof life from the home community to Washington
hemselves could not be demonstrated more clearlydegrades the whole political system. Things are
han by the fact that Nicholas Murray Butler, adecided by mass appeal and not by reasoned de-
onservative Republican, has made the best speechbate. The individual voter no longer feels that
f the season for the liberal Democratic philos-his vote counts, and in increasing numbers ceases
phy of government. His address to the Institutto take the trouble to vote. Power has moved
f Arts and Sciences at Columbia University oughtso far away that he no longer feels that he ex-
o have been the key-note speech of the Demo-ercises any power.
ratic campaign. It is, however, much too frank The Washington vampire sucks the life out of
speech to be the key-note of any campaign in athe States and local communities. Yet the State,
ime when the party strategists think themselvesthe city and the county should be the real train-
almightily important. Dr. Butler speaks Demo-ing-ground and testing-ground for statesmen.
ratic doctrine in spite of the Democrats, and liberal That's where political life should be keen and
doctrine in spite of the La Follette progressives, active. But the more Washington absorbs the
nd to confound the confusion he will himself votepower of the States the more they tend to become
he straight conservative Republican ticket. mere administrative shells. Who really pays any

The World is more interested, however, in what attention nowadays to a debate in the Legisla-
Dr. Butler says than in how he votes. He saysture at Albany?

that in the generation since the Civil war a new American revolution has been taking place.

> It manifests itself in a carelessness for liberty, and even at times in a cynical contempt for liberty, accompanied with a violent intolerance, which are in amazing contradiction to the national temper and happenings of years gone by. It manifests itself in an impatient willingness to permit government to absorb a steadily increasing control over private life and occupation, and to build up at the national capital, with smaller replicas at the several State capitals, a huge, cumbrous and incompetent bureaucracy. * * *

Dr. Butler, not being a candidate for office, is able to say what he means by these generalities. He means the Fifteenth Amendment, by which the Federal Government tried and failed to insure the suffrage to all Negroes. He means the Eighteenth Amendment, by which the Federal Government is trying and is failing to establish universal Prohibition. He means the proposed Twentieth Amendment, the so-called Child Labor Amendment, by which the Federal Government would obtain power to legislate about the labor of persons under eighteen years of age. He means the proposed subsidy by the Federal Government to the several States for support of the schools. In each case Dr. Butler approves the end and deplores the means; in each case, he says, the reformer, seeking a quick, uniform and desirable result, has nevertheless done great damage: he has "cut those ties of local intimacy and interdependence" and is attempting to "substitute a mechanically operated unit, however efficient, a huge national machine."

The result is disastrous in many ways. By concentrating enormous power in Washington over the personal lives of individuals the country suffers first of all under a combination of despotism and lawlessness. The laws are passed by minorities, or even by majorities; they are ignored in spots, flouted in others, and the struggle to enforce them produces all kinds of Ku-Kluckery and lawless law enforcement.

The removal of power over the intimate affairs

And on top of this, and in the name of progressivism, comes Senator La Follette with a well-meant but wholly unconsidered proposal to extend indefinitely, and inevitably at the expense of State authority, the legislative authority of Congress. In the light of human experience, is Dr. Butler not right in saying that this whole tendency to concentrate and elaborate governmental power is destructive to liberty and deeply reactionary? Is he not right in thinking that, regardless of where the parties stand, and they stand everywhere, the decentralization of the Federal political power and the reduction of government at Washington is the paramount political issue of our time?

# CATHOLIC NEGROES MAY BE FACTOR IN MARYLAND POLITICS

## Republican Seat Vacant In The Strongest Negro District In The State

## DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SEE CHANCE TO CAPTURE IT

### Negroes Disaffected Toward Republicans, and Being Catholics, Oppose Ku Klux Klan

By MARK SULLIVAN
National Political Correspondent of The Vicksburg Herald

Washington, Oct. 22.—There is in Maryland a situation which illustrates the delicate balances and the many complexities that attend the outcome of this election. Maryland, up to two weeks ago, was one of five states in which the number of congressmen was equally divided between Republicans and Democrats and which, therefore presumably, would not cast any vote in Congress in the event of the presidential election going into that body.

About two weeks ago, however, one of the Republican congressmen in Maryland died. His district was one of the strongest Republican ones in the state, being largely negro, and the office of congressman had been for a generation almost a hereditary perquisite of one family.

The death of this congressman, however, presents a situation which the Maryland Democratic leaders regard as presenting more than a fair opportunity for them to carry the distict. They immediately took advantage of the situation by withdrawing the Democratic candidate who had been put up to make a perfunctory run against an invincible Republican, and substituted a strong candidate in the person of a son-in-law of the late Senator Gorman.

In other respects, also, the Democrats are making an aggressive and hopeful effort to capture this district. Part of their hope lies in the fact that this particular district is one in which the negroes are also Catholcs. It is the oldest settled part of Maryland, and the negroes have inherited their Catholic affiliation from the earliest settlers of the state. These colored voters who compose the major part of the electorate have therefore a double reason to be susceptible to arguments about the Ku Klux Klan as an issue. If the Democrats should carry this one district it would make the Maryland congressional delegation not a tied one, but a Democratic one, and would make one addition to the number of state delegations, now 20, which would vote for Davis if the election should be thrown into Congress. The required number is 25.

There is among the negroes in Maryland generally a measurable disposition to cast off their traditional affiliation with the Republican party. In Maryland there is a negro paper with a circulation of upward of 40,000, which in every issue preaches the doctrine that the negroes are no longer under obligation to the Republican party. I have talked with both Republican and Democratic leaders as to the probable size of the negro defection from the Republicans to the Democrats.

A reasonable averaging of Republican fears and Democratic hopes in this respect would put at about 6,000 the number of colored voters likely to desert the Republican party. As against this it is also conceded that about the same number of Democratic business men of the type who would naturally regard the name of Bryan as anathema will this year vote Republican.

Another aspect of the campaign in Maryland on the Democratic side is the intensity of what in the beginning was their insistence and s now ther feelig of disappoitment with the Democratc candidate because of his refusal to take the "wet" side of the prohibition controversy. In Maryland this issue, although it has not come to the front in the national campaign, is more talked about and thought about than any other one.

When Davis recently came to Baltimore to make a speech, a number of the most prominent Democrats in the city endorsed a statement that was issued to the effect that they would not be interested in what he should say about any other issues unless he should declare himself for modification of the Volstead act. Davis ignored this combination of the nature of plea and threat. Opposition to the Volstead act has in Maryland a status that it has in no other state. One of the reason perhaps is that there was in Maryland a mind of distillery aristocracy, a number of families of wealth and position who were for generations in the distillery business.

Another reason is that in the days before prohibition, social entertainments in Maryland were accompanied by features not consistent with the existence of prohibition, and there was a kind of local pride about it whch now feels outraged.

There will be considerable La Follette vote in the state. In Baltimore it will be subtracted largely from the Democrats. In the western part of the state it will come from forms of organized labor which in the past have been Republican. Maryland on the whole is an evenly balanced state as between Davis and Coolidge, with the chances slightly favoring Davis

## *Unregistered Negroes Permitted To Vote By Federal Judge*

Tulsa, Okla., November 3.—Federal Judge F. E. Kennamar today issued a writ of mandamus ordering the register of Okfuskee county to register approximately 550 negro voters and ordering election officials to permit them to vote as though they had registered prior to the expiration of the statutory limit. 11-4-24

Earlier in the day Judge Kennamar had granted a restraining order enfranchising approximately 1,100 voters, most of them negroes in Carter county.

Political — 1924. T.
Party Affiliation.

## MORE VOTES OBJECT OF TEXAS NEGRO LEADERS

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Galveston, Tex., April 30.—Qualified Negro voters of this city were called into formal meeting this week by L. G. Robinson, Chester Ferguson, A. L. Bush, J. A. Mirant and Frank Burton to consider plans for qualifying more Negro voters. A permanent organization is planned which will have for its main purpose the preparing of Negroes to break through the bar to voting, so their suffrage will not be abriged, either by law or political intrigue.

## TEXANS MEAN TO VOTE IN FUTURE

(A. N. P.)

**GALVESTON, TEXAS, May 17—Negro voters of this city, brought together by L. G. Robinson, Chester Ferguson, A. L. Bush, J. A. Mirant and Frank Burton, have completed plans which are to be followed in the effort to make Colored citizens a voting factor in the state. The voters who attended a preliminary meeting two weeks ago have met again and formed what is to be known as the 'Voters' Full Value Club" of Galveston County.**

**It is proposed to keep the membership open to men and women, regardless of political affiliation, to make active members of those who paid their poll tax and associate members of those who have not.**

**An executive committee will direct the work of the organization in the county which is designed, in its program of education and activity to organize groups in each precinct in the city and county with men and to leaders to line up voters and prospective voters and to do anything necessary to persuade them to become effective voting citizens.**

**In addition there are to be general standing committees, appointed on every matter of interest to the organization which will work with and coordinate the work of the precinct group. It is not intended that any Negro in Galveston county misses the right to exercise his citizenship if the Voters' Full Value Club can make them see the light.**

## COLORED VOTERS WIELD POWER IN PIVOTAL STATES

(By The Associated Negro Press)

**Philadelphia, Pa.—According to politicians interested in the Negro vote in the coming elections, the number of Negro voters in important states is as follows:**

**California, 50,000; Delaware, 16,000; Illinois, 172,000; Indiana, 110,000; Iowa, 10,000; Kansas, 40,000; Kentucky, 120,000; Maryland, 90,000; Massachusetts, 60,000; Michigan, 70,000; Minnesota, 50,000; Missouri, 102,000; Nebraska, 25,000; New Jersey, 90,000; New York, 200,000; Ohio, 146,000; Oklahoma, 60,000; Pennsylvania, 175,000; Tennessee, 135,000; Washington, 40,000; West Virgina, 70,000; Wisconsin, 30,000.**

**These figures are conservative, for, since the last election, many Negroes have moved into states where they can and will vote under the existing laws in November.**

## THE NEGRO IN POLITICS

Changing industrial conditions have combined, during the years since the United States entered the recent war, to alter the social and political status of the American Negro. Hundreds of thousands of the Negroes of the South have become residents and voters in northern states. Word has been sent back that they have found their suffrage rights more generally respected in the North than in the South. They claim to have discovered that their voices are persuasive in demanding better schools and less stringent regulations concerning racial segregation. And so, according to to the statement made by the editor of The Crisis, the official organ for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, they are preparing to commit all candidates for public office, of whatever party or political faith, to an indorsement of their social and industrial platform. Negroes "have raised their price," and will hereafter demand in return for their support, a fair recognition, presumably in the parceling out of elective and appointive offices, of the power which they profess to be able to wield.

The Negroe has been more than theoretically enfranchised. Denied the exercise of a common right he will, sooner or later, as he becomes educated and enlightened and emancipated from the thought of subjugation, assert and claim that right. There are more than 12,000,000 of them in the nation, and if they modestly arrogate more political power than he has heretofore exercised, a way must be found to permit an expression of that right in ways which have been proved to be wise and prudent.

General.

at chapel services. The visitors were welcomed by President Young, teachers and students. Members of the party were introduced by Geo. W. Buckner, manager of the Peoples Finance Corporation. Remarks were made by William O. McMahon of the Douglas Life.

A visit to "Peaceful Village," on the hill at Jefferson City, where the 2700 inhabitants sleep under lock and key ended the activities of the Capital City for the party, and a dash was made for St. Louis by way of Fulton, arriving at 9:30 p. m.

Members of the party were in high spirit having had little or no set-backs such as punctures, etc.

The party was fortunate in having expert mechanics along to take care of any road trouble. Dr. J. E. Hurt, of the H. & B. Auto Repair and Accessory Co., with two expert mechanics and plenty of oil, tools and emergency accessories, trailed the party both going and coming. Knowing of the presence of this service, the morale of the party was kept in fine shape.

### In The Party

The party was composed of Mr and Mrs. George Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. William O. McMahon, Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Grant, Dr. and Mrs Charles E. Herriot; Mr. C. H. Turpin, Mr. H. A. Smith, Mr. Earl Toddy, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Anderson, Mr A. C. Maclin, Mrs. E. L. Harris, Mr William Tennell, Mr. and Mrs. J. E Mitchell, Mr. W. H. Mosby and Dr. J. E. Hurt.

## Three Parties Discussed by Representatives at the Mu-So-Lit Club

A triagular political debate was staged at the Mu-So-Lit Club, 1327 R Street, northwest, last Friday night.

Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General, represented the Republican side; Roscoe Conckling Bruce, who is connected with the Democratic headquarters in New York, represented the Democrats, and Arthur W. Mitchell, of the La Follette New Jersey headquarters, represented the Progressives.

Each speaker was allowed twenty-five minutes. Mr. Howard opened and closed the debate.

In his opening argument Mr. Howard made a cursory review of the history of the Republican party. He declared that its record has been one of a continuous fight for human rights. He said that all legislation favorable to the Negro, whether state or national, had been put on the statute books by Republicans and all hostile legislation had been enacted by Democrats. He stated that Senator La Follette was an embittered, illusioned old man, leading the unorganized discontented forces of the nation and that the danger in his election lies in getting the labor element into control.

Mr. Bruce followed. He declared that the representation of the Negro in responsible Government offices under Republcian control had diminished almost to the vanishing point. He emphasized that the Republican party of to-day is not the party of Lincoln. He denied that John W. Davis had supported jim-crow legislation in West Virginia and cited his arguments before the Supreme Court of the United States in the Oklahoma grandfather cases. He assailed President Coolidge for his silence on the Ku Klux Klan. He declared that political lines of cleavage had too long coincided with racial lines. He concluded that to the Democratic party at this time the Negro owes a very large measure of faith and a very considerable contribution of votes.

The third speaker was Mr. Mitchell, who was substituting for Lieut. Thomas R. R. Clarke. He contended that there was very little difference between the two old parties. He charged that there has been a working truce between them on questions affecting the Negro. He also charged that both old parties are dominated by the Ku Klux Klan. He claimed that the Democratic party would have the support of all Klan states which the Republican party would not get. For the Negro in the South he saw no relief from either of the old parties. He concluded with an impassioned plea for support of Senator La Follette.

In the general discussion which followed, Kelly Miller, dean of the Junior College of Howard University voiced his opposition to all three Presidential candidates.

M. Ashbie Hawkins, an attorney of Baltimore, Md., said that he had not quite made up his mind, but that he was certainly against Mr. Coolidge and inclined toward Senator La Follette.

W. T. Andrews, an editor of Baltimore, and Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, declared for President Coolidge.

Armond W. Scott, an attroney, made a fiery speech condemning the appointment of C. Bascom Slemp as secretary to the President.

Other speakers included James C. Water of the Howard University law school and Dr. Wm. H. Wilson.

### SELLING "GROUP" VOTES

After frankly confessing that for a drink of liquor and a dollar bill we have packed ballot boxes," the editor of the Philadelphia Tribune to urge his (negro) readers to "sell your vote to the highest bidder" and "get the best possible price." But the editor of the Tribune wants the members of his race to bargain for a good deal more than "a drink of liquor and a dollar bill." He would have them cast their votes for the party that will promise them the most as a race. For this attitude he has been chided by white editors of his part of the country, one of whom says that the Tribune "falls short of its duty to the race in failing to direct their attention to economic problems of equal concern to both races, and to

the importance of taking them into consideration in making a decision."

Of course such criticism is both pointed and pertinent, but it is worth while to note the fact that such a narrow, self-seeking attitude is by no means confined to the negroes of America. There are groups among the whites of this country who approach politics in precisely the same way, dismissing what is of "equal concern" to all and caring only for the interest of themselves as hyphenates and the interests of the foreign nation with which they are allied by blood. For example, the Steuben Society, representing or claiming to represent German-American voters, has just declared for La Follette and indignantly repudiated both the Republican and Democratic parties solely because these, according to the charge, have failed to have at heart the interests of either German-Americans or "or Germany" (!) —an attitude no less narrowly self-seeking and far more preposterous than that of the negro editor mentioned above.

[illegible] TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 15, 1924

## The Negro Vote.

The negro vote in the North is going to play an important part in the coming national election because it forms a powerful element in such States as Illinois, Indiana, New York and Ohio. The tremendous influx of the negro from the South to industrial sections of the North has given him a power which political managers are not underestimating.

The negro vote, since the Civil War, has been solidly Republican. But this year, for the first time since his enfranchisement, the negro is looking with friendly eyes toward the other candidates, and the recent declaration of William H. Lewis of Boston, a leader of thought among his race, a man whose record is admirable in every way, that because of the failure of the Republican party to fulfill its promises toward the negro, he intends to work for and vote for John W. Davis is highly significant. A prominent negro leader recently announced the support of himself and his organization to La Follette. The Republican candidate, of course, can depend upon a formidable support from the negroes because of obvious reasons.

The failure of President Coolidge to declare himself upon the Ku Klux Klan, in view of the strong declarations against the order by Mr. Davis and Senator La Follette, has naturally created a doubt in the negro's mind as to where the President and his party stand upon his avowed enemy. Three months ago a representative negro organization asked President Coolidge flatly for a declaration of position, but the President evaded. The same organization has repeated the question.

If the President refuses to take a positive stand, then the Republican party alone is to blame for the breaking away of the negro vote. Gradually the thought is being impressed upon the negro's mind by sound leaders that he should vote according to the local situation, for the party which is favorable to him in his own locality. So long as the President maintains silence, that means loss of votes to him in Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, New York and in other northern sections to where the negro has migrated.

## NEGROES SEEK OFFICE

A very significant feature of present day political activities is the effort on the part of Negro citizens of several communities in the South as well as the North, to have representation in the law-making bodies going from their sections. Candidates for office ranging from members of the county court to a seat in the United States Congress.

It further shows that there is a desire on the part of the race to have a voice in the affairs of the governing power of the country of which they are a part, and regardless or not as to whether success will crown the efforts of those now aspiring, it means that the well founded contentions will be waged until some support will certainly be given by those of the parties who are in power possessing a desire to accord all men an equal chance.

Political – 1924

Georgia.

Suffrage.

# Drifting to a Dynasty

Atlanta Journal
Advertiser

A study of the presidential voting records of 1912, 1916, and 1920 not only show this great nation to be governed by minority, but no more forceful indictment for civic indifference could be found than the actual census figures, which show this astounding and growing retrogression of civic consciences.

In 1920, to illustrate, 27,000,000 eligible voters stayed away from the polls, while 26,000,000 voted—an election by minority.

The most serious feature, however, is the rapidly dwindling popular interest in popular government. For instance, 73 per cent of the eligible voters cast their ballots in 1900, 66 per cent in 1908, 62 per cent in 1912, and less than 50 per cent in 1920. This tendency if continued at the same ratio, will entirely wipe out the so-called rule of the people within another generation and leave the government in control of a small group of selfish politicians—or a machine dynasty.

10-1-24

What is true of the nation is more than true of Georgia.

In 1920, Georgia had 1,414,772 eligible voters, and for president only 151,347 votes were cast—leaving what may be called in harsh terms, 1,263,425 "ballot slackers."

Some one, perhaps, may attempt to excuse this by the statement that Georgia is solidly democratic, and why the interest in the general election?

That is not the question. Georgia may be democratic for all time, but it is reasonably assured if the indifferent voters would go to the polls there would at least be two strong white parties in Georgia, and nothing better could occur—nothing of more potent material benefit to the state. Again, indifference in one election invites indifference in another and it is this spirit that is gradually breaking down our primary system as a process of perpetuating self-government and the free institutions of democracy under a republican system.

But Georgia stands out as the most conspicuous example of electoral indifference in the South. North Carolina voted in 1920 538,758 out of an eligible strength of 1,207,343. In other words, North Carolina cast nearly four votes to Georgia's one, with a small eligible total. Is that not the answer to North Carolina's remarkable progress in education, road building, industry and per capita wealth? Of course, it is ! The people take an interest in government.

It is a shame that Georgia has fallen into such a state of affairs that her people are indifferent to their duties as citizens. It is no wonder that the state ranks the lowest in support of public education, the highest in illiteracy, and one of the slowest in internal improvement. It is unpleasant to speak the truth at times, but the election figures, as compiled by the census bureau tell the truth regardless of how it hurts.

What will Georgians do about it?—Atlanta Constitution.

Political—1924.

Georgia.

Suffrage.

# It Is Time For Men and Women of Our Group To Register

By DR. H. R. BUTLER

In passing along the streets and highways one frequently hears the expression, "I am a man, I am," or "I am a woman, I am," when as a matter of fact they are male and female—that is about all. They have not caught the first vision of what it takes to make men and women. Outside of those God given differences, there are some man given differences. The God given differences were fixed in the beginning. I have not the time or space to discuss those, but will briefly talk to you about the man given differences.

In short, to be a man it is understood the individual is a human male being; he must not only wear pants, but he must or should have a good moral character, some degree of intelligence, should have a name in his community; a real man ought to have his own home. I do not mean by that that there are not some good men renting, for there are a large number of them (too large) in every community. A real man, a home owner or a renter, should be a registered VOTER in his city, county and state. This is not only the duty of every FREE man but it is also the duty of every free citizen in a free country. Above all a man should be a Christian and a working Christian in his church—I do not mean one of these whited sepulchers one sees daily going about crucifying Christ a second time—no, I mean a real Christ living Christian. In my lifetime I have seen so much hypocrisy until I have become disgusted I have seen long lines of hypocrites with Bibles in their hands, white and colored, going up to God's house, and have had to ask myself, well what does all that outward show amount to? And so, every man ought to be a Christ liver and not a Christ pretender.

And, too, a female ought to be more than a female human being; that is understood. First of all, she should be a CHRISTIAN church worker in her community; secondly, she should be a lover of her home, whether owned or rented; if married, she should give most of her time to her home, husband and children (if blessed with children); she should also spend some time in social life and club life; these things help to keep women young and help to keep away the grind of house work; thirdly, she should be a registered voter in her city, county and state to make her a full fledged citizen of her country.

This message is given to every woman in our great nation in every state. Don't think I am speaking alone to the women of Atlanta or of Georgia. I am speaking to all.

We have millions of women of our group (like some of the men) who do not think it worth while to register. Then we have millions of women, I am sorry to say, living today in some parts of this so-called Christian country of ours, who are not allowed to register. What do you think of a thing like that for a free country and a Christian country? And the Christian church endorses a thing like that by its cooperative silence—fear of doing right. My advice to all such is to go to the place of registration and make an effort to register any way. If you are refused try to find out on what grounds you are refused. If the refusal is a just one, take your medicine; if not a just one report the matter to the nearest United States district attorney and insist on an investigation.

There is one thing the people have got to learn and that is they must give in their taxes every Feb. in Georgia, and pay them at the proper time. This applies to women from twenty-one years old to sixty as well as to men. Even if you have no property, you are due to pay a state and county tax of one or two dollars a year. That entitles you to be a citizen of the state and county. A person (man or woman) paying that tax can walk on the streets and hold a high head as a citizen and tax payer, and not be sneaking about on streets built and paid for by others. It is very discouraging to see daily hundreds of young men and young women dressed in the latest of fashions walking up and down the streets that they have not paid a dime to help build. This is a very serious matter and one upon which hangs the door of hope of our people. A voteless people any where in the world is a helpless people; a voteless people here in Atlanta or elsewhere is at the mercy of the people that do the voting. Let me urge every father, mother, sister and brother to go today and register and stand up and be counted as men and women and not counted as merely males and females going about with your heads down in the dust of humiliation taking any little dirty crumb that may be thrown at you. As soon as my son was twenty-one years old I took him to the court house and had him register and told him what it meant to keep registered and to keep his taxes paid. As soon as the law passed giving women the ballot, I took my wife to the court house and had her register and urged her to keep her taxes paid and to keep registered. What I did EVERY husband and father should do with his wife, sons and daughters, in city and in country. The times call for men and women who can be depended upon to stand up and be counted every year—and not JUST every four years. Of course, once in four years is better than never, but every year registration is far better. The white Republicans of the state are just a quadrennial office seeking group; they are afraid to put out a state, county or city ticket, but keep registered just the same—we do not know when something might happen. Stand up and be counted—register and keep registered—make it a yearly habit.

# PLANS FOR LARGER NEGRO REGISTRATION

## Palmetto Country Club To Wage Campaign For Securing More Voters

Among the several interesting features brought up at the meeting of the Palmetto Country Club, held Wednesday night of last week at the Savannah Home Association auditorium, was that concerning an increased Negro registration. The report of the committee on registration, composed of Dr. J. W. Jamerson, Col. A. B. Singfield and Capt. John Starr, consumed much time, it being very generally discussed.

The members of this organization are very much interested in the matter of registration and are resolved to do their utmost toward stimulating a general interest in getting more Negro voters. It is their plan to make a studied, vigorous campaign in behalf of a larger registration and have committed themselves to a plan which, if properly carried out, will be instrumental in adding hundreds of names to the registration list of the county.

The Club proposes not only to see to it that every member of the Palmetto Country Club becomes a registered voter, but it will use every effort to interest other organizations in this very vital question. Literature will be gotten out immediately, bearing upon the subject of registration, and sent to all the prominent organizations in the city. In addition to this, the Club plans to send speakers to the meetings of these organizations, who will emphasize the importance of registration. In this way, a general interest in this matter, it is hoped, will be created, and that by May 3rd, the closing day of the registration books at the county court house, the number of Negro voters will be at least doubled.

BOOSTING REGISTRATION.

The effort which one of our organizations is making to stimulate Negro registration at the county court house is coming none too soon. There has been altogether too much talk about what should be done to get more Negro voters and too little actual work. Noise is one thing, but it accomplishes but little along this line. What we need is actual work which will interest Negroes, work which will stimulate them and prompt them to go to the court house and become full-fledged citizens.

There cannot be too much activity along this line; we need all the prodding possible to get us out of our lethargy. We need every organization in our midst to preach registration at every possible opportunity, and thus we are pleased to note the vigorous campaign which the Palmetto Country Club is going to wage in behalf of an enlarged Negro registration.

It is very difficult to believe that Savannah would have so few registered voters among its Negro citizenry and yet it is a fact that the number of Negroes whose names are on the county registration lists is less than two thousand men and women. It is truly a reflection upon the Negro citizenry of our city that such a small number as this have attended to their citizenship rights along this line. What are we to hope for with so few who can express themselves at election times? We have been guilty, in the past few years, of neglecting one of our most valued privileges or we would have several times this number of registered voters. We realize that on many occasions, those who have attempted to register have been met with first this rebuff and then another, but this should not stop us. We should be more persistent, more determined to qualify as voters and should use any efforts to

stop us from registering as a means to further efforts along this line. Especially should those young men and women who are just attaining their majority in years be made to see the necessity of qualifying themselves as full-fledged citizens. They need to be prodded, urged and even begged, if necessary, to fulfill this duty which will mean so much to themselves and to the race. The Tribune has ever preached registration and is always delighted to assist in any movement which has for its objective an increased Negro registration. We therefore take pleasure in here presenting to our thousands of readers the eight reasons which the Palmetto Country Club is putting forward in its new campaign on registration, under the caption, "Why Every Negro Should Register"

1. It is an inalienable right of every citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States.

2. It shows an appreciation of citizenship, and puts the registered voter in the way of participating in his government, because he is part and parcel thereof.

3. The exercise of your right to vote is the only means of asserting your claim to full citizenship rights.

4. As a registered voter the citizen may elect or reject those by whom he is governed, thus enabling the good citizen to establish clean, honest and upright men in public office.

5. The exercise of the right to vote is the only weapon with which the free citizen may secure the rights and privileges that are now denied him.

6. The failure to register keeps the freeman yet a slave, and the young Negro's dereliction of his suffrage rights is the one and only great cause of unfair and unjust discrimination against the Negro race everywhere.

7. If 10,000 Negro men and women were registered in Chatham county today, Savannah would be a very different place in which to live.

8. There can be no real logical offense in one's insistence on his right to register and vote; and every Negro of age should go up, pay his poll taxes, register and vote. We must do this if we must go to courts to secure that right.

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The above editorial, taken from the Savannah (Ga.) Tribune, speaks a truth not only as to Savannah and Chatham county; but many other cities in Georgia and the South. Here in Atlanta and Fulton county, the Negroes are derelict in the performance of their duties. They have made high-sounding speeches and penned numerous articles for press, but, the result is far below what it should be. An appeal has gone out from various local organizations and The Independent has incessantly appealed to the Negroes of Atlanta, Fulton county and the state to qualify for participation in elections, but not yet has there been a fair response.

Let every man and woman of 21 years or over consider well the above editorial from The Tribune.

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MAY 2 - 1924

We didn't expect anything else except trouble when it was announced that a negro woman had been appointed national Republican committeewoman from Georgia. She got busy at once, of course, and began to round up negro women to register. When she arrived at the registration office, she boisterously and obnoxiously attempted to tell the officials how it should be done and became disorderly when the officers told her to be quiet. An officer was called and showed her the way out while the registration of those desiring to be registered proceeded.

# MINISTER' UNION URGES NEGROES TO REGISTER

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Report of Civic Committee, Atlanta
A. M. E. Ministers' Union
Atlanta, Ga., March 25, 1924.

To the President and Members of the A. M. E. Ministers' Union
Greeting:

We, Your Committee on Civic Righteousness, beg leave to submit the following:

Your committee desires to call your attention to the depressing as well as appalling condition of this our great country,

Your committee believes it the duty of this union to get squarely on the job by asking each pastor and minister to stir up the members and coherents of the several congregations to see the necessity of paying their taxes and registering and be in readiness to vindicate our rights with their ballots. Your committee firmly believes that it is the duty of the church to arise and take its place an help correct the evils and the many wrongs which are spreading shame and disgrace on our great government.

We feel the pressure more and more of this one-sided government, and the only remedy is the ballot, and the ballot comes only by paying our taxes and registering.

Your committee recommends that each pastor and minister will urge tax paying and registering and use diligence in having this particular feature carried out.

Corruption and the many vexing evils which now affect this government will be remedied, and we will be able to have a clean government from the justice of the peace court to the supreme court, and from the many governors of states to our persident, when every citizen will rally to the polls and vote.

Respectfully submitted and signed,

L. A. Townsley, Chairman.
J. A. Hadley
J. R. Fleming.
J. H. McFarlin.
D. W. Wiggs.
J. E McCain.
J. H. Lewis.
R. D. Stinson.
C. A. Wingfield.

Political — 1924

Suffrage.

Georgia.

Constitution

JAN 4 - 1924

# GEORGIA NEGROES ARE NOT DENIED RIGHT AT POLLS

## Congressman Upshaw Answers Charges Flung at State by Maryland "Wet."

## *POURS VERBAL FIRE ON HEAD OF HILL*

## Offers Comprehensive Program to Congress to Stamp Out Traffic in Liquor in U. S.

**SAM SMALL PRAISES SPEECH BY UPSHAW.**

The following telegram was received by The Constitution last night from Sam W. Small, of Washington, concerning Congressman Upshaw's address in the house yesterday:

"Congressman Upshaw had a very full hearing before the house Thursday afternoon, with extended time in which to conclude his speech that was heard intently, frequently applauded and at its conclusion received plaudits from both sides more prolonged than any since Coolidge delivered his message in December. It was a distinct ovation to a plucky man who had boldly met every challenge against the constitutional loyalty of the south and the right of the people of America to have their fundamental law fully and rigidly enforced."

Washington, January 3.—(Special.)—Sitting in a chair before the house and leaning forward on his crutch, Representative Upshaw, of Georgia, in a dramatic speech Thursday, answered the charges made by Representative Hill, of Maryland, avowed "wet," that Georgia is violating the fourteenth amendment by "2.75 per cent suffrage."

Upshaw declared that every negro who wants to vote in Georgia can vote, and presented facts and figures to show that the qualifications for an elector are lower in Georgia than in many northern and eastern states, and that in many instances northern congressmen were elected on a smaller total vote than were polled in many districts in the south.

He also took frequent shots at Representative Hill for his advocacy of light wines and 2.75 per cent beer, dubbing the Maryland representative a "radiant and resourceful republican from 'boozy' Baltimore." Hill sat on the front row before Upshaw, smiling broadly throughout the lengthy address, and leading the frequent applause, sometimes clapping vigorously alone when Upshaw aimed a sally at him.

**Galleries Packed.**

The Georgia congressman had a large audience, both in the house and in the galleries. He had been given 45 minutes to speak. He secured unanimous consent to speak 40 minutes longer after an objection from Representative Dyer, of Missouri, had been dropped at the request of Representative Hill who wanted to give Upshaw "all the time he wanted." Upshaw was compelled to sit during his address on account of his fractured rib, which is still giving him much trouble.

Upshaw devoted much of his speech to an attack on Hill and a plea for upholding the Volstead act. In answer to Hill's recent reference to the arrest of a booze ring with headquarters at Savannah, he said "all men know that there are conscientious violators of the law—all law—in every state."

"But is this Georgia rum ring, operating in the largest seaport of America, next to New York, any different from the rum ring which was recently unearthed in Boston, another in New York and New Jersey, and another with wholesale defiance of the law in Philadelphia, and even in Baltimore?" Upshaw asked.

**Why That Ride?**

"Verily, people who live in glass houses should not throw stones. If Mr. Hill is 'deeply peeved' over violations of the Volstead law, why did he ride on a white charger at the head of that liquor parade in Baltimore, followed by thousands of foreigners of unpronounceable names demanding the repeal of the Volstead law and the 18th amendment?"

"As a final word on the Georgia situation, I remind the gentleman from Maryland, and all others who would unite in his indictment against my state, that he failed to bring out the facts concerning that very rum violation in Savannah, that Judge Barrett, a sterling democrat, who was appointed to the federal bench by the fair-minded and lamented President Harding, imposed more than $150,000 in fines and more than 20 years of imprisonment on those violators that were captured in our Georgia city. Come on, Baltimore, and show a similar wholesome record!"

**Franchise Not Infringed.**

Turning to the Georgia electoral situation, Upshaw said:

"Let me here stress the fact that every negro voted who wanted to vote, just as every white man voted who wanted to vote, but those who did vote left several thousand white and black behind who did not care to qualify or vote, adding their quota to the more than 50 per cent of the nation's indifferent population who do not vote at all. If 5,000 or 6,000 negroes had presented themselves at the polls in Atlanta, qualified on the same basis on which their white neighbors had qualified, they would have voted without any sort of restraint.

"Gradually the southern negro is rising in educational qualifications and ideals, and he will testify by the million now, that as a class he is not kept from voting except as the white man is kept from voting—by educational indolence and unpatriotic neglect.

**Wets Are Side-Steppers.**

"Finally, on this rather unpleasant theme that has been forced upon me, I remind the friends of liquor who sidestep the main question because they are unable to defend their devilish darling, that there is a vast difference between the potential and inherent weight with which the eighteenth amendment was adopted and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments found their way into the constitution. The fourteenth and fifteenth amendments were born amid the unhappy acrimonies of sectional passion and forced into the constitution at the end of federal bayonets."

Speaking of the appeals for "liberty" by the wets, Upshaw declared:

"The difference between their concept of 'liberty' and mine is this: I think liberty can be preserved in the duly enacted constitution and in the loyal hearts of sober American citizens, and they think liberty 'can only be preserved in alcohol.'"

**Calls for Abstinence.**

Upshaw reiterated his appeal that President Coolidge require total abstinence of all officials.

"President Coolidge has done beautifully as far as he has gone, but there is so much drinking devilment going on among officials that the friends of national sobriety are anxious to see him begin a holy crusade by breaking every jug and bottle in official Washington, by using the executive guillotine on the head of every drinking official including army, naval and cabinet officers."

In discussing liquor used and abused by foreign legations and embassies, Upshaw said: "The flagrant abuses of diplomatic immunity on the part of many of the attaches of foreign legations and embassies puts into italics the necessity for revoking a privilege that should never have been allowed under our national prohibition law. I am introducing a bill to relieve them of their bacchanalian temptations in our prohibition land. It is demoralizing to see truck loads of liquor transported through our streets while many foolish Americans look on and say 'it is not fair to allow foreigners to revel in liquor that is denied to us by our constitution.' As long as this immunity continues these abuses will occur. The capital of this prohibition nation can gloriously get along without the liquor drinking functions in these foreign posts among us which tantalize and demoralize our political and social life.

**To Offer Program.**

"To meet the needs of the present moral crisis, I offer a rum-proof, 'booze-tight,' clean-up program, a part of which I have introduced, will soon introduce, or will have introduced by others—a part of which I have urged in executive consideration and for all of which I will fight, God helping me, till I fall in my tracks for the redemption of America and America's glorious leadership in the redemption of the world.

"First: Let congress clean around its own door by passing a resolution declaring persona non grata to the floor of the house any member found under the influence of liquor in the capitol or house office building, or known to have liquor illegally acquired in his office.

"Second: Immediate deportation, without grace or privilege of returning to America, for all aliens found guilty of violating the prohibition law.

"Third: Withdrawal of citizenship from all United States citizens who go to any foreign country and engage in smuggling liquor into the United States.

**Make Buyers Guilty, Too.**

"Fourth: Make buyer of liquor equally guilty with seller, and imprisonment plus fine imperative in all cases.

"Fifth: Confiscation of all liquor in bond with fair payment by government, a special commission being appointed by the president to appraise value of said liquor.

"Sixth: Stop all manufacture of intoxicants by private concerns, the government manufacturing and distributing such alcohol as may be necessary for medicinal and scientific purposes.

"Seventh: Independent bureau for prohibition enforcement with commissioner having full power and amenable only to the president.

"Eighth: Put all prohibition enforcement officers, except the head commissioner, under civil service, with all political influence absolutely prohibited in making appointments.

**Use Army and Navy.**

"Ninth: Require pledge of total abstinence from all federal appointees, including consular and diplomatic representatives abroad, cabinet officers, army and naval officers, and the executive guillotine for all such appointees who are known to drink the liquor outlawed by our constitution.

"Tenth: Employ the army and the navy, if necessary, to prevent liquor smuggling and otherwise aid in prohibition enforcement.

"Eleventh: Withdrawal of charter from all national banks and prosecution of all other banking institutions that extend financial aid to bootleggers or receive deposits from those known to be engaged in the illicit liquor traffic.

"Twelfth: Let the state department respectfully request that all foreign governments discontinue sending to this country diplomatic and consular representatives who exert a demoralizing influence upon our official and social life by dispensing from their residences and offices intoxicating liquors prohibited by our laws to American citizens.

**Abstract of Address.**

Maintaining throughout a spirit of contagious good-humor which made his shafts of sarcasm and argument easier, at least, for the opposition to endure if not enjoy, the Georgian offered at the beginning a general apology for preceding his subject of national sobriety with a discussion that had about it a complexion of sectionalism.

"I am not to blame," he said. "I call this house to witness that during my nearly five years in congress I have never precipitated an unworthy sectional issue on this floor. I love always to put the emphasis on the national verities that unite us rather than those that divide us; but this time I have been challenged by Mr. Hill. The Chicago Tribune, and a number of other northern papers to explain the discrepancies between the general election votes north and south. These fellows make me think of the first picture that I ever saw in an almanac. An Irish washwoman turned from her board and said: 'Mike, Mike, stop scratching yer head!' Whereupon Mike answered: 'I won't do it Ma'am, they commenced on me first.' I was behaving beautifully, but the gentlemen from Maryland and these blindly ignorant northern papers have been pelting me with stones ever since I began a year ago to fight under the slogan 'Sober Leadership and a Whole Constitution' and I am compelled to say to them, as the little fellow said to the minnow he had caught from the limpid brook: Hold easy, little fish—I will skin you just as easy as I can, but you've got to be skun."

The Georgian then poured something very like an avalanche of facts and figures on his opponents showing that the requirements for suffrage are higher in some northern states than in Georgia, North Carolina and other southern states, and that in many instances northern congressmen were elected on a smaller total vote than were polled in many dis-

tricts in the south. In the St. Louis district, for instance, of Congressman Dyer, author of the anti-lynching bill, only 27,000 voted in round numbers, while in a democratic district in the same state, over 100,000 were cast, and in the districts of Stedman and Doughton in North Carolina, 54,000 and 55,000 votes were cast respectively—more than Mr. Hill, in Baltimore, Mr. Madden, in Chicago and Speaker Gillett in Massachusetts received. In discussing a like discrepancy in several republican districts in Michigan, the Georgian in thorough good-humor said: "Let those dear solicitous Michigan republicans get together and weep over these shocking discrepancies, but for goodness sake don't charge it up to the intimidation of Georgia democrats."

Naturally the republicans had "dry grins" while the democrats applauded.

With almost startling bluntness Congressman Upshaw declared: "The south does not violate the 14th amendment, and I dare any man on the floor of this house, or any editor in the union to give a single bit of evidence to the contrary."

He then quoted Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and also the supreme court decision in the famous Slaughter House case, to prove the 14th amendment did not permit congress to take action against an occasional sporadic case of election interference by individuals or even a small rioting group—the opposition must be the result of state action against the negro, "and" he declared proudly, "No such instance exists."

The speaker declared it to be utterly unfair and absolutely dishonest to try to prove intimidation from general election figures, "for," said he, the primaries settle practically all elections in the south, and there is not enough partisan opposition to bring out the vote in the general election." "Gentlemen," he declared amid much merriment, "surely we are not to blame because we do not grow republicans down south. Some of them are nice people, but they are simply not indigenous to our soil." "Every negro votes who qualifies and wants to vote, on the same ground that white citizens qualify and vote, and it is only a desire to defend Baltimore, Chicago, New York and Boston jugs and bottles that could have introduced the old discredited and disgraceful 'bloody shirt' argument into a great moral question in this great hour of national fellowship."

**Bootleggers and Patrons.**

Speaking of the much heralded Washington list of "gilded guilty customers" in a recent raid he declared: "Suppose they were German spies in wartime, those names would be published. A man whose distorted patriotism would put an alien flag over your home and leave you in peace with your family is an angel of light compared to a blackhearted bootlegger who would put dollars in his pocket, or ballots in his box by debauching your children and mine. He will lie—he will steal—he will murder, and every man and woman, high or low, who patronizes that villain is a partaker of his hellish crimes."

The Georgian declared with fiery indignation and the spirit of the political prophet: "The people of America are so aroused over this the biggest question before the nation, that there is not the ghost of a chance in either party for a "damp candidate on a 'damp' platform." "We women," he said, "simply won't stand for any man who personally drinks or who fought the 18th amendment. Such candidates might as well 'go way back and sit down.' President Coolidge has done beautifully as far as he has gone," said the Georgian, "but there is so much driking devilment going on among officials that the friends of national sobriety are anxious to see him begin a holy crusade by breaking every jug and bottle in official Washington, by using the executive guillotine on the head of every drinking official, including army, naval and cabinet officers."

**Would Banish Liquor.**

In discussing liquor used and abused by foreign legations and embassies, Mr. Upshaw said: "The flagrant abuses of diplomatic immunity on the part of many of the attaches of foreign legations and embassies puts into italics the necessity for revoking a privilege that should never have been allowed under our national prohibition law. Recent investigations have convinced me that some of these diplomats would be heartily glad to be relieved of the expense and all their other troubles and responsibilities from liquor immunity. I am introducing a bill to relieve them of their bacchanalian temptations in our prohibition land. It is demoralizing to see truck loads of liquor transported through our streets while many foolish Americans look on and say: 'It is not fair to allow foreigners to revel in liquor that is denied to us by our constitution.' As long as this immunity continues these abuses will occur. The capital of this prohibition nation can gloriously get along without the liquor-drinking functions in these foreign posts among us which tantalize and demoralize our political and social life. We love the fellowship of other nations, but we have a right to respectfully invite all drinking foreigners to stay away from America while we are engaged in the mightiest moral battle that any nation has ever known."

## NOW IS THE TIME TO REGISTER

May 5th the registration books will close in Georgia and you will have no opportunity to qualify to vote in the fall election, so let us get busy—make the necessary sacrifice of time and money to put ourselves on the books as an elector in the precinct where we live. The white man is busy. The office seeker is hustling in order to register every white man and woman in the state that a full vote may turn out on primary day.

The Negro leader is off having a good time, drinking, joyriding and living on flowery beds of ease—not studying about his people. He is not thinking of them until a couple of weeks before the mass meetings, when he will come in with a squeal that the lilywhites and Ku Klux are about to drive us out of our party.

Do not put off registering today for tomorrow. Let us register. We ought to register ten thousand voters in Fulton County and one hundred and fifty thousand in the state. You are not molested. The white man shows but little opposition to the Negro registering—and if he objects, we are American citizens just as he—have the same right to exercise our constitutional prerogative as he. Let us do our duty—qualify to vote. If we have no candidate for which to vote, let us qualify anyway. Let us be prepared. In peace is the time to prepare for war.

Every man and woman in America has the right to vote once for every measure or person submitted to the suffrage, and those who refuse to qualify and help to pass the best measures and elect the best men, ought not to complain of bad government. A man or woman who refuses to contribue their vote to good government, does not deserve to live under good government.

Every Negro in Fulton County who will, can register as freely as the whites—and let us do our duty in the premises—**register.**

## Col. Singfield Urges Negro To Register

The principal feature of the meeting of the Palmetto Country Club on Wednesday evening of last week was an address by Col. A. B. Singfield, who spoke from the subject "Inducing the Negro to Register and methods by which the Negro may become interested in civic affairs."

Mr. Singfield pointed out that lethargy and laziness, indifference and stupidity, embarrassment and humiliation have been the means of preventing most Negroes from registering. He made a very strong appeal to the members of the club to exercise their influence in their several churches, lodges, club rooms, etc., to the end that more of our people will see the wisdom of securing the franchise in spite of the embarrassment or humiliation to which they may be subjected. Mr. Singfield put great stress upon the power of the ballot, and urged each member of the organization to qualify as a registered voter.

At the conclusion of the address, a committee was appointed to further prosecute the program outlined by Mr. Singfield. The committee is composed of the following persons: Dr. J. W. Jamerson, A. B. Singfield, and Capt. John H. Starr.

Alphonso Roberts delighted the audience when he sand "Deep River" at the conclusion of Mr. Singfield's address.

## BOOSTING REGISTRATION

The effort which one of our organizations is making to stimulate Negro registration at the county court house is coming none too soon. There has been altogether too much talk about what should be done to get more Negro voters and too little actual work. Noise is one thing but it accomplishes but little along this line. What we need is actual work which will interest Negroes, work which will stimulate them and prompt them to go to the court house and become full fledged citizens.

There cannot be too much activity along this line; we need all the prodding possible to get us out of our lethargy. We need every organization in our midst to preach registration at every possible opportunity, and thus we are pleased to note the vigorous campaign which the Palmetto Country Club is going to wage in behalf of an enlarged Negro registration.

It is very difficult to believe that Savannah would have so few registered voters among its Negro citizenry and yet it is a fact that the number of Negroes whose names are on the county registration lists is less than two thousand, men and women. It is truly a reflection upon the Negro citizenry of our city that such a small number as this have attended to their citizenship rights along this line. What are we to hope for with so few who can express themselves at election times? We have been guilty, in the past few years, of neglecting one of our most valued privileges or we would have several times this number of registered voters. We realize that on many occasions, those who have attempted to register have been met with first this rebuff and then another, but this should not stop us. We should be more persistent, more determined to qualify as voters and should use any efforts to stop us from registering as a means to further efforts along this line. Especially should these young men and women who are just attaining their majority in years be made to see the necessity of qualifying themselves as full-fledged citizens. They need to prodded, urged and even begged, if necessary, to fulfill this duty which will mean so much to themselves and to the race. The Tribune has ever preached registration and is always delighted to ssist in any movement which has for its objective an increased Negro registration. We therefore take pleasure in here presenting to our thousands of readers the eight reasons which the Palmetto Country Club is putting forward in its new campaign on registration, under the caption "Why Every Negro Should Register:"

1. It is an inalienable right of every citizen of the United States, under the Constitution of the United States.
2. It shows an appreciation of citizenship, and puts the registered voter in the way of participating in his government, because he is part and parcel thereof.
3. The exercise of your right to vote is the only means of asserting your claim to full citizenship rights
4. As a registered voter the citizen may elect or reject those by whom he is governed, thus enabling the good citizen to establish clean, honest and upright men in public office.
5. The exercise of the right to vote is the only weapon with which the free citizen may secure the rights and privileges that are now denied him.
6. The failure to register keeps the freeman yet a slave, and the young Negro's dereliction of his suffrage rights is the one and only great cause of unfair and unjust discrimination against the Negro race everywhere.
7. If 10,000 Negro men and women were registered in Chatham county today, Savannah would be a very different place in which to live.
8. There can be no real or logical offense in one's insistence on his right to register and vote; and every Negro of age should go up pay his poll taxes, register and vote. We must do this if we must go to the courts to secure that right

Registration closes May 3rd.
Palmetto Country Club
(Advertisement)

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Registration closes May 3rd.
Palmetto Country Club
(Advertisement)

Political — 1924.

Missouri.

Suffrage.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEM
APRIL 6 1924

## 33,786 NEW NEGRO VOTERS.

A survey of approximate accuracy, made under the direction of the St. Louis Election Board discloses that the registration of men and women voters of the negro race has increased from 30,378 in 1920 to 64,264 at the present time. From these figures a new estimate as to city population gains in something less than four years may be made. As this is a factor in population growth that is not reflected in housing gains, like divers other factors, its influence has been indefinite heretofore. The number of unregistered negro adults and the children represented by those registered must also be considerable.

Would these additional 33,786 negro voters represent a total increase of 60,000 in the St. Louis negro population or even of 50,000? Either figure, and a count might show that they are exceeded, conveys an idea as to the new problems created by the coming of so many of this race to the community. Almost nothing has been done to understand the terms of those problems, even less to solve them. Investment capital has accomplished wonders in providing quarters for other newcomers, but virtually nothing for these newcomers. They are crowded in decaying, ill appointed habitations as human beings ought not to be crowded. One city ward alone has 11,104 new negro voters. What changes in living conditions must have been caused in that ward? Four other wards have additions in excess of 3000 each; one, in fact, of more than 5000. On one street 160 families are said to reside in a single block. In a dozen small rooms in the rear of business property, 67 negroes are accommodated.

These persons have become a permanent part of the life of St. Louis, a permanent influence in the community. What is being done to make that part a beneficial one and that influence wholesome? On the one side, is the effect on the census showing and on the labor market; on the other side are many urgent new needs. Presumably something is being done to prevent these swarming quarters from becoming sources from which disease may spread, but there are perils in that direction to be removed only by abating the congestion. The expansion over new streets of the districts assigned by common consent to the race is something to which realty interests seem keenly sensitive, but such expansion is inevitable unless areas in the districts now inhabited are utilized more intensively and with more home-like results. Here is not merely a duty. It is an investment opportunity promising reasonable returns.

Merely material needs are subordinated by the needs of another and higher kind. These increases are attributed to the negro migration from rural areas of the South. Is their voting to be selective, individual voting or indiscriminate, controlled mass voting? What do they know about the issues of a large center? How many of them have even voted before? Are they to become mere interlocked, obedient machine agents at the polls? Alien newcomers are the recipients of solicitous attention. "Americanization" activities reach among them in all directions. What is being done to Americanize these newcomers who are not aliens?

Political—1924.
Suffrage.

New Jersey.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
AUGUST 14, 1924

## Urges Negroes to Resist Efforts to Purchase Votes

An appeal to colored voters to resist any attempt by primary candidates to buy their votes was made today in a statement issued by Dr. George E. Cannon of Jersey City, president of the Colored Republican State Conference.

"About ten years ago," he said, "a group of us initiated a program in this state for clean, honest, negro leadership in politics. We had grown weary of the so-called leaders bartering with candidates and even offering themselves to the highest bidder on the basis that they could 'deliver' the colored vote. Candidates whom we consulted at that time frankly stated that they had been led to believe that when they paid negro politicians for their services that they, the candidates were no longer obligated to the negro people. Our program against this venal policy met not only with favor among a large part of our people, but also among white Republican leaders.

"Out of this forward looking movement grew the Colored Republican State Conference, which is being copied in many other states, as well as forming the model for the powerful National Colored Republican Conference.

"Our campaign against graft, unscrupulous leaders and vote selling met with remarkable success, and we were well on the road to respectable leadership in political affairs," says Dr. Cannon, but this condition he asserts has undergone a marked change for the worse. As a result, he declares, a new lease of life has been given "to that class of negro grafting politicians whom our program of clean leadership had about chloroformed, and sad to say, some of the prominent members of our state conference, who helped to chloroform this undesirable class of leaders, are now lined up with these political renegades.

Political—1924.
Suffrage.

New York.

# LITERACY TESTS FOR NEW VOTERS OPENED TUESDAY

## Examinations For New Voters Are Being Held In 72 Schools In Various Boroughs Until October 11

N. J. Age
10-4-24

Literacy tests for new voters, required by the State Election Law, began in 72 schools in the various boroughs on Tuesday, September 30, and will continue through October 11. Until October 10, the tests will be given from 7 until 10:30 o'clock in the evening. On October 11, they will be given from 9 until 12:30 o'clock, noon, and from 7 o'clock until 10:30 o'clock.

The tests are simple. Last year applicants were required to read and write. They were asked to read a short paragraph and then answer a few questions concerning the content. They were allowed as much time as they desired.

"New voters" are the only ones required to show evidence of literacy. Any who voted before the passage of the law in January, 1922, are entitled to vote in the coming elections.

Literacy certificates will be issued by the Board of Education to all who can show that they have successfully completed the work prescribed for the sixth grade of the public schools. Credentials from schools outside of the State will be honored after investigation.

Political – 1924.
Suffrage
North Carolina.

# Citizens Protest Appointment of Isaac Meekins

Washington
Dec 7 1924

Strong protests against the appointment of Isaac M. Meekins of Elizabeth City, N.C., to be United States District Judge for the eastern district of North Carolina, have been filed at the White House and the Department of Justice by colored Republicans of North Carolina, it was learned today.

**Antagonistic to Negroes**

It is charged that Colonel Meekins is very bitter in his attitude toward Negroes. He is accused of boasting that he worked and voted to disfranchise the Negro in the election of 1900.

"In the last campaign in which he was a farcical candidate for governor of North Carolina on the so-called Republican ticket," it is stated, "newspaper account reported him as having boasted that he voted and worked in the 1900 campaign to disfranchise the Negroes of North Carolina. This in the face of the fact that the Negroes' right to vote was in accordance to the Constitution, an amendment thereof which was bought and paid for in the price of human blood."

The protestants say that they voted for only one Republican candidate in the last election. He was President Coolidge. They cast their votes for the remainder of the Democratic ticket. "We are told," they say, "that Mr. Meekins stated publicly that he did not want a Negro to vote for him for governor of North Carolina.

**Supported Linney**

The fight in 1921 over the confirmation of Frank A. Linney to be United States Attorney for the western district of North Carolina is recalled. It is charged that at the hearing before a sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee when colored North Carolinians had made similar charges against Mr. Linney, Colonel Meekins was his chief advocate and supporter.

Opposition to confirmation of Mr Linney by the Senate was based chiefly upon a circular letter, in which overtures were made to the Democratic State Committee to join the Republican state committee and agree upon some kind of plan by which both parties might eliminate the Negro from participation in politics.

This letter was signed by Linney and was published in every daily paper in the state. At the hearing, Linney denied that he was the author of it or that he had signed it. In order to exonerate Linney, Meekins came forward and boldly asserted that he was the author and that he had no apology to make for having written it.

The men who led the fight against Linney now charge that any man who wrote such a letter is unfit and unsafe to be placed in such a position as a United States District Judge.

One of the leaders in this fight is Profesosr Charles H. Moore of Greensboro, N.C. He is a graduate of Amherst College, of which both President Coolidge and Attorney General Stone are graduates. He does not believe that the Attorney General will recommend to the President the nomination of Meekins.

Political - 1924.
Suffrage.

Texas.

# HARRIS COUNTY'S "JIM-CROW" TAX LINE!

We have heard of "jim-crow" railroad accommodations and "jim-crow" discriminations of various kinds, but it remained for the tax collector's office of Harris County to institute, inaugurate or adopt a "jim-crow" tax paying line—really to out-"jim-crow" all the "jim-crows!"

Colored tax payers were startled and dumbfounded when they visited the Harris County court house last week and saw one sign with the inscription, "For Women," but when colored women were ordered out of the line and forced to stand in the line with men, it was a new species of "jim-crowism" for these parts.

Here were American citizens, members of the feminine family, who were denied the small privilege of standing in line with other American women to pay their state highway taxes on their automobiles!

Several months ago or a few years ago, the county clerk's office issued an edict and enforced it, not only requiring but compelling every colored man who entered that office on business to doff his hat, notwithstanding the fact that men of other races were not made to pursue this hat-doffing and "squatting" course in said office.

But why is it necessary for American citizens and tax payers to be proscribed against, "jim-crowed," humiliated, embarrassed and otherwise insulted by servants of the people at the tax collector's office or the office of any other county and municipal official?

When and where did they lose their status as "female of the species?"

When did colored women cease to be "women?"

Ordered out of the line with "white women" these "jim-crowed" race women were a pitiable sight, jostled, jeered and jammed by the males of other races, many of whom could not see the wisdom, propriety nor necessity of imposing such humiliation and rank and wilful discrimination upon these tax-paying citizens of the female gender!

It appears that it is a crime for a colored woman to own an automobile and pay highway taxes in Harris County, and for this offense she must suffer the penalty of being "jim-crowed" and treated like cattle!

In social matters no colored woman nor man intrudes himself upon those who are not anxious about her or his company, but when it comes to paying taxes and transacting business with county and city officers, it ceases to be a social matter, but becomes and is merely a matter of business.

Unlike mercantile establishments where, if a member of the race is mistreated and humiliated in one store, he or she can trade with another, no such situation obtains in paying state highway, state and county taxes and transacting other business with the regularly appointed and constituted offices of the county government.

With the exception of the poll tax, which can be paid at the American Mutual, 714½ Prairie Avenue, all citizens must pay their state and county taxes and secure their automobile license (state highway) at the court house of Harris County.

The county officials and attaches of the various county offices are paid from the taxes of all the people, and yet they have the brazen affrontery and unmitigated gall to hurl insult after insult in the face of some of the tax payers who help to make possible their retention in office and compensation for services (?) rendered.

These same women can visit the various business houses of the city and purchase goods at the same counter, at the same time; but when it comes to paying their taxes—ah! they must be separated and kept apart, lest the colored women pollute, defile and contaminate their white sisters!

How would you feel, if you not only had to pay your taxes, but were compelled to be "jim-crowed" and segregated when paying them?

It is funny how some male members of the white race can act with reference to colored women in the day time and pursue such a different attitude when the shades of night have fallen and darkness, which they say has no eyes, holds sway over the city!

Colored women are not good enough to stand in the same line with white women at the tax window at the county court house, but any number of these ebony-hued sisters are good enough to be concubines, platonic and clandestine lovers of any number of men of the "superior" race—that is, during the nights!

Here is a job for the local Committee on Inter-Racial Co-operation, if said committee is not hibernating in its winter quarters.

Pay your poll tax at the American Mutual and get ready for the political battles of 1924!

Houston Informer
1-5-24

### QUALIFYING NEGRO VOTERS

Galveston, Tex., (Special) A meeting of qualified Negro voters has been called by L. C. Robinson, Chester Ferguson, A. L. Smith, J. A. Abrams and Frank Burton to be held at Robinson's grocery store, 1[illegible] Thirty-fifth street, next Thursday night at 8 o'clock. Plans for a permanent organization will be formulated, the sponsors announce, which will have for its purpose the general education of the Negro voters in civic matters local and otherwise, and to urge the payment of poll tax at all times and the development of a sentiment by which the right to vote after qualification on all measures and all candidates shall not be denied or abridged either by law or political intrigue.

Galveston Tribune
1-18-24

### Negroes Barred in Primaries.

Texas has a law prohibiting negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries. In South Carolina the rules of the Democratic party requires that the voter shall be "a white Democrat," although permitting any negro who voted from Hampton and the Democratic ticket continually since may affiliate. In Texas, however, the state law prohibits negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, and a negro contested the law as a violation of the fifteenth amendment to the national constitution, which forbids infringement of the right to vote on account of color.

However, Federal Judge West, of the western district of Texas, has decided that a primary election is not within the meaning of the said amendment, basing the right of the state upon its general police powers to promote the health and general welfare of its people, which was not in any way delegated to the Federal government. "Any reasonable test of party affiliation may be required," says Judge West, who evidently regarded the test of color a reasonable one for the Democratic party of Texas.—The Orangeburg Times and Democrat.

# CLAIMS DECISION OF SUPREME COURT AGAINST PLAINTIFFS BASED ON TECHNICALITY ONLY. SAYS PASSAGE OF SENATE BILL NO. 44 BARRING NEGROES FROM PRIMARY WOULD BE BASIS OF SUIT INVOLVING CONSTITUTION

A letter to the Express from Attorney R. D. Evans who so successfully prosecuted the case of the Negro voters of Texas against the Democratic primary law, states that there is every reason to believe that if reopened, the case would be successfully carried to completion. The decision of the court, according to Lawyer Evans, went against the plaintiffs on a technicality only and that the passage of the Senate Bill No. 44 gave ample grounds for the reopening of the case. To quote from the letter:

"The case was dismissed on technical grounds only not on the merits of the case. Justice Holmes said that if it stood there as it stood in the court of first instant, meaning the Court of Houston, it would present a grave question of Constitutional law. This means that we were right at Houston, but the election had passed and the injunction was impossible. Since this case was filed Senate Bill No. 44 was passed by the Texas Legislature, barring Negroes from Democratic precinct elections. This is the rule now and we will not have to wait for the executive Committee to promulgate a rule. The case can go back on law before the next primary election and have plenty of time to be heard.

I consider we won a victory at Washington for a decision on the law is all I was asking for. It is grave because it will affect the whole South and the nation, which it is ruled on.

The following is the decision as handed down by Justice Holmes:

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES**

No. 12—October Term, 1924
October 20, 1924.

Mr. Justice Holmes delivered the opinion of the Court.

This is a bill in equity alleging that the plaintiffs are qualified electors residing in Houston, Texas, and of the Democratic political faith; that on January 27, 1921, the City Democratic Executive Committee of Houston made and published a rule that Negroes would not be allowed to vote in the Democratic City Primary Election to be held on February 9, 1921; that the Committee and Judges of Election threaten to enforce the rule contrary to the constitution of the United States and praying an injunction to restrain the committee and judges of election from carrying out their threats. The bill was filed on Feb. 3, 1921. On Feb. 5, 1921, it was demurred to generally, the demurrer maintaining that the rule did not infringe the 15th Amendment. On Feb. 7, 1921, the demurrer was sustained and the bill was dismissed with costs. The plaintiffs appealed to the Court of Civil Appeals, but that Court held that at the date of its decision, months after the election, the cause of action had ceased to exist and that the appeal would not be entertained on the question of costs alone. It therefore dismissed the appeal with costs. Error is assigned here on the ground that the Fifteenth Amendment prohibits the discrimination which was made the basis of the complaint and that the decision denied the plaintiffs their constitutional rights.

**Love et al vs. Griffith et al.**

When as here there is a plain assertion of federal rights in the lower court, local rules as to how far it shall be reviewed on appeal do not necessarily prevail. Davis V. Wechsler, 263 U. S. 22, 24. Whether the right was denied or not given due recognition by the Court of Civil Appeals is a question as to which the plaintiffs are entitled to invoke our judgment. Ward V. Love County, 253 U. S. 17, 22. If the case stood here as it stood before the court of first instance it would present a grave question of constitutional law and we should be astute to avoid hindrances in the way of taking it up. But that is not the situation. The rule promulgated by the Democratic Executive Commitee was for a single election only that had taken place long before the decision of the Appellate Court. No constitutional rights of the plaintiffs in error were infringed by holding that the cause of action had ceased to exist. The bill was for an injunction that could not be granted at that time. There was no constitutional obligation to extend the remedy beyond what was prayed.

Decree affirmed

A true copy
Test:

Clerk, Supreme Court

## N. A. A. C. P. FIGHTS PRIMARY ELECTION BAR AGAINST NEGRO IN TEXAS

The El Paso, Texas, branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has begun a fight against the Texas law which would bar Negroes from voting in the Democratic primary elections of the State. As the Democratic nominee is practically without exception elected to office in Texas, the primary election is virtually the election for office and the Texas law effectually deprives colored people of their ballot. The N. A. A. C. P. fight is being undertaken against a new law which which was enforced at the recent primar yof July 26th.

At that election, Dr. L. A. Nixon, a colored citizen of El Paso, and a regular Democrat of many years standing, who had voted in previous Democratic primaries, presented himself at the polls and was denied the privilege of casting his ballot.

Dr. Nixon has brought suit for $5,000 damages against election judges C. C. Heskden and Charles Porras. Dr. Nixon's attorneys being F. C. Knoflenberg, a member of the local N. A. A. C. P., and Robert J. Channell. The suit will test the constitutionality of the section of the Texas law debarring Negroes from voting in the Democratic primaries, the section reading as follows:

"All qualified voters under the laws and constitution of the State of Texas, who are bona fide members of the Democratic party, shall be eligible to participate in any Democratic primary election, provided such voter complies with all rules and laws governing party primary elections. However, in no event shall a Negro be eligible to partisipate in a Democratic primary election, held in the State of Texas, and should a Negro vote in a Democratic primary election, such ballot shall be void and election officers are herein directed to throw out such ballot and count the same.

This section of the Texas law is held to violate the 15th Amendment

Political – 1924.
Suffrage

Oklahoma.

# ARREST REGISTRARS FOR DISFRANCHISING QUALIFIED VOTERS

New York, Nov. 6.—(N. A. A. C. P.)—A report from Oklahoma showing that white registrars accused of trying to prevent Negroes registering had been arrested. The report to the N. A. A. C. P. says in part:

"I want to thank you and other friends in the North for the aid and assistance given us in making the fight to have our group registered. - - - We succeeded in getting six registrars in this county and four in Wagoner County arrested for conspiracy. It was a hard job to get this done, and, but for the assistance of yourself and other outside friends, there would have been nothing done."

The report further states that although the registrars may not be held by the local Commissioner, they may be taken before the U. S. Jury, "and we have another U. S. Judge in this district, Judge Kennamer, who has already expressed himself as opposed to the kind of work these registrars have been putting over. - - - - The Judge will call the United States Grand Jury and it is our purpose to get our witnesses before that Grand Jury. We succeeded in getting only a few hundred registered but will never give up the fight."

# Negro Suffrage To Be Protested

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 22.—Assurance that the government intends to see that every citizen entitled to vote, regardless of his or her race or color, is given the opportunity to register in this state for the November election was indicated Tuesday. Two moves to insure registration of the Negro voters as well as whites were made that afternoon.

1. United States District Judge F. E. Kennamer issued two alternative writs of mandamus on registration officials in Okfuskee county to compel them to register approximately 550 Negroes.

2. United States District Attorney Frank Lee issued a formal signed statement calling attention of registrars to the rights of all citizens, regardless of race or color, to be registered for the November election announced his intention to enforce the provisions of the federal constitution relative to their right to vote.

**May Call Grand Jury**

Following a conference between the two officials it was common talk around the federal building that a federal grand jury may be summoned to investigate reports reaching the United States district attorney that qualified voters are being denied the right to register, under the state laws, so they can vote November 4.

The first federal move to insure qualified voters getting on the poll lists was made by Judge Kennamer. He issued two alternate writs of mandamus directed against Tom Hill, as county registrar of Okfuskee county and against Ben Clutch, registrar in Precinct No. 1, Creek township, Okfuskee county and B. A. Taylor, precinct registrar of Paden precinct, also in Okfuskee county, to either register all qualified voters or appear before the federal district court here Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and show cause why these qualified voters should not be registered.

The first petition contained the names of 450 defendants and recited that Tom Hill, county registrar, and B. A. Taylor, precinct registrar, had refused to allow them to register for the November election. The second petition recited that Hill and Ben Clutch, the registrar of Precinct No. 1, in Creek township, of Okfuskee county, had refused to allow approximately 100 qualified voters to registrar.

**FEDERAL JUDGE ORDERS NEGROES REGISTERED**

**Writ of Mandamus Issued Commanding Registrar to Register Disfranchised Colored Voters and Election Officials to Allow them to Vote.**

**Judge Kennamer Had Charged that Negro Had No Chance to get His Suffrage Rights Through State Supreme Court.**

Tulsa, Okla., Nov.—Federal Judge F. E. Kennamer today issued a writ of mandamus ordering the registrar of Okfuskee County to register approximately 550 Negro voters and ordering election officials to permit them to vote as though they had registered prior to the expiration of the statutory limit.

Early in the day Judge Kennamer had granted a restraining order enfranchising approximately 1,100 voters, most of them Negroes in Carter County.

Judge Kennamer had ordered previously a Federal grand jury investigation into the illegal refusal of certain Oklahoma registrars to permit Negro voters to regster for the general election. In making the announcement of the investigation Judge Kennamer declared, "there is a conspiracy in the State capital and the State election board to deny the right of voting to certain citizens because of race or color."

He further asserted that the power of the United States Government will be invoked to see that some one goes to the penitentiary for denying the right to vote to any citizen or class of citizens," and charged that "in some precincts" registrars go around and find only those voters to register whom they know will vote right.

Judge Kennamer also charged that a Negro had virtually no chance to get his suffrage rights through appeal to the State Supreme Court.

# Must Let Negroes Vote

Colored citizens given a right to vote in Oklahoma by a Federal Judge. Why not in all southern states?

Tulsa, Nov. 3.—Federal Judge F. E. Kennamer for having the courage to [illegible] today issued a writ of man- and Congress should take [illegible] or such damus ordering the registar of Ok- outrages and stamp it out, but it will fuskee county to register approxi- not be done until the colored leaders mately 550 Negro voters and ordering take hold and demand that every vot- election officials to permit them to er, be they white or black, shall cast vote as though they had registered prior a ballot and have it counted, espec to the expiration of the statutory limit ially for President, vice-President Earlier in the day, Judge Kennamer Senators and Congressman.
had granted a restraining order enfranchising approximately 1,100 voters, most of them Negroes, in Carter county.

We congratulate Federal Judge [illegible] issue such an order. This proves conclusively that a certain class of Republicans and Democrats is in collusion to cheat the colored voters out of their rights to vote. The President

# Election Justice In Oklahoma

In the elections of last Monday particularly in the state of Oklahoma, there was a victory for Negro voters which [illegible] was not had an equal elsewhere in the South. Federal Judge Kennamer on that day issued a mandamus ordering the registrar of Okfuskee County to register nearly 550 Negro voters who had previously been refused registration and ordering election officials to allow them to vote as though they had registered prior to the day of the election. Earlier in the day the same judge had issued an order enfranchising approximately 1,100 Negro voters in Carter County.

Naturally all of these votes went to the Republican party. But the fact that it was necessary that such procedure be resorted to in a democracy before full fledged citizens can obtain their rights of suffrage is shameful and to think that in most of the Southern states these rights are denied them altogether is unthinkable in view of the fact that the days of slavery are supposed to be no more.

There is every reason, in the light of conditions such as these in Oklahoma and of the other Southern states, to feel that there should be more effort made on the part of those of our people who know, to see to it that every means of changing these conditions is employed. Had it not happened that the Negroes of Oklahoma made direct effort to obtain the assistance of the Federal Court in upholding their rights, they would not have cast their ballots on that day. Had they not let it be known that they realized that they were being dealt with unfairly, there would have been no restraining order and no mandamus to guarantee to them the privilege of casting their votes in that election.

In all of the Southern state in which the laws prohibit the voting of the Negro, there must be some more drastic effort made on the part of the Negroes themselves to see the just and democratic thing is done by them. They are always at the disposal of the public. And, though expected that the decisions in all of the lower courts against them because of the agreement of the majority of those in charge of them with the sentiment expressed in the laws, the Federal and Supreme Courts can be relied upon.

**For the G. O. P.**

One could hardly commute the majority which would

Oklahoma.

Political - 1924

Suffrage

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"I want to thank you and other friends in the North for the aid and assistance given us in making the fight to have our group registered. - - - We succeeded in getting six registrars in this county and four in Wagoner County arrested for conspiracy. It was a hard job to get this done, and, but for the assistance of yourself and other outside friends, there would have been nothing done." - - - - -

The report further states that although the registrars may not be held by the local Commissioner they may be taken before the U. S. Jury, "and we have another U. S. Judge in this district, Judge Kennamer, who has already expressed himself as opposed to the kind of work these registrars have been putting over. - - - - The Judge will call the United States Grand Jury and it is our purpose to get our witnesses before that Grand Jury. We succeeded in getting only a few hundred registered but will never give up the fight."

# Negro Suffrage To Be Protested

Tulsa, Okla., Oct. 22.—Assurance that the government intends to see that every citizen entitled to vote, regardless of his or her race or color, is given the opportunity to register in this state for the November election was given Two Negro voters by Federal Judge E. Kennamer when he issued a writ of mandamus ordering the registrar of Okfuskee county to register approximately 550 Negroes. [illegible] United States District Attorney today issued a writ of mandamus ordering the registrar of Okfuskee County to register approximately 550 Negro voters and ordering election officials to permit them to vote as though they had registered prior to the expiration of the statutory limit.

Early in the day Judge Kennamer had granted a restraining order enfranchising approximately 1,100 voters, most of them Negroes in Carter County.

Judge Kennamer had ordered previously a Federal grand jury investigation into the illegal refusal of certain Oklahoma registrars to permit Negro voters to register for the general election. In making the announcement of the investigation Judge Kennamer declared, "there is a conspiracy in the State capital and the State elective board to deny the right of voting to certain citizens because of race or color."

He further asserted that the power of the United States Government will be invoked to see that some one goes to the penitentiary for denying the right to any citizen or class of citizens," and charged that "in some precincts" registrars go around and find only those voters to register whom they know will vote right.

Judge Kennamer also charged that a Negro had virtually no chance to get his suffrage rights through appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The first petition contained the names of 450 defendants and recited that Tom Hill, county registrar, and B. A. Taylor, precinct registrar, had refused to allow them to register for the November election. The second petition recited that Hill Taylor and Ben Clutch, the registrar of Precinct No. 1, in Creek township, had refused to allow approximately 100 qualified voters to register.

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Following a conference between the two officials it was talk around the federal building that a federal grand jury may be summoned to investigate reports reaching the United States district attorney that qualified voters are being denied the right to register, under the state laws, so they can vote November 4.

The first federal move to insure qualified voters getting on the polls was made by Judge Kennamer. He issued two alternate writs of mandamus directed against Tom Hill, as county registrar of Okfuskee county and against Ben Clutch, registrar in Precinct No. 1, Creek township, Okfuskee county and B. A. Taylor, precinct registrar of Paden precinct, also in Okfuskee county, to either register all qualified voters or appear before the federal district court here Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and show cause why these qualified voters should not be registered.

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MUST LET NEGROES VOTE

Southern States?

# Election Justice In Oklahoma

In the elections of last Monday particularly in the state of Oklahoma, there was a victory for Negro voters which has not had an equal elsewhere in the South. Federal Judge Kennemer on that day issued a mandamus ordering the registrar of Okfuskee County to register nearly 550 Negro voters who had previously been refused registration and ordering election officials to allow them to vote as though they had registered prior to the day of the election. Earlier in the day the same judge had issued an order enfranchising 1100 Negro voters in Carter County.

Naturally all of these votes went to the Republican party. But the fact that it was necessary that such procedure be necessary in a democracy before full fledged citizens can obtain their rights of suffrage is shameful and to think that in most of the Southern states these rights are denied them altogether is unthinkable in view of the fact that the days of slavery are supposed to be no more.

There is every reason, in the light of conditions such as these in Oklahoma and of the other Southern states, to feel that there should be more effort made on the part of those of our people who know, to see to it that every means of changing these conditions is employed. Had it not happened that the Negroes of Oklahoma made direct effort to obtain the assistance of the Federal Court in upholding their rights, they would not have cast their ballots on that day. Had they not let it be known that they realized that they were being dealt with unfairly, there would have been no restraining order and no mandamus to guarantee to them the privilege of casting their votes in that election.

In all of the Southern state in which the laws prohibit the voting of the Negro, there must be some more drastic effort made on the part of the Negroes themselves to see that the just and democratic thing is done by them. The courts are always at the disposal of the public. And, though it is expected that the decisions in all of the lower courts will go against them because of the agreement of the majority of those in charge of them with the sentiment expressed in the laws, the Federal and Supreme Courts can still be relied upon.

**For the G. O. P.**

One could hardly compute the majority which would

have been the case had all of the disfranchised Negroes of the Southern states been able to vote. The fact is, that the Solid South would cease to be whenever the time comes in which the Negroes are given the right to vote as should.

And this is question which must occupy the thoughts of those with the power to compel action in the National Senate. Either it must happen that the whole of the population of the South is enfranchised or it must happen that the representation of that section be cut in proportion to those who do vote.

The success of the various cases in which the Negroes themselves have sought to obtain justice for themselves by recourse to the counts gives evidence enough for the belief that more frequent success would be theirs if they could but bring themselves to the point that they intelligently sought more often relief from the conditions which oppress them.

That there was a Justice in Oklahoma who had the courage to issue such an order is a thing to be thankful for. But there is no reason to feel that there are more of his kind and stamp in other states when in such cases they have not been put to the test.

Negroes in the South now have the wealth and intelligence necessary to make all such attempts to secure justice that are necessary. Organizations exist through which such efforts are being made with startling success. It now remains for them to support these organizations and so contrive in their own thinking to realize that whatever of good comes to them, will come of their definite efforts to bring it about. It will come in no other way.

While the election is over one of the issues raised in Oklohoma still remains to be settled, according to the Oklohoma City *Black Dispatch*. It said:

The action of Judge Kennamer in ordering 550 Negroes in and near Boley registered carries a glimmer of light. With such federal interference from time to time, perhaps the Negroes of the state and in the eastern section will get their grasp on the ballot. And in this connection the Black Dispatch wants to call the attention of the Negroes of Boley to the fact that the order of Judge Kennamer has not yet been carried out. We know that the registrar sought to evade the decision of the court through delays, such as making each individual petitioner find his name on the list before he would register said voter. We know that these Negroes were each required to go to Okemah many miles away from the city of Boley in their attempt to qualify. We know that only a paltry few of that 550 actually received their registration certificates.

The thing to do is to make the county registrar of Okfuskee county deliver to every one of those black men and women at Boley their registration certificates. The election, of course, is over. But the registration certificates that were ordered by Judge Kennamer are still ours for the asking. If the registrar refuses to issue them he is guilty of contempt, and the Negroes of the Boley precinct should give that registrar ample opportunity to stand in contempt of the federal court.

This opportunity to fight disfranchisement through the Federal courts should not be neglected. The refusal to register qualified Negro voters in Oklahoma has been a favorite device to rob them of the franchise since the grandfather clause was pronounced illegal.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
AUGUST 3, 1924

# 944 Oklahoma Negroes Called Illegal Voters

## Summonses Issued Charged They Failed to Report Change of Politics as Required by State Law

## Political Fight Bitter

## Upper Court Vacates Writ Restraining Sheriff From Hindering Registration

*Special to The New York Herald Tribune*

ARDMORE, Okla., Aug. 2.—Summonses are being served by the Sheriff's force of Carter County, Oklahoma, for the appearance in District Court here Monday of 944 negroes, alleged to have registered illegally in that they failed to announce a change of politics ninety days before Election Day on August 5, as required by state law.

The summonses are being served following a legal tilt which wound up in the State Supreme Court and in which a decision favorable to the negro plaintiffs was reversed.

The trouble was launched when H. C. Childs, negro, of Berwyn, filed a petition for an injunction against County Registrar Arch Clark, in which he alleged a conspiracy among Clark, O. C. Lasher, secretary of the County Election Board; Kirby Fitzpatrick, chairman of the Democratic County Committee, and Sheriff Ewing London, accusing them of trying to disfranchise the negro voters in order that the re-election of London might be assured.

Following the hearing of Childs's petition, Judge Waldon issued a permanent injunction against Clark restraining him from interfering with negroes in any manner at the polls. The judge dismissed the allegation of conspiracy and dropped the names of London and Fitzpatrick from the petition.

Attorneys for the election officials appealed the case to the State Supreme Court, which reversed Judge Waldon's decision and upheld the contention that the ninety-day notification law was effective.

The situation has created considerable agitation in Carter County and newspapers here, prior to the issuance of the State Supreme Court decision, warned negroes to go fishing instead of the polls on election day if they desired to avoid trouble.

Politics in Carter County is at a high heat, centering around the Sheriff's race, with Buck Garrett, who was ousted from the office thirty months ago, making an effort for vindication by throwing his sombrero in the ring, and Ewing London, who was appointed in his place and later was elected to the office, also in the race.

The negro agitation arose here when returns from the registration polls revealed a sudden change of politics on the part of many negroes who are registering as Democrats, although they had heretofore been on the Republican rolls.

Political — 1924.

Suffrage.

Alabama.

# POLL TAX RECORD BROKEN

**Payments in Alabama Exceed $300,000.**

**Ascribed to Coming Election**

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 28.—Poll tax payments up to the time the season closed February 1 exceeded $300,000, the greatest in the history of Alabama. Records of the state auditor show that $260,000 had been reported to the department by February 25 and reports yet to arrive will place the amount above $300,000.

The interest in poll tax payments has been due to the fact that this is an election year and Alabama has a candidate for the democratic nomination for president of the United States, Senator Oscar W. Underwood. In many cases taxes were paid up from the date of the adoption of the constitution. This constitution, which became effective in 1901, requires a person to pay a poll tax every year from the time he is 21 until he arrives at 45 if he cares to participate in elections.

Commerce
2-2124

Political—1924. Alabama.

Suffrage.

# Republicans Admit South is Lawless, but Seem Unwilling to Start Drive on Violators

(By the Republican News Bureau)

Alabama recently enacted a law which prohibits any American citizen eligible for the Presidency from seeking support in Alabama for presidential nomination unless he be a citizen of that state.

Alabama's action is the logical outgrowth of the system of disfranchisement of American citizens which prevails in every state of the Democratic "Solid South," in violation of the United States Constitution and in defiance of the principles of representative government. This constitutes the most malignant cancer upon the American body politic today.

It began shortly after the southern states were re-admitted into the Union upon their promise to observe and obey the American Constitution by their disfranchising the negro in defiance of the 14th and 15th amendments. This action was denounced by the Republican party. The right of the emancipated negro to the ballot was upheld by the Republican party. The South then proceeded to disfranchise white Republicans in southern states.

Now the malignant forces which it turned loose threaten to turn upon the Democratic party itself. Having used the weapon of disfranchisement so successfully upon southern Republicans, both black and white, Alabama Democrats now employ it to bludgeon northern Democratic aspirants for the presidential nomination.

Were the evils of this southern practice of disfranchisement confined to the southern states and visited only upon the heads of the Democratic party, the rest of the country would not be necessarily concerned, but such is not the case.

The South claims and obtains representation in the United States House of Representatives on the basis of its negro and white Republican population. But having used these for the basis of obtaining seats in the House of Representatives, southern Democracy proceeds to refuse its negro and its white Republican citizens the right to go to the polls and vote for representatives in Congress. Eighty members of the House of Representatives from the "Solid South" are holding their seats because by "shot-gun" policy and by dishonest and fraudulent elections the exercise of citizenship of a majority of their communities is prohibited. It is a plain statement of a disreputable fact that there has not been an honest, free election in the solid Democratic south for a quarter of a century.

But the evil extends higher and further. A state's vote in the electoral college is based upon its representation in both branches of Congress. The "Solid South" casts 114 electoral votes in every presidential election. Everybody knows that these votes are sure to be cast for the Democratic nominee regardless of who he is or for what he stands. Everybodys knows this is true because honest elections and the free exercise of the franchise is impossible in any of the "Solid South" states.

The Republican party starts into every presidential campaign with a handicap of 114 votes to overcome before it can "begin even" with the Democratic party in a contest for the Presidency. There are certain states in the North which are battlegrounds for every presidential campaign. If the Republicans, after an intensive fight, succeed in carrying New York, Indiana, New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska and West Virginia they have succeeded merely in carrying enough states to balance the 114 electoral votes from the "Solid South" and they must then go out and beat the Democratic party in the remaining northern states.

Or, to put it another way: Democratic disfranchisement of Republican voters gives to the "Solid South" in every presidential election, without any contest whatever, a sufficient number of electoral votes to wipe out the electoral votes of the Republican states of Pennsylvania, Massachusets, Maine, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas.

The Democratic "Solid South" attempts to justify its defiance of the Constitution, its disfranchisement of American citizens, its undermining of representative government, its pollution of elections, upon the ground that its action is necessary in order to have a "white man's government." If that be true then it should be limited in its representation in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college to the number of white men in the South who govern. That would give the South a "white man's government" in exact proportion to the white man's government in the rest of the country.

# Poll Tax Receipts Highest in History of Eubank's Office

THREE hundred and seventy-three citizens of Montgomery county who paid their poll taxes before the books were closed for the year at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon, brought the total receipts to 6,053, the largest in the history of the tax collector's office.

Poll tax receipts last year were approximately 5,000, this without payments from Alabamians who served during the world war. The dispensation enfranchising ex-service men without their paying poll taxes came to an end when 1923 ended, and many of those listed this year were recruited from the heretofore exempted class.

Of those who paid poll taxes this year, 750 paid back taxes, running from one to 23 years into the past.

## FIRST COLORED WOMAN OF ALABAMA SEEKS RIGHT TO VOTE.

Birmingham, Ala., March 5.—(By The Associated Negro Press.)—Considerable interest has been created here by th filing of a suit by Mrs. Cora Trotter against County Registrar I. K. Bowen, who refused to permit her to register for voting. He claimed that she did not know enough about the Constitution of the United States after he had given her a piece of paper and told her to write down what she knew. Mrs. Trotter holds that she is a property owner, has paid her poll tax, a citizen of age, and therefore, entitled to vote. She is being represented in court by Attorny J. E. Robinson. She is the first Colored woman in Alabama to demand the right to vote.

# Criticises New Registration Law

By JUDGE WALTER B. JONES.

In all our talk about a "full vote" and our sorrow at the number of people who stay at home on election day, we lose sight of the fact that in Alabama several thousand young men and women of voting age are barred from the polls by our unjust and foolish system of registering voters.

It is the spirit of the Alabama Constitution (considering it with the recent federal suffrage amendment) that every citizen who is twenty-one years of age and not disqualified by the Constitution itself, shall enjoy the privilege of voting. But before a citizen can cast his or her ballot the law must "have been duly registered as an elector." And the duty of providing by law for the registration of all qualified electors is placed by the Constitution upon the Legislature.

The Legislature (Code 1923, No. 375) has provided for the registration of qualified electors once every two years—between January first and April first, 1924, and every two years thereafter. While the Legislature has given the county boards of revenue or courts of commissioners in the several counties of the State authority to order the registration books to open for ten days during the month of July, 19223, and every two years thereafter few, if any of the county boards have availed themselves of this section of the law.

Montgomery Advertiser

So, as a general rule, a citizen can only register for the purpose of voting in Alabama once every two years. Thus a person who has become of age since April, 19224, will have to wait to register and vote until January, 1926. No matter how important elections may occur between now and January, 1926, he must wait until then to vote. The citizen has all the qualifications: age character and intelligence, yet he can not vote because the Legislature has not provided for his prompt registration. In effect, the Legislature, by its action, has denied him a privilege granted by the Constitution.

Surely all thoughtful citizens will agree that this grave injustice to many thousands of Alabama's young men and women should be remedied by the first Legislature that meets.

11-6-24

**Would Enfranchise Those Over 18.**

It has always seemed to the writer that there is no good reason why young men and young women under the age of twenty-one, but above the age of eighteen years and possessed of the requisite character and intelligence should not be allowed to vote.

While voting is a very serious and important duty, it does not rank so much higher than some of the other duties and responsibilities the State places upon its citizenry over eighteen years of age.

The law declares all male citizens over the age of eighteen years members of the militia, and subject to military duty.

The law allows a man over the age of seventeen and a woman over the age of fourteen, to marry with the consent of their parents.

The criminal law presumes every person over the age of fourteen to be responsible for his acts.

The law allows courts of equity to relieve minors over the age of eighteen years from the disabilities of nonage so as to invest him with the right to sue and to be sued, to buy and sell, and generally to do all acts which a person of full age can do.

The law allows a foreigner who has become an American citizen by naturalization to vote when he reaches twenty-one, although he may have lived in the United States only five years.

It is common knowledge that there are thousands and thousands of young men and women in Alabama, eighteen to twenty-one, who, though not entitled to vote under the law yet possess (age excepted) all the qualifications of an elector.

They are good and intelligent citizens. Many of them have a deeper sense of civic responsibility than their elders. Many of them are self-supporting, most of them are well informed on public issues and qualifications of candidates, yet because they have not attained the magical age of twenty-one years they are denied the right to arm themselves with the only weapon that the citizen can lawfully and effectively use in time of peace, the ballot.

Why not give the young men and young women of Alabama who are over the age of eighteen, and who possess all the qualifications (age excepted) set forth in the Constitution, the privilege of taking a real citizen's part in the affairs of the State whose laws they must obey, whose revenues they must contribute to, and whose welfare is as dear to their hearts as it is to the hearts of citizens who have attained the age of twenty-one?

Politics—1924 I. General.
Suffrage.

# Southern Disfranchisement

By OSCAR J. SMITH
In The National Republican.

In the article entitled "Disfranchisement In the Solid South," printed in your issue of December 22, 1923, the author, one of your writers, makes the statement that "the Solid South casts 114 electoral votes in every presidential election."

As a matter of fact, the 11 "secession states" comprising the Solid South have 104 congressmen and 22 senators, and one electoral vote for each makes 126 electoral votes instead of 114.

Section 2 of the Fourteenth amendment (ratified in 1868) provides:

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote * * * is denied * * * or in any way abridged, * * * the representation shall be reduced in * * * proportion * * *."

Atlanta Independent

Under the original Constitution (1787), the slave states of the South had a representation in the lower House of Congress based on 100 per cent of the white population and 60 per cent of their slaves (Art. 1, sec. 2). In other words, 100 whites counted 100 and 100 slaves counted 60 in fixing the basis. This continued until the Civil war, but as the southern states came back into the Union they were given a representation based on their entire population, white and black (excluding Indians not taxed), and thereby gained a substantial political advantage (13 additional members of Congress) due to the theoretical enfranchisement of the Negro. I say theoretical because it is open history that very few blacks are permitted to vote anywhere in the southern states. Southern senators and congressmen openly boast, even on the floors of Senate and House, that they will never submit to negro domination, which means in plain English that no matter what laws Congress may pass, the Negro vote will be suppressed in the South so long as the whites have the physical power to suppress it.

1-17-24

The Fifteenth amendment (ratified in 1870) provides that "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." It has never been enforced, and presumably never will be.

Likewise section 2 of the Fourteenth amendment (supra) always has been unenforced and probably will remain unenforced, but it is interesting to note what would be the result of enforcement as the following table shows:

| STATE | Population Census of 1910 | White | Black | MEMBERS OF CONGRESS Have now | Would have | Would lose |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 2,138,093 | 1,228,832 | 908,282 | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Arkansas | 1,574,449 | 1,131,026 | 442,891 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Florida | 752,619 | 443,634 | 308,669 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Georgia | 2,609,121 | 1,431,802 | 1,176,987 | 12 | 6 | 6 |
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| North Carolina | 2,206,287 | 1,500,511 | 697,843 | 10 | 7 | 3 |
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| Tennessee | 2,184,789 | 1,711,432 | 473,088 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| Texas | 3,896,542 | 3,204,848 | 690,049 | 18 | 15 | 3 |
| Virginia | 2,061,612 | 1,389,809 | 671,506 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| | | | | 104 | 64 | 49 |

The table has the census figures of 1910 because the present congressional apportionment is based on that census. If the same basis (one congressman for each 211,877 population) is used in the next apportionment, which will be based on the 1920 census, Texas will gain three congressmen and Florida, Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia one each—a total of seven, due to increased population; but whatever basis Congress may fix in the next apportionment these five states will make approximately these same gains.

As shown by the table, the 11 states comprising the Solid South now have exactly 40 congressmen and 40 electoral votes more than they would have if section 2 of the Fourteenth amendment were enforced. The loss of 40 Democratic congressmen would have changed the political complexion of the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Fifty-fourth, Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth Congresses from Democratic to Republican; and the loss of 40 Democratic electoral votes would have defeated Wilson and elected Hughes in 1916, would have elected Blaine over Cleveland in 1884, and would have saved any argument concerning the election of Hayes over Tilden in 1876. This computation leaves out of account the vast numbers of white people disfranchised in the South, numbering as many or more than the blacks.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments are in full force and effect as integral parts of our Constitution, and so long as they remain so are entitled to the same respect and the same efforts at enforcement as, for instance, the Eighteenth; but they are unenforced and unenforceable in the southern states, and have done as much, if not more, to breed disrespect for law as has the violation of the prohibition amendment. Of course they should either be enforced or repealed, but we lack the nerve to do either.

## Dividing the Negro Vote.

The confirmation by the United States Senate of the negro politician, Walter L. Cohen, in the manner by which it was brought about, is being interpreted by political experts as having a national political significance. A reconsideration of the vote by which the Cohen nomination was disapproved was brought about by Senator Shipstead, a leader of the Farmer-Labor party, who previously had voted for confirmation. On reconsideration Senator Shipstead voted for confirmation and his vote constituted the one majority in the vote of 39 to 38 with which the nomination was confirmed.

Commercial Appeal 3-19-24

The Senate has thus put itself on record as violating not only senatorial courtesy but also the cherished sentiments of a great part of the nation. There must be a reason for the action of Senator Shipstead and the Republicans who supported his scheme and that reason lies in the domain of politics. Taken in connection with the refusal of Senator LaFollette to enter the Republican primaries for presidential nomination, and the rumor that the Wisconsin senator is to be the candidate for the presidency of the Farmer-Labor party, the about face of Senator Shipstead, leader of the latter party, takes on considerable significance. Courtesy and sentiment have been violated because the violators have hopes of political benefit and that benefit must come from the negro vote in the northern, eastern and western states.

Obvious it is that the Farmer-Labor party seeks to divide the ballots of the negroes in the states where such ballots might constitute the balance of power. And it must appear that from now on there will be considerable of a contest for such ballots. But the Democrats of the nation will not be worried by any such conflict. To the contrary it will be more water on the wheel by which they have the most flattering chance of grinding out another presidency for their party. The wider the opposition to the Democratic party is divided and the closer its own strength is consolidated, the bigger its majority should be in the national elections next November.

It may be unfortunate that New Orleans and surrounding territory is made to suffer, but it seems assured that thir suffering will not be for long. Their sacrifice for sentiment will be the suffering of those who imposed such a sacrifice upon them.

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## Is Citizenship Appreciated?

There is manifested by the colored people of this state and city a shameful apathy regarding the exercise of the ballot.

The United States census reports for 1920 give the race population of Norfolk a literarcy rating around 87 per cent, and in the face of this high intelligent rating among our people, in no election, state, municipal or national held within the past decade have Negroes of Norfolk cast a vote greater than two per cent of their literate population. This political lethargy has become so deeply rooted among the colored people here that it is acting to stultify their citizenship aspirations.

It is time that efforts were made to correct this situation. To cast the ballot is not only the right of a free people, often denied, but also their most solemn duty. And the fact might as well be faced now as eventually, that the most important instruments of helpfulness to any people rest in their own hands and the ballot is one of the most potent of them all.

Notwithstanding the wonderful good that it is hoped and believed will result from the activities of numerous agencies now working for the amelioration of unfavorable conditions surrounding the colored people in the South, the fact remains that the exercise of the political franchise by intelligent, courageous and independent Negroes who regard such right as a sacred trust is necessary to the preservation of the interests of the race, and to the happy functioning of a democratic government.

Recently a school bond was carried in Atlanta thru the aid of colored voters after having been previously defeated. As recognition of their support, these colored voters exacted a promise from the bond advocates that a proportionate sum of the money accruing from the bonds would be expended for Negro education. The promise is being carried out and Atlanta is undertaking a program of school building for its colored citizens unprecedented in a single year by any city in the country.

There was not a semblace of domineering attached to this action. These people, knowing that they would be taxed to repay the borrowed money, simply demanded a right to share in its benefits. Negroes of other Southern cities under liberal election laws might well profit by Atlanta's example.

Every man and woman, white or colored, who stands four-square upon the principles of American citizenship appreciates the salient fact that the ballot is the emblem of that citizenship and that every other man and woman who subscribes to the basic principles of American government should with intelligent aforethought exercise the political franchise.

This is a presidential election year, and those who wish to participate in the November election must under the laws of this state pay their poll taxes before May 4. Those who have not paid their poll taxes since 1921 wil be required to pay three years' back taxes with interest and penalties, totaling $5.09.

It is the duty of every person qualified under the statutes to register and vote.

## THE RACE MAN DISFRANCHISED

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE, Birmingham, Ala.

It was during the second and third issues of last month that THE BIRMINGHAM REPORTER carried in its splendid editorial columns an article under the above caption. The article was written by Mary Ella Clarke. In it she appeared to deal with the question of the disfranchisement of the Southern Negro within our Southern states as a matter of such tremendous concern as to leave the race almost powerless, if not indeed wholly so, within the confines of his own Southern home.

Perhaps so, but this discussion of the same subject is intended to show that the American white man, the Southern Anglo-Saxon, in particular, is not the only party necessary to the full and complete solution of this most important problem. Indeed, in some very pronounced and outstanding respects he is not the most necessary factor to its solution. He may help greatly, and ought to help; but the one great big thing must come, if it ever comes at all, from within the race, from the American Negro himself.

Now this is the beginning of the other side of the question, the side we proposed to stress in the discussion now before us. In this discussion of the other side of the picture of the race man disfranchised, no attempt is here made to set aside one thing that has been said relative to the argument set forth touching upon the attitude of the Southern Anglo-Saxon bearing upon this important question; namely, as to what he ought to do and what he must do, in order to attain unto his own, to say nothing of the American Negro's fullest development. That phase of the question should justly pass and stand as it has been clearly set forth.

But what of the American Negro himself, the man most concerned,—what of him and what part has he to play in this great, intricate problem confronting the American people? In the first place, the race here in the South—all over the country, in fact—must pause long enough in its unharnessed efforts and consequently aimless movements to take some definite inventory of its own boundless energies and splendid native powers.

There is one vast economic difference between the Victoria Falls of Africa and the Niagara Falls of this country. The Victoria Falls, situated near the headwaters of the Nile, unharnessed and terrible, go thundering over a wide front, 400 feet in height, and spend their energies in the terrific fall to the shuddering world below. The falls of Niagara, in like manner, thunder and roar and shake the very earth in their furious forward rush; but behind this resistless, thundering cataract stands the practically omnipotent mind of man, giving trend and direction to its energies, and out there to the front are a hundred cities that are lighted up by its converted forces and brought within the industrial range of its infinite power.

The American Negro in the South must harness and transform his boundless energies, and direct them into channels of his own and of his country's development. He must become an intelligent, concentrated force, an all-powerful Niagara, and cease to be the infinitely divided force, the thundering Victoria Falls that crashes headlong and aimlessly, in obedience to gravity and true, undeveloped nature, through the wilds of his Fatherland. An intelligent, thorough racial grasp of our present unenviable situation, a grasp of our real problem in all of its details and meaning, is sufficient to drive all frivolous dreams and needless sleep from the mind of the race forever.

Let us start anew a general citizenship drive here on earth, in this country, and, in particular, here in the South. Let us start the drive now! Citizenship should be first among the formative and energising thoughts put into the plastic mind of the child after it has learned to lisp the hallowed name of father and mother. It should be the burden of all teaching from the kindergarten to the college. Civics, far more than arithmetic and grammar, determines one's place now in our American system of representative government. Let our teachers, therefore, remember this fact and give no little concern to this important change that has come into our American life.

Every Negro teacher that has reached and passed the age of 21 years should be an ardent, full-fledged, patriotic, common sense, practical American citizen. This fact should be particularly stressed and emphasized with respect to principals and other leading teachers within the schools. Indeed this should be a requirement which the race itself should insist upon as well as a working knowledge of language, literature and science. In that case the teacher's life would become a worthy example for the students, boys and girls, under him; and they themselves would grow up aspiring to the same ideals of government which he himself entertains.

Two other great factors, indispensable agencies, along with the proper education from the schools, should be harnessed and enlisted in the proper support of this argument and in the hearty endorsement of this course. We refer here, (a) To an intelligent, aggressive, Christian church on the one hand, and (b) To a strong, vigorous union of our fraternal organizations on the other. In the absence of well-organized civic bodies, financial clubs, philanthropic societies and political organizations to look after this all-important work, let the great church and the powerful fraterna[illegible] among us take hold of this problem and push it forward for the universal good.

I. It may be laid down as an incontrovertable dictum that the American Negro Church takes too little interest in the Negro's life as a citizen of the American Republic. The church at all times and on all occasions grows amazingly eloquent on the "kingdom of heaven not made with human hands." All this is good; but since the governments of this world and the kingdoms of this earth are ordained of God, it would be all the better to preach from the pulpit even a doctrine that shall attach some important and admistakable value to a decent, responsive and responsible citizenship on earth as the very best possible evidence of worthiness and suitability for a place among the ransomed brotherhood of nations in the Kingdom of the Redeemed.

II. In line with the possible efforts of the Christian church, in the better development of American Negro citizenship, may be rallied to great, good effect the tremendous power and support of the strong fraternal organizations established everywhere in the race. What can any or all of these fraternal organizations do? Anything and everything that power and money properly and rightly directed, can possibly do.

A few weeks ago a worthy race woman, with the proper aspirations and ambitions, a property owner and fairly intelligent, applied before the proper authorities of the city of Birmingham for admission into the coveted and honorable ranks of American citizenship so as to take her place along with her more fortunate sisters of the commonwealth. Her plea was denied, like

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There is manifested by the colored people of this state and city a shameful apathy regarding the exercise of the ballot.

The United States census reports for 1920 give the race population of Norfolk a literacy rating around 87 per cent, and in the face of this high intelligent rating among our people, in no election, state, municipal or national held within the past decade have Negroes of Norfolk cast a vote greater than two per cent of their literate population. This political lethargy has become so deeply rooted among the colored people here that it is acting to stultify their citizenship aspirations.

It is time that efforts were made to correct this situation. To cast the ballot is not only the right of a free people, often denied, but also their most solemn duty. And the fact might as well be faced now as eventually, that the most important instruments of helpfulness is not the most necessary factor to any people rest in their own hands and the ballot is one of the most potent of them all.

Notwithstanding the wonderful good that it is hoped and believed will result from the activities of numerous agencies now working for the amelioration of unfavorable conditions surrounding the colored people in the South, the fact remains that the exercise of the political franchise by intelligent, courageous and independent Negroes who regard such right as a sacred trust is necessary to the preservation of the interests of the race, and to the happy functioning of a democratic government.

Recently a school bond was carried in Atlanta thru the aid of colored voters after having been previously defeated. As recognition of their support, these colored voters exacted a promise from the bond advocates that a proportionate sum of the money accruing from the bonds would be expended for Negro education. The promise is being carried out and Atlanta is undertaking a program of school building for its colored citizens unprecedented in a single year by any city in the country.

**There was not a semblace of domineering** attached to this action. These people, knowing that they would be taxed to repay the borrowed money, simply demanded a right to share in its benefits. Negroes of other Southern cities under liberal election laws might well profit by Atlanta's example.

Every man and woman, white or colored, who stands four-square upon the principles of American citizenship appreciates the salient fact that the ballot is the emblem of that citizenship and that every other man and woman who subscribes to the basic principles of American government should with intelligent aforethought exercise the political franchise.

This is a presidential election year, and those who wish to participate in the November election must under the laws of this state pay their poll taxes before May 4. Those who have not paid their poll taxes since 1921 will be required to pay three years' back taxes with interest and penalties, totaling $5.09.

It is the duty of every person qualified under the statutes to register and vote.

## THE RACE MAN DISFRANCHISED

By WILLIAM H. CLARKE, Birmingham, Ala.

It was during the second and third issues of last month that THE BIRMINGHAM REPORTER carried in its splendid editorial columns an article from the pen of Mary Ella Clarke. In it outstanding respects he may help greatly, and under the above caption. The article was written by Mary she appeared to deal with the question of the disfranchisement of the Southern Negro within our Southern states as a matter of such tremendous concern as to leave the race almost powerless, if not indeed wholly so, within the confines of his own Southern home.

Perhaps so, but this discussion of the same subject is intended to show that the American white man, the Southern Anglo-Saxon, in particular, is not the only party necessary to the full and complete solution of this most important question; namely, as to what he ought to do and what he must do, in order to attain unto his own, to say nothing of the American Negro's fullest development. That phase of the question should justly pass and stand as it has been clearly set forth.

But what of the American Negro himself, the man most concerned,—what of him and what part has he to play in this great, intricate problem confronting the American people? In the first place, the race here in the South—all over the country, in fact—must pause long enough in its proposed to stress in the discussion now before us. In the picture of the race man disfranchised, no attempt is made to set aside one thing that has been said relative to the only party necessary to the full and complete solution of the argument set forth upon this important question bearing upon this immust do, in American Negro's fullest and stand as it

take hold of this problem and push it forward for the universal good.

I. It may be laid down as an incontrovertable dictum that the American Negro Church takes too little interest in the Negro's life as a citizen of the American Republic. The church at all times and on all occasions grows amazingly eloquent on the subject of "divine citizenship," "a citizenship beyond the skies," in the "kingdom of heaven not made with human hands." All this is good; but since the governments of this world and the kingdoms of this earth are ordained of God, it would be all the better to preach from the pulpit even a doctrine that shall attach some important and unmistakable value to a decent, responsive and responsible citizenship on earth as the very best possible evidence of worthiness and suitability for a place among the ransomed brotherhood of nations in the Kingdom of the Redeemed.

II. In line with the possible efforts of the Christian church, in the better development of American Negro citizenship, may be rallied to great, good effect the tremendous power and support of the strong fraternal organizations established everywhere in the race. What can any or all of these fraternal organizations do? Anything and everything that power and money properly and rightly directed, can possibly do.

A few weeks ago a worthy race woman, with the proper aspirations and ambitions, a property owner and fairly intelligent, applied before the proper authorities of the city of Birmingham for admission into the coveted and honorable ranks of American citizenship so as to take her place along with her more fortunate sisters of the commonwealth. Her plea was denied, like

mines one's place now in our American system of representative government. Let our teachers, therefore, remember this fact and give no little concrn to this important change that has come into our American life.

Every Negro teacher that has reached and passed the age of 21 years should be an ardent, full-fledged, patriotic, common sense, practical American citizen. This fact should be particularly stressed and emphasized with respect to principals and other leading teachers within the schools. Indeed this should be a requirement which the race itself should insist upon as well as a working knowledge of language, literature and science. In that case the teacher's life would become a worthy example for the students, boys and girls, under him; and they themselves would grow up aspiring to the same ideals of government which he himself entertains.

Two other great factors, indispensable agencies, along with the proper education from the schools, should be harnessed and enlisted in the proper support of this argument and in the hearty endorsement of this course. We refer here, (a) To an intelligent, aggressive, Christian church on the one hand, and (b) To a strong, vigorous union of our fraternal organizations on the other. In the absence of well-organized civic bodies, financial clubs, philanthropic societies and political organizations to look after this all-important work, let the great church and the powerful fraterna[illegible] among us

a hundred cities that are lighted up by its converted forces and brought within the industrial range of its infinite power.

The American Negro in the South must harness and transform his boundless energies, and direct them into channels of his own and of his country's development. He must become an intelligent, concentrated force, an all-powerful Niagara, and cease to be the infinitely divided force, the thundering Victoria Falls that crashes headlong and aimlessly, in obedience to gravity and true, undeveloped nature, through the wilds of his Fatherland. An intelligent, thorough racial grasp of our present unenviable situation, a grasp of our real problem in all of its details and meaning, is sufficient to drive all frivolous dreams and needless sleep from the mind of the race forever.

Let us start anew a general citizenship drive here on earth, in this country, and, in particular, here in the South. Let us start the drive now! Citizenship should be first among the formative and energising thoughts put into the plastic mind of the child after it has learned to lisp the hallowed name of father and mother. It should be the burden of all teaching from the kindergarten to the college. Civics, far more than arithmetic and grammar, deter-

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Suffrage.

a others before her, and she was left to the only alternative before her, ame y, that of appeal to the courts of the land.

Now this woman ought not be compelled to face alone the problem of meet- the court expenses which her case necessarily and inevitably involves. one of the great fraternities among us within the confines of the state ould deem it both an honor and a privilege to step gallantly forward and ply the necessary funds to make this a test case for the highest tribunal, if ecessary, of the land. The venerable ancient and accepted order of Free Masons could easily and with increasing prestige supply the needed funds. So could the Knights of Pythias; and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Mosaics, and the Woodmen of the World. Here is the chance for either or all of these great fraternal and benevolent organizations among us. Which of them will respond to the urgent call for help? Birmingham Reporter

To summarize this whole argument: Let us start anew a general citizenship drive in every city, section, county and state. Let us employ with increased vigor and force every agency here mentioned; the teaching profession to furnish intelligence and guidance in our efforts; the church with its inspiration and encouragement; and the great fraternal organizations with their splendid union and formidable strength. Let these foster, encourage and push forward the present necessary movement among us; and before the present generation passes from the busy scenes of active life, you will see the race begin to reach forth and regain in all its fullness in the first half of the 20th century, the coveted prize of full American citizenship which it won and lost in the latter half of the 19th century.

# 44,464 CITIZENS QUALIFIED TO CAST VOTES IN FULTON

## Complete List Largest in History of County. Polling Places Are Announced.

Registration lists for the county primary election March 19 show 44,464 qualified voters, the largest number in the history of Fulton county. The list was completed and made public Saturday by W. S. Richardson, tax collector.

In the 11 city wards 35,713 voters were registered. 8,751 registered from the 15 county districts. The greatest number of registered voters from one ward was 5,547, the eighth ward, while the smallest was from the Edgewood county district, 4 qualified voters having registered.

The complete list of city ward registration follows.

First Ward—607; second, 4,246; third, 4,953; fourth, 2,636; fifth, 2,480; sixth, 3,423; seventh, 4,332; eighth, 5,547; ninth, 4,019; tenth, 2,297; eleventh, 1,173; total, 35,713.

**Country Districts.**

Registration in country districts follows:

Adamsville, 103; Buckhead, 1,022; Bryants, 230; Center Hill, 810; College Park, 1,412; Cooks, 658; Edgewood, 4; East Point, 1,384; Hapeville, 823; Oak Grove, 227; Pools, 112; Peachtree, 126; South Bend, 944; Blackhall, 86; Collins, 810.

Following is a list of city precincts:

First ward "A," 79 South Forsyth street.

Second ward "A," 46 East Hunter street; second ward "B," 462 South Pryor street.

Third ward "A," 151 East Hunter street; third ward "B," Pryor and South Boulevard.

Fourth ward "A," 227 Ponce de Leon; fourth ward "B," 590 North Boulevard.

Fifth ward "A," Marietta street, near Pondars Avenue; fifth ward "B," 590 Chestnut street.

Sixth ward "A," Pryor and Houston; sixth ward "B," 249 Marietta street.

Seventh ward "A," 220 Lee street; seventh ward "B," Gordon and Lucile.

Eighth ward "A," 823 Peachtree, eighth ward "B," Hemphill and Tenth.

Ninth ward "A," 739 Edgewood; ninth ward "B," 868 Highland.

General.

Tenth ward "A," 880 Lee; tenth ward "B," 223 Stewart.

Eleventh ward "A," 26 Stovall.

**Polls in County.**

County districts are as follows: Adamsville, Blackhall, Buckhead, Bryant, Center Hill "A" and Center Hill "B," Collins "A" and Collins "B," Cook, College Park, East Point, Edgewood, Hapeville, Oak Grove, Peachtree, Pools, South Bend.

**Fee System.**

With the white democratic primary just two days off, interest centers toward several hotly contested races as well as the outcome of the referendum on the question of the method of compensating office holders.

Probably the most spirited race is that of Roy Dorsey and John S. McClelland for solicitor of criminal court. The two candidates have been active in all parts of the county, and the contest in all probability will be settled by a very narrow margin.

Another race which has created considerable interest is that for the office of clerk of superior court. Thomas C. Miller and J. W. Simmons, the only candidates, have conducted vigorous campaigns.

Four candidates are seeking the office of tax collector in one of the most interesting races a Fulton county primary has ever witnessed for that particular office. W. S. Richardson, present collector; J. H. Andrews, Harry Goodhart, County Police Chief George Mathieson have all been active in their campaigns since the registration books were opened.

**Beavers and Lowry.**

With the withdrawal of Henry J. Norton in the race for the office of sheriff, the field is left between present Sheriff J. I. Lowry and Chief of Police James L. Beavers.

W. H. Abbott and Marvin P. Roane are seeking the office of tax receiver; George M. Hope, I. N. Ragsdale, Claude L. Ashley and Charles W. Wilkins are candidates for the board of commissioners, while Charles G. Roberts and Rawson Rogers are running for the county surveyor's office. The remaining offices stand without opposition: Thomas H. Jeffries, for ordinary; Hubert L. Culberson, for county treasurer; Paul Donehbo, for coroner; Jere A. Wells, for superintendent of schools; H. M. Reid, for judge of city court, and A. E. Calhoun, for judge of the criminal court.

For many years there has been continued agitation over a proposed change in payment of office holders. The referendum will decide the question of whether a salary basis shall supplant the fee system. All candidates have announced in favor of the proposed plan to compensate county officers by salary.

# NEARLY HALF OF CITIZENS OF U. S. VOTE SLACKERS

## Men and Women Are Both Guilty.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Wshington, D. C., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Almost half of our citizens eligible to exercise the franchise are habitual vote slackers.

Apparently the newly enfranchised women voters are no more to blame for this shocking condition than the men. About 50 per cent of the electorate voted before women were enfranchised and about 50 per cent of the electorate has voted since women were given the privilege.

A slight improvement was noted in the last election. Whereas 49.1 per cent of the electorate voted in 1920, 52.8 per cent voted in the presidential election this month. The National Association of Manufacturers thinks this improvement due to the "get out the vote" movement in which it took a leading part.

**19 States Behind 1920.**

A survey shows nineteen of the forty-eight states to have cast a smaller vote this year than in 1920. Most of the states of the "solid south" are included in the number. States where a falling off in the votes is shown are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Virginia. In Kentucky and Tennessee the falling off was most noticeable, 122,000 in the former state and 134,000 in the latter.

Indiana and Kansas occupy positions of honor in the table made public by the association, showing the vote cast by states, the figures based on unofficial and incomplete returns. In Indiana, it would appear, 83 per cent of the potential vote came out, and in Kansas 80 per cent. New York shows 60 per cent of the potential vote effective, as compared with 56.7 per cent four years ago.

**Only 8 Per Cent Voted.**

The lowest percentage is recorded for South Carolina. Only 8 per cent of its electors went to the polls. In Georgia and Mississippi only a little more than 10 per cent voted, which, however, marks an improvement over four years ago, when the figure for Mississippi was 9.4 per cent.

The following table is based on figures available when complete returns were at hand only from six states—Connecticut, Delaware, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont:

| | Pct. votes cast '20. | Tot. votes cast '24. | Pct. vts. cast '24. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 21.2 | 206,500 | 17.5 |
| Arizona | 47.5 | 60,165 | 36.9 |
| Arkansas | 21.8 | 180,000 | 20.0 |
| California | 48.9 | 1,271,211 | 58.7 |
| Colorado | 56.1 | 331,615 | 60.1 |
| Connecticut | 58.0 | 403,620 | 59.2 |
| Delaware | 75.4 | 90,809 | 69.4 |
| Florida | 30.7 | 138,681 | 25.1 |
| Georgia | 10.6 | 119,013 | 10.1 |
| Idaho | 61.8 | 129,333 | 53.4 |
| Illinois | 60.5 | 2,420,501 | 66.5 |
| Indiana | 74.1 | 1,376,569 | 83.2 |
| Iowa | 65.4 | 951,319 | 67.5 |
| Kansas | 57.9 | 803,849 | 80.3 |
| Kentucky | 71.9 | 796,391 | 61.0 |
| Louisiana | 14.0 | 126,000 | 12.5 |
| Maine | 47.0 | 198,649 | 46.5 |
| Maryland | 52.3 | 355,705 | 41.6 |
| Massachusetts | 54.6 | 1,142,369 | 58.7 |
| Michigan | 55.6 | 1,200,682 | 58.3 |
| Minnesota | 59.4 | 952,365 | 73.2 |
| Mississippi | 9.4 | 91,300 | 10.8 |
| Missouri | 67.7 | 1,373,100 | 68.8 |
| Montana | 61.7 | 175,247 | 53.7 |
| Nebraska | 55.8 | 454,261 | 64.2 |
| Nevada | 62.7 | 26,230 | 60.4 |
| New Hampshire | 67.6 | 166,576 | 70.1 |
| New Jersey | 59.4 | 1,080,618 | 65.6 |
| New Mexico | 62.1 | 102,599 | 58.0 |
| New York | 56.7 | 3,243,583 | 60.5 |
| North Carolina | 44.6 | 474,000 | 37.2 |
| North Dakota | 70.3 | 220,360 | 72.1 |
| Ohio | 62.6 | 1,968,613 | 57.0 |
| Oklahoma | 48.2 | 512,037 | 47.5 |
| Oregon | 49.6 | 275,978 | 57.9 |
| Pennsylvania | 42.7 | 2,481,721 | 54.6 |
| Rhode Island | 58.1 | 209,192 | 69.6 |
| South Carolina | 8.6 | 65,000 | 8.0 |
| South Dakota | 56.5 | 215,236 | 61.7 |
| Tennessee | 35.5 | 291,000 | 23.7 |
| Texas | 21.8 | 706,000 | 29.6 |
| Utah | 70.5 | 131,000 | 59.3 |
| Vermont | 45.2 | 102,565 | 51.5 |
| Virginia | 19.3 | 167,500 | 13.4 |
| Washington | 52.8 | 440,674 | 55.3 |
| West Virginia | 71.7 | 578,733 | 76.3 |
| Wisconsin | 52.6 | 817,686 | 58.3 |
| Wyoming | 51.4 | 70,000 | 61.9 |
| Totals | 49.1 | 30,093,232 | 52.8 |

The principal advantage of the campaign to get the laggard voter to the polls, as John E. Egerton, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, sees it, was that it actually is shown to have checked the growing apathy of the voters in national elections and started interest in those quadrennial affairs on an upward

THE WEEK'S EDITORAL

## WHITE PRESS

(From the Zanesvill, Ohio, Times-Recorder.)

### THE NEGRO VOTE

The Negro vote will be an entirely new proposition this year—entirely different from the past. It cannot be reckoned with or counted upon in the old way. The Negro vote is becoming, an educated vote, an intelligent vote and is no longer a driven vote, in the opinion of "The Crisis," a national magazine of the colored people. The editor, after reviewing the records of the two major parties and noting their favors and their failures, calls for the use of the ballot with far-reaching intelligence.

"We must learn to vote," he says, "we must study democracy and government. Let us learn what voting means and for whom to vote and how to vote ourselves into free, modern, industrial democracy."

Under circumstances, which he enumerated, it is impossible the editor declares, for the enfranchised Negro of the United States to vote a straight ticket for either of the parties. "Our voting," he declares, "must be primarily a matter of individual candidates for office. In order to vote effectively we must know the records of candidates. We must demand of them clear statements as to their attitude toward matters of vital interest to us. We must utterly ignore party labels and vote for the man who will best serve us and our country."

These extracts show how the Negro feels, shows he is thinking, shows how he is laboring to better his condition and conditions for his children. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its 15th Annual Conference let it be known that the main problem before the American Negro today is the use of his vote in the approaching election. This organization has a wide following here and other Ohio cities and the opinions and suggestions of the leaders will largely guide members in determining who they will support. With the colored people, like with thousands of others, it will soon be the man rather than the party.

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STAMFORD, CONN.

The Bethel A. M. E. church concluded their ten-day revival successfully. The Rev. T. L. Williams of Patterson, N. J., was very interesting. Mrs. R. F. Tanner state chairman of the Colored Women's Republican league, journeyed to Waterbury recently and organized a branch of the National Colored Women's Republican league. Mrs. J. Desmukes Whittington was appointed chairman of the local (New Haven county) to further organize throughout the county and Mrs. Florence Bishop was made chairman of the local league.

Chicago Defender 3-1-24

## Connecticut Women Indorse Coolidge

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 28.—The Connecticut Colored Women's Republican League, which last Thursday became a part of the Northeast Republican Women's Alliance, passed a resolution indorsing President Calvin Coolidge for election and sent a telegram to the White House embodying the resolutions. An answer was received last night from C. Bascom Slemp, secretary to the President, reading:

"The President has asked me to extend to the Colored Women's Republican League of Connecticut his sincere appreciation of their message of confidence and support. He asks that you extend his thanks to the convention when the opportunity offers."

4-30-24

The message was addressed to Mrs. M. M. Griffin, of New Haven, president of the alliance, which is composed of leagues from Maine to the District of Columbia.

N. Y. Amsterdam News

## Colored Women Republicans Of Connecticut in State Convention at New Haven

Stamford, Conn.—On Thursday, April 24, the Colored Women's Republican League had their State Convention at New Haven. Delegates from municipal towns and cities of Connecticut were represented. The Chairman of the Legislative Department of the National Federation of Women's Clubs was present. Mrs. Jeter, chairman of the executive committee, opened the session at 10:30 a. m. The convention proper was opened at 2:30 by the state chairman, Mrs. R. F. Tanner.

New York Age

At 8:30 p. m. the session reconvened and enjoyed an excellent program, with addresses, songs, papers. One of the outstanding features was a telegram from President Coolidge read by Mme. Mossell Griffin. The Rev. M. F. Sydes of Greenwich made one of the notable addresses of the evening.

5-10-24

The following officers were elected: Mrs. Elizabeth Jeter, chairman of the exective board; Mrs. Florence Holland of Waterbury, secretary; Mrs. Ferris, treasurer; Mrs. Bell of New London, chairman New London County; Mrs. Mary Johnson of Hartford Bridgeport, chairman of Fairfield County; Mrs. Biggs of Waterbury, New Haven County. A constructive program was adopted for the work.

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# PROGRESSIVES NAME FIRST NEGRO ELECTOR IN ILL. MRS. NELSON TO ORGANIZE WOMEN

Chicago, Aug. 16th—Following a conference between Charles H. McGowan, state chairman of the LaFollette organization and G. Victor Cools, National Manager of the Negro Division, at their headquarters, 67 West Madison Street, Chicago, it was announced that a Negro elector will be named for the state of Illinois.

This is the first time, since the reconstructoin period, that a Negro will be so honored. The LaFollette organization believes, and puts into practice its belief, that the Negro is an American citizen and must share equally with other groups in the distribution of the social income. The colored people will be represented in all branches of the organization by members of their race. Accordingly, they will have representation on both the state and Cook County executive committees.

Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, the most prominent and fearless woman of the race, has been appointed eastern organizer of colored women as well as a member of the national council. In an interview between Mrs. Nelson and Congressman John M. Nelson, National Manager, the congressman expressed his absolute confidence in Mrs. Nelson's ability to handle the situation in the East.

8/23/24.

Mack C. Spears, an energetic young Negro, has been appointed an organizer of LaFollette-for-President Clubs. He will operate in Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Utah and California.

The Washington Tribune

## Alice Says 'No,' But Cools Says He's From Missouri

### Telegram and Letter Give New Angle To Political Controversy.

Pittsburgh Courier

It may not be proper to dispute the fair sex in a drawing-room discussion, but in politics—that's different.

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson, of Delaware, now campaigning for the Democratic forces, stated several weeks ago that she was not leading the women of the East for the La Follette forces, as reported. "I will make my own political centacts and announce those contacts myself. Mr. Cools had no authority to make such a statement," said the vexed Alice.

10-4-24

Mr. G. Victor Cools, who is leading the colored work in the La Follette-Wheeler campaign, has sent out copies of a letter and telegram Mrs. Dunbar is alleged to have sent, which tells another story. In a statement from the Cools headquarters in Chicago, Alice is scored for "peddlingis her allegiance." The statement reads:

"It is felt that Mrs. Nelson has a perfect right to peddle her allegiance, but she should be careful in giving out statements to The Pittsburgh Courier which will not stand the light of concrete evidence."

Then follows copies of the alleged communications to Mr. Cools himself. The letter reads:

**August 15, 1924.**

**My dear Mr. Cools:—**

**I shall be in to see you Monday at about 11 o'clock, perhaps earlier.**

**I am suggesting $100 a week and expenses. This seems large. But I may make as many as eight or ten speeches a week, besides organizing, and it is really less expensive than if the campaign committee paid at the rate of $25 a speech and expenses—my lowest figure.**

If you wish an earlier conference or another date, call me, Douglas 4232, here in Chicago.

Delayed answering you, as I was out of town a day or two.

Sincerely yours,
(Signed)
ALICE DUNBAR-NELSON.

c/o Mrs. Shaw,
3816 Calumet Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

The following a telegram:

1924 Sep 2 PM 4 40
PB659 31 Blue
Wilmington Del 2 31 OP
G. Victor Cools
6978 Hotel Morrison Fourth Floor
Chicago Ill

WAITING TO HEAR FROM YOU MUST ARRANGE SCHOOL THIS WEEK IF TERMS NOT SATISFACTORY WIRE CANNOT DELAY PERSONAL AFFAIRS LONGER INCONVENIENT SAW ROE ANXIOUS FOR ME TO GET TO NEW YORK IMMEDIATELY

ALICE DUNBAR-NELSON.

In the meantime the talented Alice talking for John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate for the presidency.

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# Women's Political Study Club Praises G. O. P. Stand

## Calls Upon the Women Voters to Support Calvin Coolidge in His Fight for Justice

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S speech of acceptance and the record of the Republican party are praised by the Colored Women's National Political Study club of Washington, D. C., in a letter sent to the President. The organization pledges its undivided support to the Republican Party and specifies reasons why members of our Race should not support the Democratic party or the La Follette group. The club promises to do all in its power to "lead back to the path of Republicanism those of our group that have blindly strayed therefrom, to the end that Southern Democracy may be subverted and political equality and righteousness and the brotherhood of man may prevail throughout the United States."

The letter reads as follows:

Hon. Calvin Coolidge,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Mr. President: We the Colored Women's National Political Study club of Washington, D. C., with offices at 611 F St. N. W., were organized about a year ago for the purpose of studying the political situation of our country. As a result of our investigation, we do not hesitate to express our undivided approval of your matchless address in accepting the Republican nomination as candidate for the presidency of the United States. Your expressions of fairness to all men regardless of race or creed and to every interest of our country are based upon the broad principles of the party that nominated you and, in the days when the great and vital questions of human rights and freedom confronted this country, gave the nation the three following amendments to our federal Constitution:

### Cite Amendments

Thirteenth Amendment: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction." Congress was given power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation. It was proposed by a Republican Congress, Feb. 1, 1865, and declared in force Dec. 18, 1865. This amendment abolished Negro chattel slavery forever in the United States.

Fourteenth Amendment: "All persons born or naturalized in the United Statesand subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States, and the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The citizenship of our group is definitely and clearly defined by this amendment. Besides it places a limit upon all the states, which is accepted by all the Republican states, but violently and relentlessly opposed by all the states dominated by Southern Democracy—by the Southern spirit of lawlessness and race hatred. This amendment was proposed by a Republican Congress June 16, 1866, and declared in force July 18, 1868.

Fifteenth Amendment: "The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." A Republican secretary of state on March 30, 1870, declared in a proclamation issued by him that the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States had been ratified by 29 states of the 37 states of the United States. Congress is given power to enforce the article by appropriate legislation.

Should a party that opposes and seeks to nullify the above amendments have an honorable standing in the United States?

We are mindful of the fact that a Republican president with a spirit of true statesmanship seeks to serve and save his entire country and not a part of it. You will therefore pardon our reference to the southern section of our country, which through the instrumentality of the Democratic party has established and grimly perpetuates a most abnormal, sinister, oppressive and pernicious condition for our group. We denounce the Democratic party and swear eternal opposition against it, because it is the facile tool of Southern race prejudice and lawlessness. We do not expect the Democratic party to abolish the oligarchy of Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, because it would destroy their chances of electing a democratic president. It would destroy, too, their chance of keeping a sufficient number of Southern Democrats in the respective branches of congress to successfully join with that anti-Republican group that is boring from within the Republican party.

### Southern Oligarchy

We do not, moreover, expect the La Follette group to abolish the Southern oligarchy because that group in all these years has manifested no interest whatever in the conditions affecting our people in the South. They seem to be interested only in destroying the sources from which the United States government derives its revenue with which to defray its expenses and maintain itself, and in overriding the Constitution of the United States. For example, this group advocated the primary system for years, yet they marshaled 34 men against 1,065 men at the Republican national convention and from their attitude they actually expected those 34 men to dictate to 1,065 men.

As the Colored Women's National Political Study club sees it, the La Follette group is calling upon the people of the United States to join with it, and the Democrats of the South to defeat the Republican party. We therefore appeal to every voter of our group to support the Republican party against Southern Democracy which is the bone and sinew of the Democratic party in the United States.

Permit us to submit facts which prove the gross political injustice perpetrated upon our group in the South, upon which injustice the Democratic party subsists and thrives.

### Unfairness Shown

In the state of Virginia there are 390,017 of our people. In the state of North Carolina there are 763,407 Colored people. In the state of South Carolina there are 864,19 Colored people and 818,538 white people, showing a Colored majority of 42,181, yet the Democrats get the nine electoral votes of that state.

In the state of Georgia there is a Colored population of 1,206,365, yet without avail against Democracy.

The state of Florida has a Colored population of 329,487. The state of Alabama has a colored population of 900,652.

In the state of Mississippi there are 935,184 Colored people to 853,962 white people, showing a Colored majority of 81,222, and yet the 10 electoral votes will go to Democracy.

In the state of Louisiana there is a Colored population of 700,257. In the state of Texas there are 741,694 Colored people. In the state of Arkansas there is a Colored population of 472,220. In all of the above mentioned states the large Colored populations are disfranchised but are counted as a basis for congressional apportionment, thus serving to support and perpetuate southern Democracy.

### Pledge Support

Because of what the Republican party has done for our group, because of its broad principles, lofty ideals and unadulterated courage, and because of our unwavering faith in you as a great leader of a great party which faith has been corroborated by your acceptance address, we, the Colored Women's National Political Study club, in conclusion, pledge to you and to the Republican party our undivided support and promise to do all in our power to lead back to the path of Republicanism those of our group that have blindly strayed therefrom, to the end that southern Democracy may be subverted and political equality and righteousness and the brotherhood of man may prevail throughout the United States, as it is taught in the Puritan mountains that gave you to the great state of Vermont, and in that grand and noble commonwealth of Massachusetts that gave you to the nation.

JEANNETTE CARTER,
President.
EMMA MERCK HOLCOMB,
Executive Secretary.

# COOLIDGE ENDORSED BY COLORED WOMEN

Preston News Service.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 13.—For the purpose of co-operating with the Coolidge and Dawes Republican league, organized by the Negro residents of the District of Columbia, the Federation of Colored Women of the District last Tuesday night was organized at a meeting held at 1901 Vermont avenue, northwest.

Officers elected were: Mrs. Julia Mason Layton, president; Mrs. Mildred Coleman, vice president; Mrs. Thomas C. Jones, treasurer; Mrs. N. M. Marshall, recording secretary; and Mrs. C. L. Taliaferro, corresponding secretary.

The club has for its purpose the advancement of Republicanism in the District, the promotion of the study of the Constitution and instruction in what the Republican party has done particularly for w men and children

Politics-1924. General.

Women in.

# Political Activities of Colored Women

The Republican National Committee's auxiliary headquarters, at 108 West 136th street, New York City, is proving to be a great success in stimulating interest among the voters. It serves as a headquarters for the different units, and as a clubhouse where the workers may spend a recreational social hour when not actively engaged in the work of the campaign. Last Wednesday night, district workers, under the direction of Mrs. Hortense Warner, assisted by Mrs Margaret Wright, Mrs. Christine Maura and Mrs. M. E. Graves, held a joint meeting at the Headquarters. Speakers were: Hubert Koenig, Eli Rosenberg, Mrs. Edna Gray, Mrs. Carrie Cunningham, Dr. Charles Roberts, Councillor Pope Billups, Mrs. Ruth Moore, Mrs. Christine Maura, Robert L. Vann and Counsellor Abraham Grunthal.

Up-State New York meetings included a meeting at Tarrytown by the Westchester Republican Club, composed entirely of women, at which Mrs. M. C. Lawton spoke on "Women's Duty to the Republican Party," and Mrs. Addie Jackson, the chairman, presided; a meeting of the Coolidge and Dawes Club at Peekskill, at which Dr. V. Morton Jones spoke, and a meeting at the Lyric Theatre at Binghamton, where several hundred citizens turned out to hear Miss Alice Thompson Waytes speak on "Good Gospel, Good Government." Mrs Lillian Reynolds was in charge of arrangements for this meeting. Mrs. Powell presided.

## NEW JERSEY

The women of New Jersey are working harmoniously for the success of the Republican Party. Mrs. Marie Lyons and Mrs. Hazel Hughes spoke Thursday night before the Women's Republican Club of Lawnside and Friday night at Jersey City. Mrs. Alice Byrd earlier in the week spoke before the Republican Women of Lawnside. The New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, of which the Rev. Florence Randolph is president, held a three-day session last week, at which many speeches were made upholding the principles of the Republican Party Mrs. M. C. Lawton addressed the clubwomen Friday night.

Mrs. Mary E. Burrell of Newark has been appointed by the Republican National Committee as State organizer for New Jersey. Mrs. Burrell is doing a splendid work in organizing Republican women all over the State.

## MASSACHUSETTS

A report to Mrs. M. C. Lawton at Eastern Headquarters of the Republican National Committee by Mrs. Penelope Lloyd Mathews shows that the women of Massachusetts are thoroughly organized. Mrs. Edna Godell is being ably assisted in the work of organization by Mrs Monroe Mason and Mrs. Edna Jennings. They have opened headquarters at the Elks' Home, where instructions to first voters are given.

## RHODE ISLAND

"Which Party Will Benefit the Negro" was the subject for discussion at a mass meeting in Providence last Friday night under the direction of the Julia Ward Howe Republican League. Mrs. Cora Calhoun-Horne of the National Speakers' Bureau was the principal speaker. Other speakers were: Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Attorney-General Charles P. Sission, Mayor Ramond Walsh, State Senator Sidney Clifford.

The following speakers were sent out from National Headquarters the past week: Dr. V. Morton Jones of Brooklyn, Mrs. Cora Calhoun-Horne, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. L. A. Pinkney, Mrs. Marie Lyons, and Mrs. S. B. Hughes.

Splendid reports are being received at Eastern Headquarters concerning the activities of Republican Women in Pennsylvania and Delaware. The Maryland Political Study Club held a mass meeting Sunday night at Baltimore, with Mrs. Mary Low as the speaker and Miss Edna Brown presiding. On Sunday afternoon Mrs. L. A. Pinkney of the District of Columbia addressed the Maryland Political Study Club.

Voters' clubs and classes for first voters have been organized in all the counties of West Virginia, according to a report received from Mrs. Irene Moats, State organizer. Mrs. Mary Church Terrell addressed a large mass meeting in Wheeling recently.

Mrs. Ora Brown-Stokes and Mrs. P. B Young, in charge of the work for the State of Virginia, report Republican clubs have been organized in all the counties.

# Colored Women Hitting Hard For Republican Victory, Claim

(Special to the Pittsburgh American)

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—A check up on the political activities of women in the Eastern States show that they are "hitting hard" for Republican victory at the polls on November 4. In New York State, in addition to the Coolidge and Dawes Clubs they are perfecting "Roosevelt for Governor" clubs.

In an address at the formal opening of the New York State campaign last Thursday night at the Central Republican Club, 23 West 124th Street, New York City, Colonel Roosevelt said: "I am especially glad to meet you colored men and women here tonight. I wish to say at the outset that the only race discrimination in this country is in the Democratic Solid South. There the colored citizen is persecuted." 10-17-24

Women speakers who spoke from the same platform with Colonel Roosevelt at the opening of the Brooklyn campaign at the B. K. Bruce Republican Club included Mrs. Cora Calhoun-Horn and Mrs. Addie Hunton. Mrs. Horn is connected with the Republican National Committee. Amohk the women attending the Roosevelt notification at Oyster Bay were Mrs. M. E. Graves, Mrs. Anna Barnes, Mrs. Phebie Brewster of Jamaica, L. I., Mrs. Marie Burke, and Mrs. Frank Taylor of New York City.

The Roosevelt Women's Republican League in a re-organization meeting last Wednesday night named the following temporary officers; Mrs. Stella Archer, chairman; Miss Lucile Walker, executive secretary, and Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, treasurer. Speakers at the meeting included Miss Jeannette Carter, who represented Mrs. M. C. Lawton, chairman of women's activities for the Eastern Division, and Mrs. Ruth Jones. The Roosevelt Club was organized by the late Mrs. Pauline Dempsey. The purpose of re-organization is to aid the Republican ticket from the top down.

The Women's Republican League of Staten Island held a meeting last week under the direction of Mrs. Drucilla Pool, at which Miss Jeannette Carter spoke on "How to Get Out the Vote." The citizens' Republican Club of Harlem, of which Mrs. Sadie Lamkins is president, held a dinner meeting Friday.

Mrs. M. C. Lawton spoke before the Colored Women's Republican League of Hartford Connecticut, last Wednesday evening. Mrs. Lena Mitchell is chairman of the League and Mrs. Grace Price, secretary.

Mrs. Susie E. Morse of Buffalo reports splendid progress made by the women campaign workers through the organization of group meetings and the block canvassing method. They have been able to line up, through the Coolidge and Dawes clubs many new voters for registration. Mrs. Morse is chairman for Upstate New York work.

The colored women of Pennsylvania are actively engaged in getting the women of their group to register.

The Maryland political Study Club held a big mass meeting Sunday afternoon in Baltimore. Miss Jeannette Carter gave the principal address, "Why Colored Voters Should Support the Coolidge-Dawes Ticket." She stressed the importance of registration and urged voters to get out the delinquent and migrant voters. Other speakers were Mrs. Fannie Kelly and Lawrence Dufflin, executive for the Fourteenth Ward in Baltimore. The Maryland Coolidge-Dawes Club was organized at this meeting.

## COLORED REPUBLICAN WOMEN HOLD EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Executive Board of the National League of Republican Colored Women held a session in this city on Saturday. Every state in the Union is represented in this organization and definite plans for activity in the coming Republican Campaign were laid.

Mrs. George S. Williams, who is the National Committee-woman from Georgia, said, in an interview, that in her ten years' activity in politics she has never seen colored people more interested than they are in the present Campaign. 9-6-24

The Executive Board took exception to an article written by Dean Kelly Miller of Howard University, that appeared in the New York Times of Sunday, August 24. Mr. Miller stated that the Negro woman is apathetic and indifferent and that politicians are planning to "realize on this reservoir of potential political resources." In answer to this charge, the women call attention to their five objectives:

First—Select a leadership of character and vision.

Second—Enlighten the masses for intelligent action.

Third—Put men and measures above parties and pockets.

Fourth—Work for legislation for all—rather than bread and butter for a few.

Fifth—Repudiate hand-picked leaders.

Over ten thousand women are pledgded to work for these objectives

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs of this city is the National President, and Mrs. Mary Mossell Griffin of Pennsylvania is Director of the Legislative Bureau.

# DR. COLEMAN STARTS CAMPAIGN, TO AROUSE WOMEN IN POLITICS

## Wants Eeasier Terms For Furniture Debtors On Installment Plan—Favors Coolidge and Dawes.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Dr. Julia P. H. Coleman, Harlem's colored woman candidate for a seat in the Legislature of the State of New York, favors the enacting of a law designed to lessen the high rent evil suffered from particularly by her constituents, whom she will ask for support at the polls, it was announced at her campaign headquarters, 250 West 135th street, last Monday.

Dr. Coleman officially cast her hat into the ring early last week when, after being prevailed upon by many of her friends and admirers, she accepted the invitation of the National Colored Coalition Political Association to run for the New York General Assembly that Dr. Coleman among other things, would seek to make a campaign issue of the drastic measures taken against debtors who make furniture purchases on the installment plan, whereby if they for any reason omit one or two of the payments, the dealer can take back the furniture and the entire payments are lost. Dr. Coleman also expects to arouse the colored women as never before to their political duty.

8-2-24

Dr. Coleman, who lives at 118 W. 130th Street, and is president of the Hair-Vim Chemical Company, of Washington, D. C., and New York, was born in North Carolina. Various members of her family have distinguished themselves in the world of business, medicine and education. She received her preliminary education at Scotia Seminary. Graduating quite young, she entered Howard University, from which she graduated in 1900. She later took post-graduate work in pharmacy at the Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy. For several years she has been a licensed pharmacist in Virginia, District of Columbia and Pennsylvania, being the first woman pharmacist to pass the state board of Pharmacists in Virginia. For four years she was the sole owner of a drug store at New Port News She is now sole proprietor of the Hair-Vim Chemical Co., Inc.

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NEW YORK CITY WORLD

APRIL 20, 1924

# Negro Woman Wins New Distinction for Her Race

## Mrs. G. S. Williams First to Sit on National Committee of Her Party.

Special Despatch to The World

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 19.—Mrs. George S. Williams, who has the distinction of being the first Negro woman to be appointed to the National Committee of the Republican Party—or any party—has been the recipient of many congratulations from the colored wing of Georgia Republicans since her return home from Atlanta a week ago Saturday.

Mrs. Williams is a widow, and is the daughter of a woman still living who, it is believed, was a slave in her childhood. Mrs. Williams is of light complexion. She was educated in the schools of Savannah and in a Negro industrial school and for many years

Mrs GEORGE S WILLIAMS

has been active among those of her race in Savannah and the State.

She had the distinction of being the first State President of the Georgia Federation of Colored Women. In club work among Negroes in Savannah she has been most active. She is a Congregationalist, which is unusual for a Negro in the South. Her membership is in a church largely made up of mulattoes.

"This is the first time Georgia has had a Republican woman appointed, and the first time in the history of the country that a colored committeewoman has been authorized to take a seat in the National Convention," Mrs. Williams proudly reported, upon her return from Atlanta. She says the appointment was made in recognition of her services, Henry Lincoln Johnson and the others agreeing no more indefatigable worker was to be found in the party.

As former President of the State Federation of Colored Women, and as Chairman of the Citizens Committee of the National Federation, her duties carried her into all the Southwestern States, and during the last Presidential campaign she visited every county in the State, lining up voters, holding meetings, and assisting in every way possible.

The Democratic National Committeewoman is Mrs. Frank McIntire of Savannah, a daughter of the late Pope Barrow and a niece of David C. Barrow, Chancellor of the State University of Georgia.

N. Y. C. EVENING WORLD

APRIL 7, 1924

## NEGRESS DELI[illegible] IN GEORGIA STIR [illegible]HIT

### "Lily Whites" Elated, It Tends to Solidify Their Faction.

ATLANTA, April 7.—Differences between opposing factions of Republicans in Georgia have been accentuated by the naming of Mamie Williams, a Negress of Savannah, as associate member of the National Republican Committee. With Henry Lincoln Johnson, an Atlanta Negro, she will represent Georgia on the National Republican organization.

Johnson has been National Committeeman from Georgia several years, despite all efforts to dislodge him, and the Negress was named last week at his instigation at a State convention of the faction of which he is the head.

The "lily white" faction, headed by J. Louis Phillips, Chairman of the State Committee, set up by the National Committee in 1921, is much gratified at the selection of the Negress since it is solidifying the white Republicans of Georgia behind the Phillips organization.

Many white Republicans heretofore opposed to Phillips are voicing their indignation and aligning themselves with the Phillips regime.

The Phillips organization is to hold its convention the latter part of April and it is considered significant that all confirmations of nominations for Federal patronage in this State have been held up until after this meeting. Phillips is under Federal indictment in Washington for alleged frauds connected with the sale of surplus war materials.

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# NEGRO WOMAN NAMED TO REPUBLICAN MEET

Savannah, Ga., April 4. "This is the first time Georgia has had a republican woman appointed, and the first time in the history of the country that a negro committeewoman was authorized to take a seat in the national convention," Mamie Williams, republican committeewoman, said last night after her return from the state convention in Atlanta. The appointment was made in recognition of her services. Henry Lincoln Johnson and the others agreeing no more indefatigable worker was to be found in the party, she added.

"I have been in politics since women received the franchise," she continued.

"During the campaign for Harding in 1920, I was in charge of the entire negro women voters of the state, getting 40,000 of them to the polls to vote for Harding."

As former president of the state federation of negro women, and as chairman of the citizenship committee of the national federation her duties carried her into all the southeastern states, and during the last presidential campaign she visited every county in the state, lining up voters, holding meetings, and assisting in every way possible. In 1920 she was among those upon the famous front porch of the Harding home in Marion, Ohio, with representatives from every section of the country.

Mamie Williams is the widow of George S. Williams, formerly a post office employee. She seems a middle aged woman, speaks clearly and precisely, with an accent contracted elsewhere than in the tidewater country, although she protested Savannah is her home, "from generation to generation." Further than this she would not go into her private life.

## MESDAMES WILLIAMS AND TAYLOR CALL COLORED WOMEN TO ACTION.

In an address issued from the headquarters of the President of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs of Georgia and from the office of our national committeewoman, Savannah, Georgia, Mesdames Williams and Taylor call the colored women of Georgia to action. They provided registration days beginning April 21st and ending May 4th and all the women of Georgia are urged to call on the tax collector in their county, pay their taxes and enroll their names. Mrs. Williams is Chairman of the Republican State Central Advisory Committee, and Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor is Secretary, and they issue a long address to the colored women of Georgia, calling upon them to pay their poll tax, if they owe any, and register to vote in all elections, state and national, coming before the people of the state and country during the year. Let everybody get busy. Not only the women, but men also, and observe registration week. If you haven't registered, drop in some day between the 21st Inst. and the 4th of May and enroll your name as a citizen. If you do not do this, you are not a citizen. It makes no difference where you graduated from, what social set you run with, or how much money you have or what church you belong to, unless you are a registered voter, you are not a citizen of the United States worthy of the name. You don't deserve any better government than you help provide. The man or woman who fails or refuses to help the country along politically, with a view of providing good government for all, is not entitled to any government at all. If you are twenty-one years old you ought to accept your part of the responsibility. We mean civic responsibility. You should feel it your duty to contribute some money, energy, character and moral stamina to the state—but the point we are particularly stressing, is registration. There is just a few more days left us and don't put it off until tomorrow. Act today. One day is all that is necessary to register, or one hour will be sufficient for you to perform this civic duty.

National Committeewoman George S. Williams is calling upon the preachers throughout the state to preach a registration sermon April 27th, imploring every member of the race twenty-one years old to qualify by paying up their tax and registering that we may be able to vote for the President November 1924, and to vote at all other elections where candidates submit their candidacy to a vote of the people.

In another column of this paper we carry the Republican State Central Advisory Committee of Georgia.

## NEGRESS SELECTED GEORGIA DELEGA[illegible]

The State

### Speculation Arises Among Democrats if White Republican Women Will Mix Colors.

Washington, April 12.—The president secured the Georgia delegation by permitting Henry Lincoln Johnson, negro, to name a woman member of the Republican national committee.

Johnson has named Mamie Williams. Johnson is a negro. Mamie Williams is also a negro. In the beginning when Republicans concluded to permit the national committeemen to name a national committeewomen there was much interest in what Johnson would do. It was known that no white woman would accept appointment at the hands of Johnson. It was a question of equal interest as to the effect on the other committeewomen of the appointment by Johnson of a negro woman. 4-13-24

The Republican committee, with headquarters here, declined to state today whether or not Johnson offered the honor to a white woman. It has taken him six months to make a selection, however, and Democrats are drawing their own conclusions. In politics, men as a rule, are businesslike in their departments. Women are social. The Republican men could shun Johnson, a negro, as a member of the committee. But when the Republican women hold their pink teas, there is

wonder here tonight as to what they will do with Mamie Williams. She is entitled to stand in line with other female members of the committee, and receive with a handshake all guests of the pink tea in question.

The Democratic national committee in a statement today says:

"This new colored Republican committeewoman is one-half of a dilemma, so to speak. If she had not been selected, a white woman would have been appointed, provided she had been willing to accept the place as the choice of the national committeeman, Henry Lincoln Johnson, a negro. To this no Republican white woman of Georgia would consent. But having refused to work with a negro man, the Republican white women of Georgia —and other states—would be compelled to play with a negro woman."

The Republican white women of Georgia, while escaping what they regarded as an odium of taking office from the hands of a negro man, have not to choose the alternative of taking orders from a negro woman.

H. W. R.

## *Negro G. O. P. Delegate Evicted From Office Of Chatham Registrar*

Savannah, Ga., April 29.—Mamie Williams, negro republican national committeewoman for Georgia, was evicted from the registration office at Chatham county courthouse this morning by a deputy sheriff because she, according to William E. Guerard, deputy tax collector, was "interfering" with registration.

Mr. Guerard says the woman was not put out of the courthouse, but was simply made to leave the small office adjoining the tax collector's large office, which is used for registration purposes.

WORLD
JUNE 10, 1924

## NEGRESS ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE IS HAPPY

### Mrs. Williams of Georgia Is Active Worker in Colored Women's Clubs.

From The World's Convention Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

CONVENTION HALL, Cleveland, June 9.—One of the happiest people attending the convention is Mrs. George S. Williams, associate member of the Republican National Committee, the only Negro National Committeewoman. Mrs. Williams was given the floor by Ralph E. Williams, Vice Chairman, at the hearing over the bitterly contested Georgia seats last week, and made an enthusiastic speech in support of Henry Lincoln Johnson and his delegates, who were recognized and seated.

"We are extremely grateful to Mr. Hilles,, New York National Committeeman, also," said Mrs. Williams yesterday.

"I have been doing what I could for my people in the way of club and civic work, and now for the last four years I have been helping to educate their electorate. I visited the Harding Front Porch on Social Justice Day. The honor of being the only woman of my race on a National Committee is one that I appreciate not only for my own sake but even more for theirs."

Mrs. Williams is a native of Savannah, the daughter of a Negro clergyman, the Rev. James A. Miller. Her husband was a teacher and Government employee. She is a former President of the Georgia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs and holds many important offices in the Southeastern and national organizations of Negro women.

During the war she was active in war camp community service, Liberty loan drives, &c., and she was given a service pin in recognition of her work for the Red Cross.

# MRS. WILLIAMS LEAVES FOR CONVENTION

## Georgia's Republican National Committeewoman Given Big Send Off.

Mrs. George S. Williams, national Republican committee-woman from Georgia, left Tuesday for Cleveland, Ohio, the seat of the coming national Republican convention. Mrs. Williams who is the only Negro woman in the country to enjoy such high political distinction was given a royal send-off by Savannahians with whom she has labored so faithfully and ardently for many years.

The send-off reached its climax on Monday night when a public banquet was tended her at Young's Cafe in which about one hundred of the leading citizens participated. As a token of the appreciation of the splendid work Mrs. Williams has done for the community—and the race, a beautiful wrist watch was presented her as a closing number at Monday night's banquet.

Mrs. Williams is making the trip in easy stages by motor. She will spend about a week in Washington, D. C., where she wil lattend an important meeting and will then go to New York for a short stay, going from there to Cleveland, the entire trip being made in her beautiful sedan.

Mrs. Williams is being accompanied as far as New York by her mother, Mrs. Miller; Mrs. Louis Campfield and Mrs. Letitia Millen and the chauffeur.

FIRST ON NATIONAL COMMITTEE

# MRS. GEO. S. WILLIAMS FIRST RACE WOMAN ON NATIONAL REPUB. COM.

## Daughter of Distinguished Clergyman, and Active in Political and Social Service Work for the Race.

For the first time in politics in the United States a colored woman was accorded the floor in a National Republican Convention when Mrs. Mary Miller Williams, widow of the late George S. Williams of Savannah, Ga., was recognized by Ralph Williams, vice-chairman of the National Committee, to make a plea in behalf of the contesting Negro delegates from Georgia.

Mrs. Williams is the first Negro woman to be named as a member of the National Republican Committee, having been appointed by National Committeeman H. L. Johnson as an associate member of the old committee, and elected by the committee as a member of the new committee under the rule adopted at Cleveland according women a 50-50 representation with full voting privilege.

The Georgia delegation for which Mrs. Williams made a plea was recognized and seated over the lily white crowd which sought to keep the colored men out. Another eloquent address was made by Mrs. Williams at St. Jonn's A. M. E. Church, Cleveland, on occasion of the reception to delegates, when she responded to the welcome address delivered by Carmi Thompson.

A native of Savannah, Ga., Mrs. Williams is the daughter of distinguished parents. Her father, the Rev. James A. Miller, was one of the pioneers in religious and educational work in Georgia, a coworker with the late Rev. Dr. William J. White, founder and editor of the *Georgia Baptist*, and the Rev. Dr. George H. Dwelle of Augusta and Atlanta. Her mother is still living, and is in New York at the present time on a visit to a daughter-in-law and granddaughters, Mrs. Merrick Miller, Mrs. Ruth Miller Barbarosa and Miss Sadie Miller, at 246 West 132nd street.

### An Active Worker.

Mrs. Williams has always been active in religious and social service work, and since woman was given the franchise she has been particularly interested in stirring the women of Georgia to the exercise of their political rights. She served as president of the Georgia State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, bringing that organization to a high standard of efficiency, and is at present chairman of the committee on citizenship of that body. She is also chairman of citizenship committee of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and holds the same position in the Southeastern Federation. In the Savannah local Federation she is an honorary president and heads the citizenship committee.

Her late husband, George S. Williams, was a prominent educator and government attache in Georgia, and from him she inherited a goodly estate. This she has consistently used for benefit of the race. She was active in the Liberty Loan Drives, in War Camp Community service and in Red Cross work during the recent World War, and is a strong supporter of the work of the National Urban League, the N. A. A. C. P., the Associated Charities, and religious and educational movements. She is an influential member of the Congregational Church.

In speaking of her work, Mrs. Williams modestly said: "I have been doing what I could for my people in the way of club and civic work, and now for the last four years I have been helping to educate their electorate. I visited the Harding front porch. The honor of being the first woman of my race on a national committee is one I appreciate, not only for my own sake, but even more for theirs."

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# NEW YORK WOMAN ELECTED TO OHIO G. O. P. CONVENTION

In the election of Mrs. Louise M. Fayerweather, president of the Colored Women's federation of Brooklyn, as an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Cleveland a new era was marked by the party for this is the first woman of color ground to be so honored. Mrs. Fayerweather was chosen at the Republican state convention held at Town hall April 15.

It also means a triumph for the Colored Republican association of Brooklyn, of which George E. Wibecan is the head, for it was through this organization that she was selected. Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, was reported to be a candidate for the honor, but was defeated. The powers that be had already decided on the Wibecan selection and he was backed by Jacob A. Livingston, the county leader.

Mrs. Fayerweather lives at 1015 Park Pl., where she and her husband own a palatial home. She is active in religious, civic and political life and is a member of the Colored Republican association, being co-leader of the 18th assembly district.

# *Hallie Q. Brown Chosen To Lead Women by G.O.P.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14 — Miss Hallie Q. Brown, the talented leader of the women of the country, has been chosen to direct the Negro women in the Republican campaign for Coolidge and Dawes. The appointment was made known by Mrs. A. T. Hert, of Kentucky, and announced at the closing meeting of the biennial session of the National Association of Colored Women, of which Miss Brown is the retiring president. Congratulations have poured into the stalwart leader at her home in Wilberforce from all parts of the country. Following her appointment, jealous interests began to work against her strong influence, but to no avail.

Two rival meetings were held Friday. Miss Brown called a meeting at the Y. M. C. A. in the afternoon.

Mrs. George S. Williams, member of the Republican National committee from Georgia, and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, committeewoman from Mississippi, held a meeting at the Wendell Phillips high school in the morning in the interests of the Collidge campaign.

**Miss Brown Has Big Following**

"The great majority of the Negro women are back of the meeting called by Miss Brown," according to Mrs. Bertha Montgomery, president of the Cook County Women's Permanent Republican club, and Mrs. Joanna Snowden-Porter. "We worked very hard to secure the appointment of Miss Brown at national headquarters because she is one of our best-known women and we will follow her leadership in the campaign. We feel that our women should be directed by one who can vote.

"The National Association of Colored Women is nonpartisan, but most of its leaders are behind Miss Brown. The new president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington spoke at the meeting this afternoon."

Miss Brown will take up her work at the Chicago headquarters August 18th.

CHICAGO ILL. NEWS
AUGUST 9 1924

# NEGRO WOMEN BACK COOLIDGE AND DAWES

## Miss Hallie Q. Brown, Retiring President of National Body, to Guide Campaign.

Two rival meetings to enlist the support of Negro women in the Coolidge Dawes campaign were held to-day as an aftermath of the biennial convention of the National Association of Colored Women which ended its sessions last night.

Miss Hallie Q. Brown, retiring president of the national association, who has been placed in charge of the campaign among Negro women by Mrs. A T. Hert of the Coolidge headquarters, called a meeting at the Y. M. C. A., 38th street and Wabash avenue, this afternoon. Mrs. George S. Williams, member of the republican national committee from Georgia, and Mrs. Mary C Booze, committeewoman from Mississippi, held a meeting at the Wendell Phillips high school this morning in the interests of the Coolidge campaign.

**Miss Brown Has Big Following.**

"The great majority of the Negro women are back of the meeting called by Miss Brown," according to Mrs. Bertha Montgomery, president of the Cook County Women's Permanent Republican club, and Mrs. Joanna Snowden-Porter. "We worked very hard to secure the appointment of Miss Brown at national headquarters because she is one of our best-known women and we will follow her leadership in the campaign We feel that our women should be directed by one who can vote.

"The National Association of Colored Women is nonpartisan but most of its leaders are behind Miss Brown. The new president, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, and Mrs. Booker T. Washington spoke at the meeting this afternoon."

The next meeting of the association will be held at Oakland, Cal., in 1926. Miss Brown was chosen delegate of the association to the quinquennial meeting of the national council of women which meets in Washington, D. C., in 1925.

**Complete Fund Campaign Plans.**

Plans for raising $38,000 to complete the $50,000 scholarship fund for promising Negro girls during the next two years were completed by the association prior to adjournment. Mrs. Francis R. Bolling, a blind woman of Pennsylvania has devised a stamp book which is being widely purchased by friends of Negro education. The stamps are placed on letters after the manner of anti-tuberculosis stamps and already many hundreds of dollars have been raised by this means.

# *Alice D. Nelson To Urge La Follette Supporters In East*

### *Former Teacher Appointed to National Council of Independent Party.*

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 21 — Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, the most prominent and fearless woman of the race, has been appointed eastern organizer of colored women, as

Mrs. Alice Dunbar Nelson.

well as a member of the national council. In an interview between Mrs. Nelson and Congressman John M. Nelson, National Manager, the congressman expressed his absolute confidence in Mrs. Nelson's ability to handle the situation in the East. Mack H. Spears, an energetic young Negro, has been appointed an organizer of LaFollette-for-President Clubs. He will operate in Illinois, Missouri, Colorado, Utah and California.

# WOMEN FORM REPUBLICAN VOTERS' CLUB

## League to Stimulate Interest at Polls

At the call of Mrs. George S. Williams and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the two National Republican Colored committeewomen, a large group of women representing forty-five states, met on Saturday in Wendell Phillips high school, Chicago, and organized the National League of Republican Colored Women.

The object as stated by the preamble of the constitution is as follows:

"To educate and interest women all over the country in the exercise of their citizenship rights, and to urge that they use the ballot in an honorable, intelligent manner for the promotion of such candidates and measures as will vouchsafe to the Negro citizens of the country their constitutional rights and privileges."

The officers elected are as follows: Honorary presidents, Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mississippi; president, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, District of Columbia; vice president, Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Iowa; chairman executive committee, Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Pennsylvania; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Victoria Clay Rowland, Illinois; first recording secretary, Mrs. Rebecca Stiles Taylor, Georgia; second recording secretary, Mrs. Blanche Armwood Beasley, Florida; third recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Plummer Liston, Indiana; treasurer, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, District of Columbia; auditor, Mrs. Charles Goode, California; parliamentarian, Mrs. Elizabeth Rose Haynes, New York; chaplain, Mrs. Carrie Adams, Texas; sergeant-at-arms, Mrs. Susie Meyers, Illinois.

The organization plans to be a permanent factor in the life of the Republican party. Meetings are to be held annually and a continuous campaign of education waged throughout the country, which will produce a large and intelligent electorate.

The executive board met Monday at the residence of Col. Roscoe Conkling Simmons, 3253 Indiana Ave.

To care for the departmental work of the league, the following standing committees were appointed:

Finance—Mrs. Maggie L. Walker, Virginia, chairman; Miss Elizabeth Carter, Massachusetts; Mrs. Aaron Malone, Missouri.

Publicity—Miss Estelle Davis, Ohio, chairman; Mrs. Lulla Howard, Pennsylvania; Miss Lucy E. Campbell, Tennessee; Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett, Illinois.

Law enforcement — Mrs. Mazie M. Griffin, Pennsylvania, chairman; Walter Frey, Maryland.

Campaign committe—Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia, chairman; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mississippi; Mrs. E. Jeta Green, Connecticut; Mrs. M. E. Burrell, New Jersey; Mrs. Louisa J. Ross, Louisiana.

Education—Mrs. Fanny Cobb Carter, West Virginia, chairman; Mrs. Josephine H. Frazier, New York.

Speakers' bureau—Mrs. Bessie Smith, Illinois.

A special meeting of the executive committee will be held at Washington immediately following the notification of President Coolidge, at which time definite plans for the conduct of the campaign will be formulated.

Roscoe Conkling Simmons was unanimously put on the advisory board.

# ORGANIZATION TO DEAL WITH POLITICS FORMED BY WOMEN

One of the important side organizations of the National Federation of Colored Women's clubs was the formation Thursday, Aug. 7, of a body of women to address themselves to political campaigns and woman's part therein.

Mrs. George Williams, national Republican committeewoman of Georgia, and Mrs. Eugenia Booze, who holds that position from the state of Mississippi, were elected to the offices of president and vice president, respectively. Miss Meta Pelham was elected to head the executive committee which will be composed of representatives from every state in the Union.

Mrs. Williams said in her speech that "the time has come when Race women everywhere must be heard and their constructive programs given consideration." It is also expected that representatives from the different states will be decided upon immediately in order that the influence of this organization will be noticeable in the coming campaign.

# H. Q. Brown Heads G. O. P. Women

CHICAGO, ILL., Aug. 18.—Miss Hallie Quinn Brown, of Wilberforce University, Ohio, has been appointed director of colored women's activities in the Republican campaign, ac-

coming to an announcement just issued by Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman of the National Republican Committee. Miss Brown will direct the work from national campaign headquarters, Chicago.

Closely associated with Miss Brown will be Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman of Virginia; and Mrs. Mary C. Booze, National Committeewoman of Mississippi. Miss Brown was director of colored women's activities in the state of Ohio in the Harding campaign. She served as president of the National Association of Colored Women for four years, her term of office expiring at the recent convention in Chicago.

Plans for a National League of Republican Colored Women have been perfected, the aim of which is:

"To educate and interest Negro women all over the country in the exercise of their citizenship rights, and to urge that they use the ballot in an intelligent manner, for the promotion of such candidates and measures as will vouchsafe to the Negro citizens of the country their constitutional right and privileges."

Miss Brown is a sister of Jere A. Brown, who served two terms in the Ohio State Legislature. Mr. Brown was one of the colored men responsible for striking the black laws off the statute books of the state of Ohio. Miss Brown is engaged in raising a $50,000 educational fund for the National Association of Colored Women

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Women in.

# Woman Named Delegate-At-Large In N.Y.

## *Mrs. Fayerweather Seeks Race Justice—Active In Relief Work.*

NEW YORK, April 24 — Mrs. L. N. Fayerweather, first race woman to be elected delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention, hopes to persuade the Republicans to adopt a plank for the enforcement of the thirteenth and fourteenth amendments to the constitution. She believes in the eighteenth amendment and its enforcement, but she says the Negro in the South must have political justice if he is to remain true to the faith of Abraham Lincoln.

Mrs. Fayerweather lives in a two story brick house at 1095 Park Place, Brooklyn, and is the wife of a retired real estate operator reputed to be well-to-do.

**Active in Race Relief**

She was born in New Orleans. After teaching school there she went t Boston and studied at the Emerson School of Oratory and the Boston Conservatory of Music. She has been active for years in relief organizations and church affairs for the welfare of the negroes of Brooklyn, and is treasurer of the Empire State Federation, comprising the colored women's clubs of the State.

"We need a settlement on school for the young people," she said, "where we can teach them the stories of the great men and women of our race—Booker T. Washington, Phyllis Wheatley and the others. We know about Abraham Lincoln and that it was the Republican party that freed the slaves, but we are not taught our own history in the public schools."

Mrs. Fayerweather has called a meeting of colored women of Brooklyn for April 26, in which she will start organization for the Presidential campaign. In August she expects to attend a convention in Chicago of the National Colored Women's Federation, representing 500,000 women, in the hopes of rousing them to political activity.

New York,

# *Women Urge Planks for Enforcement of Law Against Rum and Mob Violence*

BY WALTER RODERICK.

TRIBUNE Convention Bureau, New York, June 24.—[Special.]—Democratic women diplomatically left an "out" for themselves on the klan issue today when representatives of some twenty-five women's organizations submitted for the consideration of the resolutions committee an even dozen planks the women would like to see incorporated in the platform.

Establishment of a federal department of education, entrance of the United States into the league of nations and enforcement of the prohibition law were the outstanding things advocated.

**Against Mob Violence.**

Appended to the latter plank the women included a "recommendation" for strict enforcement of the law against violence. The Ku Klux Klan was not mentioned by name, however, and not one of the women's organizations appeared to be willing to stand sponsor for the anti-klan paragraph. It was the only unsigned one in the list of issues submitted.

**Strong for Education Department.**

The plank urging the establishment of a federal department of education, with the consequent addition of one member to the cabinet, was the one on which most of the women's organizations had focused their attention.

The argument for its adoption was presented by Mrs. La Rue Brown of Boston, a daughter of George W. Kirchway, former dean of the Columbia law school.

"We believe," she said, "that no democracy can be truly successful unless it gives all its children an approximately even chance for education and for health.

"We believe so serious is the lack of this opportunity in some parts of our country that it is a national, not purely a local, problem.

**Foresee Invaluable Results.**

"We believe a department of education could do invaluable work in providing information on educational methods and the solution of educational problems, without in any sense infringing on state or local responsibility, as the department of agriculture has done for agricultural problems, and it would dignify and give proper emphasis to the task which is the essential foundation of a government by the people."

A statement supporting this plank also was submitted by a group of thirteen organizations who pointed out the "shocking revelation of the war," that there are over 5,000,000 illiterates in the country. The last federal census, they argued, showed that 1,437,000 children did not attend any kind of educational institution.

**Among the Signers.**

The statement was signed by Miss Charl. Williams, of the National Education association; Miss Marian Kinney Brookings, of the National League of Women Voters; Miss Selma Borchardt, of the American Federation of Teachers; Miss Miriam B. Wolf, National Council of Jewish Women; Miss Marian I. Parkhurst, National Committee for a Department of Education; Mrs. Ellis Yost, National Women's Christian Temperance union; Mrs. Glen Levin Swiggett, National Council of Women; Miss Frances Fenton Bernard, American Association of University Women; Miss Florence V. Watkins, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Miss Mary Stewart, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's clubs; Miss Lida Lafford, General Federation of Women's clubs; Miss Ethel M. Smith, National Women's Trade Union league; Miss Elizabeth Eastman, national board of the Young Women's Christian association.

**Chicagoan Urges World Court.**

Mrs. William G. Hibbard of Chicago, a director of the National League of Women Voters, who sails for Europe tomorrow, presented the argument in support of that portion of the international plank providing for the entrance of America into the world court "as at present organized."

"The question of a foreign policy for the United States is a matter of first importance to the women of this country," she said. "We are asking that the United States join the world court, as at present organized, because we feel it is a step in the direction of international coöperation and the building up of machinery of peace to take the place of the machinery of war."

**Goes Farther Than World Court.**

The women's plank goes farther than the world court, however, for it says "we pledge that the Democratic party favors entrance of the United States into the league of nations with all necessary safeguards to protect our national independence."

Other planks submitted urge conservation of national resources, establishment of a bureau of vocational training in home economics on an equal footing with those of agriculture and trades in the department of agriculture, reduction of the Fordney-McCumber tariff schedule, inauguration of a constructive policy safeguarding the property, health and legal rights of the Indians, civil service reform, support of the children's bureau, a maternity and infancy act and other child welfare and social hygiene legislation, prison reform and protection of women in industry.

**For Eight Hour Day.**

The latter plank specifies an eight hour day for women workers, establishment of minimum wage boards, right of workers to organize and bargain collectively, reëstablishment of a comprehensive federal employment service, and "equal pay for equal work" by women in federal employ.

A plank on the legal disabilities of women sets up a policy directly opposite to that of the Woman's party, which has been making a fight here, at at the Republican convention, for a plank urging the adoption of an equal rights amendment.

Edward P. Shallow, associate superintendent of schols in New York, opposed the educational plank.

"This would be the worst thing that could happen to the public schools," he said. "The schools would probably retrograde, rather than advance. We would have a political minister of education sending his clerks into New York and Chicago. They would control policies. Such a centralization of power is inimical to the great traditions of the Democratic party."

Miss Mary E. McDowell, Miss Jane Addams, and Dr. Rachelle S. Yarros of Chicago were members of the committee of twenty-six which drew up the planks "of interest to women."

HARLEM HOME NEWS
AUGUST 30, 1924

# Colored Woman Asks Nomination For Assemblyman

Much to the surprise of Republicans in the 19th A. D., Julia P. H. Coleman, a colored woman, of 118 W. 130th St., filed petitions Tuesday night with the Board of Elections announcing her intention to contest with Abraham Grenthal, 92 Morningside Ave., for the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from the 19th A. D.

A short time ago it was rumored in Harlem political circles that Mamie Burden, 241 W. 121st St., would go into the primaries for the nomination. The contest for the nomination against Grenthal, who is the regular nominee, will be conducted by the Coleman woman on an independent platform.

Politics - 1924.

Women in.

Louisiana.

### A Bold Announcement

NOW come the women, the white women, of the United States, and declare they are determined to elect enough women to congress to constitute a Bloc. They say everything is done in Congress by Blocs. They want a Bloc all their own. They propose to go about their job just as they did for suffrage. What they mean by "equal rights for women" will be defined during the campaign, no doubt, but they propose to make it miserable for all the men until they get "equal rights" whatever that means.

Pittsburgh Courier

We were just wondering how they will distribute their rights, when they get them. What class of rights will they accord the sister of darker hue? It remains to be seen whether the white sister will be less generous in he rtreatment of her sister in black than the white brother is to his treatment of his darker brother. This question of equal rights may yet find a meaning in these United States of America. The announcement seems bold, to say the least.

9-23-24

Minnesota.

Politics—1924.

Women in.

# "The Last Word"

*WOMAN ON MINNESOTA TICKET FOR LEGISLATURE.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 5.—For the first time in the history of the State of Minnesota a colored woman, Mrs. Mayme Donovan, brilliant club woman and leader, is a candidate for the State Legislature. Mrs. Donovan, who is a Michigan product, the daughter of the Rev. W. D. Brown of Decatur, Mich., seeks to represent the 35th district, composing the major portions of the 3rd and 10th wards of Minneapolis. She has been a resident of Minneapolis for 20 years, is a property owner, a successful business woman, and has gained a nation-wide reputation as a club woman.

The Freeman 1924

Mississippi.

Politics—1924.

Women in.

TYRE CITY TIMES

JUNE 13, 1924

## Negro Woman Is Elected To the National Committee

CLEVELAND, June 12.—Mary C. Booze of Mound Bayou, Miss., was elected today as a Republican National Committeewoman from her State. She is the first negro woman to be elected to the committee and will serve with Perry W. Howard, a negro assistant Attorney General of the United States, who has been elected Committeeman.

The new Mississippi Committeewoman is a daughter of a slave of Jefferson Davis. She was not a candidate for delegate from Mississippi and is not in Cleveland. She is represented by her husband, E. P. Booze, who is Chairman of the Mississippi delegation.

Politics - 1924.

Women in.

National League of Republican Colored Women.

# COLORED WOMEN'S LEAGUE CONFERENCE TO MEET IN PHILA.

The legislative program of the Legislative Department of the National League of Colored Women is to be discussed at a conference to be held at Philadelphia on October 26 and 27.

Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman from Georgia, with Mrs. Mary C. Booze, who holds a similar position from Mississippi, are honorary presidents of the League, and Mrs. Williams is chairman of the campaign committee.

The meetings are to be held on Sunday at 2 P. M. in the New Dunbar Theatre, Broad and Lumbard streets, and morning, afternoon and evening on Monday at the Y. W. C. A. ,1605 Catherine street.

According to Mrs. Williams, the conference will urge the advisability of voting the Republican ticket; and to formulate plans for the education of the electorate. It is also planned that the League will be made a permanent chartered institution for the looking after the welfare of colored Republican women.

Local arrangements for the care of visiting komen are in charge of Mrs. M Mossell Griffin, 1713 Fitzwater street, and those who plan attending the conference should write Mrs. Griffin at once. A handsome American flag will be presented the largest state or county delegation present.

The League is officered by Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Washington, president; Mrs. S. Joe Brawn, Iowa, vise-president; Mrs. Daisy Lamkin, Pa., chairman executive board; Mrs. Rebecca S. Taylor, Ga., recording secretary; Mrs. Blanche Beatty Fla., and Mrs. Ida P. Liston, Ind. assistant secretaries; Mrs. Victoria C. Rowland, Ill., corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Washington, treasurer; Mrs. Mattie Dodge, Cal., auditor; Mrs. Elizabeth R. Haynes, N. Y., chaplain; Mrs. Susie Myers, Ill., sergeant-at-arms.

Various communities have as chairmen Mesdames Bessie Smith, Ill., Maggie Walker, Va., Estelle Davis Ohio, M. Mossell Griffin, Pa., and Fannie Cobb Carter, W. Va.

# Leading Colored Women Form National Republican League

The National League of Republican Colored Women, now functioning in forty states of the Union, will hold a monster mass meeting and two-day conference in Philadelphia, Oct. 26 and 27, on a legislative program and for the completion of the campaign among the colored women of the country.

Amsterdam News 10-22-24 New York N.Y.

The purposes of the call are:

First: To urge the advisability of voting for the Republican party.

Second: To formulate plans for the education of the electorate.

Third: To determine upon a national legislation program in behalf of colored citizens.

Fourth: To raise funds for the support of the Republican party.

The organization was formed at the call of Mrs. George S. Williams of Georgia, National Committeewoman, in Chicago, shortly after the Republican Convention. Among the organizers were:

Mrs. George S. Williams of Georgia, Lena Hall of Illinois, Nannie H. Burroughs, M. C. Terrell of Washington, D. C.; M. Griffin of Pennsylvania, Roberta Dunbar of Rhode Island, Phyllis Howard of Massachusetts, Ruth Bennett of Pennsylvania, Hallie Q. Brown of Ohio, Fannie Givens of Kentucky, S. Joe Brown of Iowa, Rebecca S. Taylor of Georgia, Blanche Beatty of Florida, Ida P. Liston of Indiana, Grace Evans of Indiana, Ada Harris of Indiana, Josephine H. Frazier of New York, Susie Meyers of Illinois, Daisy Lampkin of Pennsylvania, Mattie Dodge of California, Estelle Davis of Ohio, Blanche M. Gilmore of Illinois, Anna L. McMichen of Maryland, Louise Fayerweather of New York, Charles French of Kansas, Maggie L. Walker of Virginia, A. M. Malone of Missouri, Elizabeth Carter of Massachusetts, Luella Howard of Pennsylvania, Lucie E. Campbell of Tennessee, Ida Wells Barnett of Illinois, Walter Frey of Maryland, Mary Booze of Mississippi, E. Jeta Green of Connecticut, M. E. Burrell of New Jersey, Louisa J. Ross of Louisiana, Fannie Cobb Carter of West Virginia.

The following officials of the organization are now in the midst of their nation-wide drive for Coolidge and Dawes:

Mrs. George S Williams and Mary C. Booze, National Committeewomen, honorary presidents; Nannie H. Burroughs, president; S. Joe Brown, vice-president; Daisy Lampkin, chairman of executive board; Rebecca Styles Taylor, recording secretary; Blanche Beatty, first assistant secretary; Ida P. Liston, second assistant secretary; Victoria Clay Rowland, corresponding secretary; Mary Church Terrell, treasurer; Mattie Dodge, auditor; Elizabeth Rose Haynes, parliamentarian; Adams, chaplain; Susie Myers, sergeant-at-arms; Bessie Smith, chairman speakers' bureau; Maggie L. Walker, chairman finance committee; Estelle Davis, chairman of publicity; M. Mossell Griffin, chairman of law enforcement; George S. Williams, chairman of campaign committee, and Fannie Cobb Carter, chairman of education committee.

Politics - 1924.

New Jersey.

Women in.

# Attempt to Oust Woman Republican Fails As Hartgrove Is Elected

## Live Session Brimful of Interest — Mrs. Blanche Harris Subject of Controversy— Entire State Represented.

By HARRY B. WEBBER
(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEWARK, N. J., April 24.—New Jersey Negro Democrats met in convention here, five hundred strong, Tuesday aternoon and organized their state organization amid high interest and enthusiasm. The session was called by the organization committee and represented the Democratic organizations functioning all through the state—Essex County, Hudson County, New Brunswick, Atlantic City and Asbury Park all sending special delegations.

Pittsburgh Courier

The principal address was made by Counselor Brandon of Newark, whose main theme was that patronage of a party determined its value to the Negro and that the Democracy by this test had given the race far more consideration in the state than the Republicans.

4-26-24

When the time came for the convention to go into permanent organization a motion to have nominations made by the temporary chairman, Brandon, instead of by the floor, was the direct cause of keen opposition on the part of delegates who claimed such a move was very undemocratic and unjust to those assembled. C. W. Brown, veteran Democratic leader of Essex County was strong and eloquent in his opposition to this move.

The constitional committee appointed the temporary chairman consisted of Mr. Mayo, W. F. Kelly, Counselor Hartgrove, Mr. Wurmberly and Rev. C. C. Weathers. The constition submitted by this body was unanimously accepted.

A roll call of all the organizations present followed, indicating well developed state organization.

The election of officers in the organization gave the following results: Counselor, Robert S. Hartgrove, Pres., Wm. B. Brandon, first vice president, Counsellor Carey Truhart, second vice-president, Eugene Harirs, third vice-president, A. R. Mayo, Recording Secretary, Wm. Simmons, Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Brooks, Ass't. Recording Secretary, Lincoln Clark, Treasurer, Wil-

## Mrs. Blanche Harris Is Given Necklace

NEWARK, N. J., April 24—Mrs. Blanche Harris was presented with a pearl necklace at the evening session of the convention, given her by the business men of Newark in order to appease her humiliation of the afternoon.

Comax state organizer, Mr. Sergeant at Arms.

Truhart, of Atlantic made a stirring address out the benefits to be de- from Democratic support in ate.

he credential committee appoint- by the temporary chairman con- sted of Mr. Bell, Mr. Neely, Mr. Simmons, J. C. Truhart, Mr. Smith nd Mr. Harris.

Counselor Hartgrove stated in his address of acceptance that "Politics had become a matter of business to the Negro as it had been to the white race and that it should be used as a means of racial advancement."

Near the close of the nominations a discovery that Mrs. Blanche Harris, Republican worker in Essex and Hudson Counties was present in the meeting led to a request by one of the delegates that she withdraw.

The suggestion met with strong disapproval from all parts of the house. Immediately the question of whether the meeting was an executive meeting or not was brought up. Speakers claimed that if it was not, which was obvious because of the fact that the association was just organizing at that moment, then anyone, Democratic or Republican, had a right to be present. This point of view was strenuously advocated by C. W. Brown, S. L. Corrothers, Jr., and other speakers. Counselor Brandon insisted that the meeting was an executive meeting and that therefore, Mrs. Harris should leave. After much controversy on the matter it was finally voted by the body that Mrs. Harris should remain.

Mrs. Harris in a statement to the body said she of course had no secret motive in being present. She was first of all a race woman and as such was interested in Negro progress. This meeting represented to her a laudable move in the right direction. Republican success, she claimed, was after all based on Democratic activity in the state. Her ideal was unity among Negroes be it socialist, republican or democratic unity. These remarks were loudly applauded by the delegates.

The matter of appointment of that part of the executive committee other than the officers of the organization was voted to be postponed until county organizations at home, had an opportunity to appoint their leaders officially.

The evening session was addressed by several prominent speakers, chief of them being James R. Nugent. He stated that once organized Negro Democracy could expect large concessions in the way of appointments in the state. Other speakers were, Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner of New York City and leader of Colored United Tammany Democracy, James D. McLendon, Assistant district Attorney of New York City, Counselor Wormberly, and Councillor Haynes of Ashbury Park.

NEWARK NEWS
NOVEMBER 7, 1924

Newark has been selected for the quarterly conference November 20 of Colored Republican Women Voters, of which Mrs. Bessie B. Mention of Princeton, a member-at-large of the Republican State Committee, is president. It will consist of three sessions, with meals served during the intermissions by a committee of local hostesses. Mrs. Alice MacDonald, active in Essex County Republican politics, will be in charge of a special musical program. Speakers will include Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, New Jersey Republican national committeewoman, and Mrs. E. F. Feickert, vice chairman of the Republican State Committee. Former Governor E. C. Stokes, chairman of the state committee, has also been invited. A feature of the afternoon program will be a round table discussion, conducted by Dr. Walter G. Alexander, Dr. G. E. Cannon and others, on the topic, "Is It Possible for the Third Party to Benefit the Colored Voter?" All the sessions will be held at the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Boston street and Thirteenth avenue.

NEWARK NEWS
OCTOBER 17, 1924

### Colored Women Voters Meet

Meeting rooms for colored women voters were established today at the Coolidge-Dawes-Edge headquarters, 58 Park place. Mrs. Mary E. Burrell, chairman of the Essex County Colored Women's Republican Organization and a member of the Republican County Committee from the Seventh Ward, will be in charge. The formal opening of the rooms is scheduled for 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Political- 1924.

New York.

Women in

## Colored Republican Women Organize In The East

Associated Negro Press.

NEW YORK, N. Y., Sept. 24.—At a joint conference attended by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, head of the Colored Women's Department of the Republican National Committee, and William C. Matthews, directing activities among men, 40 representatives of the eastern Republican party district, representing nine New England and Middle Atlantic States and the District of Columbia, plans were formulated for a most intensive and extensive campaign.

Others to aid in the perfection of these plans were Mrs. M. C. Lawton, Brooklyn; Charles E. Mitchell, West Virginia, vice chairman, men's division, eastern district; and Robert L. Vann, Pittsburgh.

Enthusiastic pledges of activity were made by all the leaders at the closing luncheon in honor of Miss Brown and the invited delegations.

# HALLIE Q. BROWN TO DIRECT REPUBLICAN WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES

### Late Head of Women's Federation To Be Assisted by Mrs. G. S. Williams and Mrs. M. C. Booze.

Eastern headquarters of the Republican National Committee located at 2 East 46th Street, announces through Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, vice-chairman, that activities among Colored Republican women during the Presidential campaign will be directed by Miss Hallie Q. Brown, of Wilberforce University, Ohio, late president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah, Ga., the first colored woman to serve as a member of the National Republican Committee and Mrs. Mary C. Booze of Mound Bayou, Miss, named at the Cleveland convention as the national committee woman from Mississippi, are named as Miss Brown's active assistants.

A National League of Republican Colored Women has been formed, the object of which is "To educate and interest Negro women all over the country in the exercise of their citizenship rights, and to urge that they use the ballot in an honorable, intelligent manner for the promotion of such candidates and measures as will vouchsafe to the Negro citizens of the country their constitutional rights and privileges."

Politics—1924.

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Ohio.

## Hallie Q. Brown To G. O. P. Convention

**Head of Women's Clubs Named as Alternate Delegate-at-Large.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14—Miss Hallie Q. Brown, head of the Colored Women's Clubs of America, has been named as alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican National Convention to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, commencing June 10. Miss Brown was suggested by Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice chairman of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee.

Politics—1924.

Women in

Ohio.

# MISS HALLIE Q. BROWN NAMED DELEGATE

## Head Of Women's Clubs Will Cast Vote For Republican Nominee

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13.—"I recommended Miss Brown for that honor because she is a talented woman and a fine speaker, and will do honor and credit to the Republican party in Ohio," declared Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chairman of the executive committee of the Republican national committee, in a statement to a Preston News reporter, when telling of the selection of Miss Hallie Q. Brown of Wilberforce, Ohio, and president of the National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, as an alternate delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention that meets in Cleveland, Ohio, next June, to nominate a candidate for president and vice-president of the United States.

2-23-24

According to Mrs. Upton, Miss Brown will probably be the only Negro woman to be seated in the convention and participate in the deliberations of that meeting.

**Women Pleased With Selection**

Prominent club women in all parts of the United States have signified their satisfaction in the selection of Miss Brown.

property. No decision has yet been made on this second case.

In commenting upon both cases, James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., said:

"These cases are vitally important and when they go to the United States Supreme Court—if they do—they should be made as much of a national issue as the Louisville Segregation Case. Indeed, in some respects the present cases are more important than the Louisville Case, because if they are lost any individual property owner will be free to write a segregation ordinance of his own into a transfer o his property. The Louisville Segregation Case made illegal for all time residential segregation by city ordinance. This new form of segregation is an attempt to evade the Supreme Court's decision, through the inclusion of clauses in deeds to property prohibiting sale by the purchaser to a Negro."

...law and to be against public policy. The brief recites:

Among the injuries to the public welfare that would result from upholding such a covenant as in the case at bar and the proeprty segregation which it seeks to enforce may be enumerated as follows:

1. The degradation of American citizenship.
2. The ridicule of Amerocan democracy.

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3. It would encourage contempt for law, especially for the amendments to the national constitution.
4. It would retard the progress of a large group of American citizens.
5. It would deprive the public treasury of increased taxes.
6. It would stimulate racial antipathy.

The second case is based upon the same property-owners' agreement and is a suit against Emmett J. Scott and other, differing from the first case in that Mr. Scott had moved into his

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# COLORED WOMAN, DELEGATE, HEARD AT RICHMOND, VA.

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Richmond, Va.—The race was represented at the convention of the National League of Women Voters held here the past week, by Miss Delilah Beasley of Oakland, Calif. Miss Beasley was an accredited delegate from the California League of Women Voters and a representative of the Alameda County League of Colored Women Voters. She was the only race woman present at the convention of more than a thousand women from all parts of the country. In her brief talk she is reported to have said: "The great issues of value to the race have too often been overshadowed by the word 'social equality,' which has been the means of confusing the civil rights of the race."

race feels encouraged to be represented. She is a granddaughter of the late Bishop Tanner and a graduate of Fisk University.

# WOMEN REGISTER ANOTHER GAIN IN POLITICAL PRESTIGE

**Election Of Mrs. Sadie Harrison As Republican County Committeewoman Sig n i ficant.**

Colored women's advance in political prestige is being gradually but significantly recorded. Every step, however, is made thru a stubborn and persistent fight. Only recently Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison, director of the East Orange Social Settlement, East Orange, N. J., by the defeat of a Jewish woman running against her, was elected County Committeewoman of Essex county in the Republican primaries.

Mrs. Harrison is of the type of Negro woman thru which the